Porbundar State
Admini. report,
1909-10 to 1914-15

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Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1909-10.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Area, population and gross Revenue.

The Porbandar State consists of a strip of territory in the west of Kathiawar along the shore of the Arabian Sea extending over about 24 miles in breadth. It lies between 21°58 and 21° 14 north latitude and 69° 28 and 70°1 east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Nawanagar territory, on the west and south by the Arabian Sea and on the east by the Junagadh State. Its area is about 642¼ Square miles and its population 82,090 souls according to the census of 1901. The gross revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is Rs. 8,33,000 and the expenditure calculated on the same basis is Rs. 8,08,000.

Tribute.

2. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 48,504 to the British Government as detailed below :—

(a) Rs. 15,000 Fixed in commutation of the allotted share in Sea customs for military aid ;

(b) Rs. 33,504 For Peshkashi, which is inclusive of the two sums of Rs. 7,196 and Rs. 5,106 payable to the Baroda and Junagadh States respectively to which payment is made by Government direct.

Total Rs. 48,504

Administration of the State.

3. Porbandar is a first class State and stands fourth in rank among the States of Kathiawar. The present Chief being a minor the State is under British Administration.

The Young Chief.

4. The Young Chief Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji is the only son of His Highness the late Rana Saheb Bhavsinhji. He belongs to a well known Jethwa Family of the Rajput tribe, is 8 years old, is sharp and intelligent, has a good physique, possesses a quiet and amiable disposition, and takes good interest in games.

He kept very good health throughout the year under report. From October 1909 to February 1910 he stayed at Bhavnagar with his mother who had gone there for the removal of the mourning observed in connection with the lamented death of His Highness the late Rana Saheb. On return he stayed for some time at Ranavav on account of Porbandar not being then quite free from plague. In January last he attended, at the desire of the Agent to the Governor, the Darbar held at Rajkot by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. In order that the education of the young Rana Saheb may be properly looked after the services of Mrs. Ashby have been secured as Governess with effect from the 21st of January last with the kind help of the Agent to the Governor.

Debts of His Highness the late Rana Saheb.

5. The late Rana Saheb left behind him a debt of about 11 lacs of rupees, mostly incurred by the purchase of ornaments, clothes, &c. The total number of claims filed in connection with this debt was 108. Of these 70 valued at Rs. 5,08,993, have been settled leaving a balance of 38, valued at Rs. 6,44,294. In some cases articles identified were returned to the parties concerned and in others cash payments had to be made. Out of the 38 claims awaiting disposal, two make up a total of Rs. 5,36,673, and the remaining 36 of Rs. 1,07,621. Every effort is being made to dispose of these claims as early as possible.

Distinguished visitors.

6. During the year under report Porbandar was visited by the following distinguished personages :—

(a) His Highness the Jam Saheb.—His visits were in the months of April, July, August and September 1909, and March 1910.

(b) Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.—He first came to Porbandar on the 28th of April 1909, and stayed for a few days only. His second visit was as arbitrator in the Miyani Ghed dispute between Jamnagar and this State in the month of December 1909. Before he left Porbandar he was invited to visit the local Girls' school in company with Mrs. Hill who kindly distributed prizes to deserving girls.

(c) Major H. W. Berthon, Political Agent Sorath.—He came here in the month of May 1909 and stayed for a few days.

(d) Mr. H. D. Rendall, Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor.—He visited Porbandar in May last.

(e) The Chief of Vadia.—He first came to Porbandar on the 6th of June 1909. He again came to Porbandar on the 17th February 1910 to go to Dwarka on a pilgrimage, and again a third time on the 28th February 1910.

(f) Mr. Madhavrao, the retired Diwan of Mysore.— He visited Porbandar on the 8th November 1909 and stayed for 4 days on his way to Dwarka.

(g) The Honourable Munshi Madhavlal of Benares.—This gentleman came to Porbandar on the 18th February 1910 on his way to Dwarka. He stayed here for 4 days. During his stay he laid the foundation stone of a Poor house in the compound of the Sudama temple as well as of a Boarding house in the Bhaveshwar temple compound.

(h) His Highness the Rao of Cutchh.— He landed at Porbandar on the 1st March 1910 and made a short stay on his way to Ghumli.

(i) Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board.—He came to Porbandar on the 6th July 1909 for discussing the Railway Separation question.

Political relations with other States.

7. The Political relations with the neighbouring States continued to be satisfactory. The Miyani Ghed water dispute between this State and Nawanagar was decided in favour of this State by a commission appointed in the year 1903-04. From that decision an appeal was preferred by Jamnagar to the Agent to the Governor who also decided it in favour of Porbandar. The Jamnagar State was thinking of appealing against this order of the Agent to the Bombay Government, but during one of the visits of His Highness the Jam Saheb here, it was decided to leave the matter to the final decision of Mr. C. H. A. Hill as arbitrator. Mr. Hill very kindly accepted the request, came over here, visited the place of dispute, and after hearing the representatives of both the states, gave his final decision on the 13th December 1909.–Thus ended a long standing dispute between the two States, styled "Century old dispute" by Mr. Kincaid in his report to the Agent to the Governor.–The final decision also, it may be mentioned, is in favour of this State. The water disputes between Porbandar and Junaghad regarding the waters of the Bhadar and the Ozat rivers have also been referred to the arbitration of Mr. H. D. Rendall, Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, and the Agency Engineer. Negotiations are also going on with the Superintend-

ent of managed estates, Kathiawar, for an amicable settlement of the long standing Chauta Pati dispute between this State and Bantwa.

Personnel of administration.

8. Appendix I gives particulars as to the principal Officers of the State showing changes in the personnel during the year under report.

Major Condon, Prant Officer, Sorath, administered the State up-to the 28th of April 1909, and R. B. Anant Sadashiv Tambe and I assumed charge of the State from that date. The Dewan's post is abolished, and Mr. Narbheshanker J. Maru who was Acting Dewan, having been appointed Nyayadhish, Mr. Gopaldas has been confirmed as Munsiff. Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhatta, Treasury Officer, has been transferred to the Huzur office as Superintendent and Chief Accounts and Audit Officer, and Mr. Laxmidas Karamchand Gandhi, Curator of Forests, put in charge of the Treasury, the post of Curator being amalgamated with that of the Superintendent of Gardens. Mr. Pratapsinhji, Superintendent of Police, has been transferred from the Police Department and appointed Personal Assistant to the Administrators with the additional charge of the State Paddock, the Veterinary Officer, Mr. Tribhovandas, having gone on long leave. Though not relating to the year under report it may be mentioned here that the loan of the services of Mr. Krishnarao Ganesh, an Inspector in the Agency Police, was applied for, for the post of Superintendent of Police in this State, and the Agent to the Governor was pleased to sanction it. Mr. Krishnarao joined his appointment on the 7th of May 1910.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Constitution and Territorial divisions.

9. Besides the town of Porbandar the State comprised 100 villages (as against 99 last year), 14 nesses, and 1 Pati called the Chauta Pati, situated in the village of Chauta under Bantwa. The increase in the number of villages is due to a new village called Natwarnagar having been populated with a view to give greater facilities to Kheduts cultivating the land of Timbadi, a deserted village near Khambhoder. The village is named after the present young Chief Natwarsinhji, and the ceremony of laying the foundation was performed by Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Agent to the Govenor in Kathiawar, while his camp was at Khambhoder in December last. Out of 100 villages 37 are alienated, *i. e*, 8 are Bhayati, 16 Mehr Pasaita and 3 Dharmada. The constitution of the Revenue administration of the State is

generally based on the Zilla System. For this purpose the State is divided into four Mahals, *viz*, Porbandar town, Ranawac, Adwana, and Navibandar. Each mahal is under the supervision and control of a Mamlatdar who, besides doing the executive work, is also invested with magisterial powers except the Mamlatdar of Navibandar Mahal where these powers are exercised by a Munsiff. The Mahals are again divided into groups of villages called Tappas. Each Tappa is in charge of a Tappedar whose duties correspond to those of a Talati in the Zilla. The number of Tappas remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 24. Between the Mamlatdar and the Tappedar there is a Tajvijdar. There are three such Tajvijdars and they assist the Mamlatdar in his executive functions. The whole department is under a Revenue Commissioner for the whole State who is directly subordinate to the Administrators.

System of revenue collection.

10. The rent-in-kind or Bhagbati system, otherwise called the crop-share system mostly prevails in the State. In addition to the crop-share, the State also recovers a small amount in cash called the Acre-vero, which is a fixed rate charged per acre of occupied land. But as regards State land in alienated villages the Vighoti system prevails, because most of the State land in such villages is intermixed with alienated or Barkhali Land. The rate of levy in rent-in-kind system varies for different crops, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ for Baret or rainy-season crops and from 1/5 to 1/7 for winter and summer or irrigated crops. The Acre Vero varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to Re. 1-0-0 per acre according to the fertility of soil in each village or group of villages. For certain crops cash assessment is levied, such as vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco, Juwar, &c. But as regards Juwar in the villages of Ratia and Chikasa in the Navibandar Mahal exception has been made and crop-share is levied instead of Vighoti as a tentative measure. In like manner in the case of the summer crop of paddy in the villages of Pata and Madhavpur in the same Mahal Vighoti or cash assessment is ordered instead of Rajbhag.

Area of land under cultivation.

11. The following table will show the area of land under cultivation in each Mahal during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Mahal.	Land under cultivation.		Increase or Decrease.
	1908-09.	1909-10.	
	Acres.	Acres.	
Ranawav.	62,345	64,831	+ 2,486
Adwana.	1,04,875	1,07,829	+ 2,954
Navibandar.	48,869	49,157	+ 288
Porbandar.	270	261	— 9
Total.	2,16,359	2,22,078	+ 5,719

This shows that 5,719 acres of cultivable land which was lying idle, was brought under cultivation during this year. The favourable rains in the beginning of the last monsoon seem to have greatly helped the Revenue Department in its efforts to bring under cultivation as much of culturable land as possible. Efforts in this direction are continued. The bund thrown across the Gosa Bara is excellently serving the purpose for which it was intended. By preventing the tidal waters from going up the Bhadar outlet there, and by preventing the silt brought by floods from being carried into the sea, the sweetening process in the Mokal Ran is going on very rapidly. Nearly 900 acres of land thus reclaimed is already brought under cultivation this year, and there is every likelihood of more being so used next year.

Settlements.

12. The two long pending alienation cases regarding the villages of Singda and Ishwaria have not yet been disposed of. They will be taken up now as early as possible. An amicable settlement was, however, brought about regarding the long standing grievances of the Mehrs on 11th November 1909.

Taccavi advances.

13. The condition of the Khedùts is improving. No need was felt by them for applying for Taccavi for food and seed during the year. Advances had, however, to be made to cultivators for the purchase of bullocks to a larger extent than last year on account of the heavy mortality among cattle from rinderpest in the preceding year. The following table will show the amount of Taccavi advanced in each Mahal for different purposes :—

Mahals.	For Bullocks. Rs.	For Wells. Rs.	For Seed. Rs.	For Food. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Ranawav.	2,260	0	0	0	2,260
Adwana.	1,060	0	0	0	1,060
Navibandar.	2,040	130	50	0	2,220
Porbandār.	0	50	0	0	50
Total...	5,360	180	50	0	5,590

The last year's figures are Rs. 2,310 for bullocks, Rs. 70 for wells and nothing for seed.

Water supply.

14. As the rainfall was plentiful the water supply continued to be sufficient both for drinking and irrigating purposes throughout the State. There is a large number of wells sunk during previous years, mostly in the famine year. During this year 28 new wells were sunk with the State help. Of these 16 are Kachcha and 12 Pacca ones.

Full advantage was taken by the cultivators of the splendid irrigation works on the Bhadar. The Khambhala irrigation tank had sufficient collection of water this year to allow of its being utilized for irrigation. Every year much of its collection leaks away. Steps are, however, being taken to stop as much leakage as possible and to utilize what could not be stopped. The canals from the tank are also being repaired. They will irrigate the fields of Bordi and Asiapat. By these and other works Mr. Morison, for some time Administrator, and Mr. Benson, the State Engineer in Mr. Morison's time, have placed the State under their permanent obligation. Throughout the whole State signs of their labour of love are visible. From the Sabli weir on the eastern boundary of the State to the Miyani Ghed bunds on the Western limits, there are numerous works—some small and some large—of permanent utility. Some of these works, I am sorry to say, having been long neglected have more or less suffered and a few are still left incomplete. It need hardly be mentioned that the repairs and completion are gradually being taken in hand.

Revenue cases.

15. As regards offences against the Revenue Administration 811 cases were filed during the year under report as against 755 last year. 57 cases were lying out-

standing at the close of the preceding year. This brought the total to 868 for disposal. Out of these 742 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 126 for disposal next year.

Total land Revenue.

16. The land revenue in this year comes to Rs. 5,45,357 as against Rs. 5,19,443 last year, which shows an increase of Rs. 25,914.

Condition of cultivators.

17. The condition of the cultivators has been generally satisfactory throughout the year. The yield of the monsoon crop was not so good as was expected, but this deficiency was compensated for by the good produce and high prices of cotton.

Remissions and coercive measures.

18. No remissions on a general scale had to be made but a few individual cases were treated on their own merits. No coercive measures had to be resorted to for the collection of State dues.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(*A*) *Legislation.*

19. In the Judicial courts of this State mostly the British laws are followed, with slight modifications to suit local circumstances. In Appendix II is given the list of laws and regulations in force in this State. No new enactments were made by the State during the year under report.

(*B*) *Military Force.*

20. The State possesses no regular Military force. The only protective force is the Police. The 28 Arabs now in the service of the State are the remnant of the old Sybandy force which constituted the Militia in former times and was disbanded during the last Administration. Their chief duty at present is to guard the palace. Besides the Arabs there are Mehrs who hold land on service tenure.

(*C*) *Police.*

Organisation of Police.

21. The Police department is under the control of the Superintendent of Police under whom there are

1 Inspector, and

4 Chief constables --one for the Porbandar City and one for each of the three Mahals.

The post of Inspector had to be created again to give the much needed assistance to the Superintendent.

Strength of the Police.

22. Exclusive of the officers mentioned above the numerical strength of the Police force during the year under report was 344 foot and 43 mounted as against 309 and 48 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the Foot Police was a necessity. The mounted force shows a decrease of 5 men. It is proposed to further reduce the number and limit it to 35, and orders have accordingly been issued not to fill up vacancies when they occur till the number 35 is reached. The 20 Pathans forming the body guards of His late Highness were discharged from service in July last as they refused to join the mounted Police.

Equipment.

23. The Mounted Police is armed with swords, short guns, and lances, and the Foot Police with muzzle loading smooth bore guns.

Artillery.

24. There are 7 guns in the State which are used for saluting purposes only. Last year they were 5. Two more were purchased with the sanction of Government as the old guns have now become more or less unserviceable. They are in charge of the Superintendent of Police.

Expenditure.

25. The total expenditure on account of the Police Department amounted to Rs. 56,364 as against Rs. 54,818 last year. The increase is due to the increase in the number of the Police force. The average cost per man was Rs. 361.

Ratio to population and area.

26. The ratio of the Police to the population was 1 to 209 and to area 1 to 1·38 square miles.

Working of the Police.

27. The total number of offences reported to the police during the year was 183 as against 237 last year. Of the offences reported 107 were of theft, 2 of murder, 2 of kidnapping, 4 of robbery, 8 of grievous hurt and 60 of other descriptions. Most of the serious offences have been detected and at the close of the year only 42 offences remained undetected as against 40 last year. The number of accused persons arrested was 222 as against 296 in the foregoing year. Of this number 210 persons were placed before the courts for trial as against 273 last year, and 12 were discharged by the Police direct as the charges against them were found to be false. Out of 210 sent up for trial 88 persons were convicted, 116 were either discharged or acquit-

ted and 6 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 39·64 as against 45·27 and to those committed for trial was 41·90 as against 49·88 in the preceding year.

Recovery of stolen property.

28. The value of property reported to be stolen during the year under report was Rs. 4,725 as against Rs. 7,315 in the preceding year. The value of property recovered amounted to Rs. 2,817 as against 1,852 last year. The percentage of recovered property was 59·62 as against 25·31 last year (Appendix VI).

Serious offences.

29. During the year there were 3 cases of murder, 3 of attempt to commit murder, 8 of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, 4 of robbery, and 65 of theft, as against 3 of murder, 7of attempt to commit murder, 1 of dacoity, 7 of grievous hurt, and 115 of theft in the preceding year. Appendix VII shows the results.

(*D*) *Village Police.*

30. Besides the regular police there are 145 men who constitute the village police of the State. Their main duty is to keep watch in their respective villages and do escort duty when required. They are paid—some in cash and some in grain—by the villagers in Ravala villages and by Pasaitas in Mehr and other Pasaita villages. The rate of payment varies in different villages. This system is found to be unsatisfactory. The payment besides being in most cases insufficient is very irregular in spite of all efforts to secure regularity. The watchman spends most of his time in collecting his remuneration, if it is in grain, by going to each villager for his share and is driven to seek favours in many ways. The introduction of either cash payment by the State or of the land tenure system, which is in vogue in other parts of Kathiawar, is under contemplation.

(*E*) *Criminal Justice.*

Criminal Courts.

31. The constitution and number of criminal courts remained the same as in the last year. The courts of original criminal jurisdiction were as under :—

(a) 4 Second Class Magistrate's Courts–1 in Porbandar town and 3 in the districts, *i. e.*, one for each of the three Mahals ;

(b) 1 First Class Magistrate's court at Porbandar ;

(c) 1 Court of the Sir Nyayadhish.

—
6

The last two exercise jurisdiction over the whole State. The court of the Sir Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a district Magistrate and of

the sessions court. In cases in which either the capital sentence or a sentence of transportation for life has been passed the former is subject to confirmation by the Administrators and Government and the latter by the Administrators and the Agent to the Governor.

Work done by the criminal courts.

32. Appendix VIII shows the work done by the various original criminal courts of the State during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. 318 cases were reported this year against 940 the previous year. The number of persons subjected to trial was 1,094 against 1,307. Out of the 1,904 persons tried 349 were discharged, 498 were acquitted, 171 were convicted, 11 died, and 65 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. This includes 33 persons committed to the sessions court of whom 15 were convicted, 11 were acquitted, and 7 died.

Criminal appellate Courts.

33. There are two courts of criminal appeals in this State, *viz.*, the Sir Nyayadhish Court and the Huzur or Administrators' Court. From the decisions of the Magistrates' Courts appeals lie to the Sir Nyayadhish Court, and the Huzur Court hears appeals from the Judgments of the Sir Nyayadhish Court and also revision applications. The Huzur Court is presided over by the Administrators. The services of the special appeal judge engaged by His late Highness as a temporary measure were dispensed with.

Work done by the Criminal Appellate Courts.

34. 55 appeals were presented in both the appellate courts in this year as against 56 last year. All the appeals were disposed of. Sentences were confirmed in 28 cases, modified in 3 and reversed in 26. One was a reference to the Huzur Court for the alteration of a charge and enhancement of the sentence passed by the Magistrate's Court. The Magistrate's order was allowed to stand.

(*F*) *Civil Justice.*

Change in the constitution and number of Courts.

35. There has been a little change in the constitution and number of civil courts during the year under review. A new court of Nyayadhish has been added and the powers of the different Courts have been re-adjusted. By the revised arrangements work is more equally distributed and scope for a second appeal is given in all cases.

Original Civil Courts.

36. The following are the Courts of Original Civil jurisdiction:—

(a) 2 Munsiff Courts—1 at Porbandar and 1 at Navibandar. The former hears suits

up to Rs. 3000 and the latter up to Rs. 500 and Small Cause Court suits up to Rs. 50.

(b) 1 Nyayadhish Court—It hears suits above Rs. 3,000 and Small Cause Court suits up to Rs. 200.

Working of the original civil courts.

37. In the beginning of the year there were 67 undisposed of suits, and 1,003 were filed during the year bringing the total to 1,070. The previous year's figures were 74 in balance in the beginning of the year, 1,090 new ones, total 1,164. This year, of the 1,070 suits 961 were disposed of leaving a balance of 107. The total value of suits filed in the courts of original jurisdiction amounted to Rs. 2,67,879 and that of suits disposed of to Rs. 1,04,782 as against Rs. 1,87,507 and Rs. 2,43,502 respectively last year. Of the 1,003 suits admitted 21 related to landed property, 943 to money transactions and 39 to other rights, as against 22, 1,029 and 39 respectively last year, showing a decrease of 1 in suits relating to landed property and 86 in those relating to money transactions (Appendix X).

Execution of decrees.

38. The number of applications for execution of decrees presented during the year was 1,303 as against 1,903 last year. These with the balance of 431 of the previous year make up a total of 1,734. Out of these, 1,379 were disposed of leaving a balance of 355 at the close of the year. Of these, 211 were below 6 months' standing, 31 below 12 months' standing, and 113 above 12 months' standing.

Civil appellate courts.

39. The Civil appellate Courts are constituted as under:—

(a) The Nyayadhish Court at Porbandar.—It hears appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs' Courts.

(b) The Sir Nyayadhish Court—It hears appeals from the original decisions as well as appellate decrees of the Nyayadhish Court.

(c) The Huzur or Administrators' Court—It hears special appeals from the appellate decrees of the Sir Nyayadhish Court and revision applications.

Work of the civil appellate courts.

40. The year opened with a balance of 21 appeals, and 65 new ones of a total value of Rs. 49,603 were filed during the year, making a total of 86. Out of these, 65 were disposed of and 21 remained pending at the close of the year (Appendix XII). The percentage of disposal was 75 against 69 of the last year.

(G) Extradition.

41. During the year 8 persons were extradited by this State to other States and 4 to this State by other States, the demands having been made through the Agency. Last year persons thus handed over were 9 and 6 respectively.

(H) Prisons.

42. There is one central jail in the Porbandar town and 4 lock-ups, 1 in Porbandar and 3 in each of the three Mahals. There is a Jailor in charge of the jail who is under the direct control of the Superintendent of Jail. The Superintendent's duties are entrusted to the Chief Medical Officer in addition to his own.

43. At the commencement of the year there were 30 convicts in the jail, and 97 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 127 as against 194 last year. Of these there were 102 releases and 25 remained in jail at the end of the year. The daily average of prisoners was 30·4 as against 33·5 last year. The average period of "under trial" was 5·04 as against 7·48 last year. All the prisoners kept good health throughout the year.

44. It is to be noted with regret that four convicts Kasu, Sumar, Shamji and Ramde, two of whom were life convicts, assaulted and severely wounded the jailor, Rana Keshav, on 22nd July 1909 while on duty in the jail workshop. Rana died of his wounds the same day. All the four convicts were charged with murder and sentenced to death. The sentence was confirmed by the Administrators and sanctioned by Government. It was carried out on 26th October 1909 in the jail compound.

(I) Registration

45. There was no change in the number of Registry Offices in the State. They were 4 as in the last year. The registration is done by the Mamlatdars. The number of documents presented for registration was 170, and 10 were pending enquiry at the close of the last year, thus making a total of 180. Out of these 166 documents of the declared value of Rs. 2,74,638 were registered and 3 refused, leaving 11 in balance pending inquiry.

46. The fees realised from the registration of documents amounted to Rs. 901 as against Rs. 507 last year. Particulars as regards description and number of documents presented are given in Appendix XV.

(J) Municipal Administration.

47. There is only one Municipality and that is in the town of Porbandar. It is a self-supporting institution governed by a Board or General Com-

mittee which is presided over by the Senior Administrator. The Board is composed of 15 members, of whom 6 are official and 9 non-official, nominated by the Administrator. The executive work of the Municipality is carried on by a Managing Committee appointed from the members of the General Committee by rotation every quarter. It consists of 5 members of whom 1 is official and the rest are non-official. The official member works as Chairman of the Committee. To assist the Managing Committee in their executive functions there is a Secretary paid by the Municipality but appointed by the State. He works under the orders and supervision of the Committee.

48. The income of the Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 24,691. Last year it was Rs. 28,966, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,275 this year. The deficit is mainly due to some decrease in the import of Ghee. There was some falling off in other minor heads of income also. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,415 as against Rs. 24,796 last year, showing an excess of Rs. 618. The excess is chiefly due to increase in the establishment charges caused by the appointment of an overseer, the allowance paid to the city Mamlatdar, and the road repair bills of the last year having been paid in this year.

49. Some change in the constitution of the Municipal Board on a somewhat elective principle as well as in the sources of its income is under contemplation.

50. Besides the Municipality in the town of Porbandar there are three Sanitary Committees at Ranawav, Navibandar and Madhavpur. They look after the sanitation of those places.

51. The Porbandar water works which were hitherto under the State Engineer have been handed over to the Municipality on its having undertaken its management at its own expense.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(A) Weather and Crops.

Rainfall.

52. The total rainfall during the year was 31 inches 77 cents. Its distribution over the different principal stations of the State was as shown in appendix XVII. The average rainfall in the State is 20 inches, which, if opportune, and well distributed is considered sufficient for agricultural purposes. This year, however, the rainfall was on the whole a little abnormal and though it was injurious to the Kharif crops, it was very beneficial to the winter crops.

Crops and agricultural outlook.

53. It will be seen from the statement of rainfall that the monsoon commenced in the middle of June. It began with a few showers not quite sufficient for sowing purposes. On the 29th and 30th June, however, it rained very heavily making up a total of nearly 7 inches while only 3 or 4 inches are required for sowing purposes in this State. The sowing operations were thereby hindered and retarded in many places. Thus the Agtar crops could be raised in a limited area only and that too somewhat late in the season. Then again there was a very short break in the rainfall instead of a long one which was essential. Continual showers, though not heavy, did not allow the seeds to germinate in some places and sowing had to be renewed. The monsoon crops thus suffered a great deal except in a few villages near the sea coast where the rain was suitable to the soil. In the Navibandar Mahal where most of the land is alluvial, the floods in the rivers Bhadar and Ozat carried off the seeds sown in the Ghed villages and the soil having remained too moist for a long time could not be utilized again for the Agtar (monsoon) crops at all. The cultivators, therefore, had no alternative but to raise the winter crops. The total outturn of the Kharif or monsoon crops was, therefore, only 8 annas for the whole State. This early abnormal rainfall, however, was suitable and beneficial to the winter crops. Wheat, Gram, Dhana, Erdi, Cotton, etc., were sown on an extensive scale in place of the Agtar crops. The long break in August and the seasonable rain in September again helped the winter crops very much. The December rains at first caused some anxiety for the Cotton crop but instead of being injurious in any way proved to be of great benefit bringing a greater yield than was anticipated. There was no insect-pest nor was any damage done by frost. As stated elsewhere in this report water being plentiful, irrigated crops were also raised wherever possible. In the Adwana Mahal one or two old broken or incomplete bunds were repaired and completed and the collected water was used for raising Paddy crops. The long standing Ghed dispute having now been finally settled in favour of this State 254 acres of the Miani Ghed will be brought under cultivation next season after many years.

Agricultural stock

54. Appendix XX deals with the number and condition of the agricultural stock. A comparison with the last year's figures shows that there has been a noticeable improvement in the number. The condition of plough cattle and other animals was satisfactary as there was no disease among them during the year under report. With a view to replenish the number of plough cattle Rs. 5,360 were advanced as Takavi to cultivators for the purchase of bullocks. By way

of encouragement to increase the number of cows in the State and thus to help the increase of bullocks, grazing fees for cows have been remitted from this year. The stock of fodder was ample.

55. In order to improve the breed and increase the number of bullocks, it is under contemplation to establish a cattle breeding farm. With the extensive jungles in the State not only will the concern be not expensive but it is sure to be a paying one. There will only be an intitial cost of about Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of cows.

(B) Wages and labour.

56. The condition of the labouring class was satisfactory. They got ample labour in the stone quarries at Adityana (where about 2,000 men are daily employed) as well as in the ginning factories and the cotton press at Porbandar. Grass and wood-cutting in the state forests gave labour to many and many were employed in the fields. The rates of skilled and unskilled labour continued to be the same as before. They varied from 3 to 5 annas per day for ordinary or unskilled labour and 10 to 16 annas for skilled labour.

prices of cereals.

57. The prices of all kinds of food stuffs were rather high in the beginning but went down in the middle of the year as will appear from Appendix XVIII. The fall in prices was due to the year having turned out to be good throughout the province and the presidency.

(C) Forests and Gardens.

58. The principal Forest Reserves in this State are Ranawao, Naliadhar, Adityana and Godhana, from which an appreciable revenue is derived by the State. The chief sources of revenue are grass, wood and bamboos.

59. Rain was suitable for grass. The total quantity of grass collected from the State reserves for State use was about 20,00,000 lbs. as against 45,00,000 lbs. last year. The rest was sold by public auction. The requirements were comparatively small this year owing to the reduction in the number of animals by auction. Some of the old haystacks at Asiapat were disposed of as they were spoiled by rains. The value of grass stacked can be estimated at about Rs. 13,000.

60. Cutting wood in the Reserves is strictly prohibited. At some places Gorad and Babul trees had to be felled and sold by auction as they had grown

very thick. The sale realized Rs. 875. Wood is, however, allowed to be taken from unreserved forests on payment of fixed fees.

61. The mango plantation at the Khambhala tank is in a flourishing condition, it having greatly improved as a result of the plentiful supply of water from the tank. The cocoanut plantation on the sea-shore, I am sorry to say, has greatly suffered under the farming system. It has been farmed out at the rate of Rs. 61 per annum for a period of 10 years since 1904–05. Other plantations were also similarly farmed out but the contracts had had to be cancelled owing to the mismanagement of the contractors as well as their failure to pay the State dues. I am afraid the same step will have to be taken in connection with the cocoanut plantation as well.

62. The post of Curator of forests has been abolished and the gardens and forests departments have been amalgamated and placed under one Superintendent.

63. There are 7 gardens in the State out of which two are large and others small in area. The Rajvadi garden is more of a fruit garden and some income is annually derived from it while the Dariya Mehel garden has more attractions for the public, as it has in it the Raj Mehel with the beautifully decorated Darbar Hall, a menagerie, and a neat little fernery.

64. To reduce the expenses of the menagerie most of the animals have been disposed of by auction. The total income realized this year from gardens and forests amounted to Rs. 45,610 as against Rs. 41,225 last year.

Roadside trees.

65. The number of trees on the roadside in the beginning of the year was 1,864. 77 new ones were planted bringing the total to 1,941. Out of these 75 died leaving 1,866 at the end of the year. Instructions have been issued to increase this number as much as possible.

(*F*) *Trade and Industries.*

66. The most important port in the State is Porbandar. Madhavpur, Navibandar, Visawada and Miani are ports of minor importance. The following table will show the value of sea-borne trade for this year as compared with that for the last year.

Ports.	Import.			Export.		
	1908–09.	1909–10.	Increase or decrease.	1908–09.	1909–10	increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Porbandar.	26,99,826	27,88,612	+88,786	32,17,915	36,67,222	+4,49,307
Other ports	48,526	32,297	−16,229	85,124	73,745	−11,379
Total.	27,48,352	28,20,909	+72,557	33,03,039	37,40,967	+4,37,928

This shows an increase in the total value of both import and export trade by Rs. 72,557 and Rs. 4,37,928 respectively. At the Porbandar port there was an increase of Rs. 88,786 in the import and of Rs. 4,49,307 in the export trade. The trade returns of the other ports show a decrease both in exports and in imports. The port of Porbandar imported timber, sugar, oil, dates and cotton seed in larger quantities than in the preceding year. There was, however, a marked decrease in the import trade of grain (especially rice), cloth, metals, and molasses during the year under report as compared with the figures for the last year. Out of the total increase of Rs. 88,786 in value, the imports of miscellaneous articles alone amounted to more than Rs. 61,000 as compared with the figures for the past year. As regards the other ports there was a decrease of Rs. 24,599 in the import value of miscellaneous goods. Other commodities generally showed an increase both in quantity and value.

67. Coming to the export trade, the noticeable increases are in cotton,Ghee, stone and grain. But there is a large falling off in the value of miscellaneous articles exported from Porbandar on account of high prices.

68. The details of stone trade are given under the head "quarries."

69. Extra facilities by way of a new Railway siding, extension of the Bandar yard with a rest house in it and other necessary improvements have been given this year. For the first time we had a a coal steamer at this Port bringing coal for the Railway. The fact that the contractors could unload all the coal even within the given time shows the facilities this port has. Next year we expect a sugar and kerosene oil steamer.

70. The following table gives the comparative statement of the amount of duties realized at the different ports of the State during the last two years.

Ports.	1908–09.				1909–10.			
	Export duty.	Import duty.	Other duties.	Total.	Export duty.	Import duty.	Other duties.	Total.
Porbandar.	34,422	32,244	24,120	90,786	35,655	29,259	26,696	91,610
Navibandar.	88	98	171	357	669	203	141	1,013
Madhavpur.	1,303	419	40	1,762	752	249	21	1,022
Miyani.	0	2	0	2	9	0	10	19
Total.	35,813	32,763	24.331	92,907	37,085	29,711	26,868	93,664

Navibandar has of late practically ceased to be a port, the mouth of the harbour being blocked up by a sand bar. Ships cannot, therefore, enter the creek and the cargo has to be loaded and unloaded at an inconvenient distance from the sea-shore. Attempts are being made to remove the sand bar. The floods in the rivers Bhadar and Ozat which meet at Navibandar have made another opening about a mile to the west of the old mouth. This natural opening would have suited very well for ships to get in, but it is very rocky and too shallow for the average size of ships. According to the opinion of experts consulted a wall will have to be built at some cost next year to train the flood waters into the former opening as this seems to be the only way to remove the sand bar and to keep the mouth clear.

71. The trade of Miani Bandar has also shown signs of gradual decline for some years past. The matter has been taken in hand and it is hoped better results will be shown next year.

72. The Nawanagar State has of late begun to levy duty at a place called Gandhvi near Miani. This is tantamount to opening a port at Gandhvi, which they are debarred from doing, and the matter has become the subject of some correspondence between the two States recently.

73. Madhavpur is an open port without any creek and there are no facilities for ships to anchor. The trade of this port can be developed if facilities for loading and unloading cargo are offered, and it is, therefore, under contemplation to build a small jetty projecting into the sea. Steps are being taken to secure the opinions of experts as to the best way of carrying out this object, and it is hoped that we shall be in a position to take the necessary action in the matter next year.

Cotton Press.

74. The cotton press at Porbandar turned out about 4,833 bales during the year under report as against 6,298 last year. The cotton crop was good but the presses at Paneli and Bhayavadar, two important Railway stations on the B. G. J. P. Railway, prevented the cotton coming from that side to Porbandar.

Ginning factories.

75. There are three ginning factories in the State, 2 at Porbandar and 1 at Bordi, a village in the Ranawao Mahal situated near the Sakhpur station. They are doing fairly good business.

Quarries.

76. The most important quarries in the Porbandar State are the Adityana quarries which are situated about three miles from Ranawao, a Railway station about 10 miles from Porbandar. With a view to giving an impetus to the stone trade and

affording increased facilities to the stone merchants, a Railway siding has been constructed which is about 5 miles in length. Extensions are made to meet the increasing requirements as new quarries are opened. To ascertain and attend to the needs of the merchants, and to suggest new facilities to be given by the State, to farm out new quarries, and to try and open new markets, a new post of Quarry Superintendent has been created. The Superintendent visited Bombay, Karachi and some places in Gujerat and his visits have not been unfruitful. Consequent upon such visits Porbandar stone has found a new market at Karachi where it was but little known formerly. The demand for it is increasing in Bombay also. Messrs. Wadia Bros., who have got a monopoly from His late Highness for exporting stone to Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon have begun to do some business in Calcutta and there are prospects of increase of stone trade there in future.

77. There is some falling off in this trade carried along the Railway as compared with the last year only, but this is due to the decrease in the consumption of stone in the Navanagar State buildings.

78. In the trade on the whole there was an increase of 33,381 cwt., valued at Rs. 9,387 as compared with the last year. The income from royalty, however, was Rs. 1,02,595 as against Rs. 1,04,993 last year. The slight decrease is due to some concessions made in the case of stone carried to new markets as well as to the stone taken to Calcutta being covered by a monopoly. As the traffic in Calcutta exceeds the limit fixed by the monopoly, there will be a comparative increase in the income from Royalty also.

(*F*) *Excise and Salt.*

79. With regard to the excise revenue there is a farming system prevailing. The total income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 20,732 as against Rs. 20,102 last year. The details are as under:—

Items.	1908-09	1909-10
Liquor	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 13,000
Bhang and Ganja	„ 1,601	„ 1,601
Opium	„ 5,501	„ 6,131
	Rs. 20,102	Rs. 20,732

Liquor.

80. The sale of liquor has been farmed out to a local merchant for five years by His late Highness the Rana Saheb for an annual sum of Rs. 13,000. This sum is recovered by fixed instalements.

81. The revenue derived from this source was the same as in the last year *viz.* Rs. 1,601.

Bhang and Ganja.

82. The opium farm brought in Rs. 630 more during the year under report.

Opium.

83. There are altogether 27 brine wells for the manufacture of salt from sea water in the Kuchhadi Rann. The State levies an annual fee of Rs. 50 per well in actual use. The total income derived from this source during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,459 as against Rs. 1,350 last year. The increase is due to the contract given to a Parsee Merchant of Rajkot for the export (within the limits of Kathiawar) of natural salt produced in the Rann.

Salt.

(G) Public Works.

84. On Public Works Rs. 68,183 in all were spent during the year under report as against Rs. 55,951 in the preceding year, inclusive of establishment charges. No original major works were constructed during the year. More than 50 per cent of the total expenditure has been on account of road repairs and repairs and extensions to old buildings. Establishment charges on account of the telephones, the light houses, the electric installation and the irrigation works which together amounted to Rs. 3,997, are included in the establishment charges of the department.

85. On account of the peculiar natural position and geographical configuration of this State, there is ample scope for a variety of engineering enterprises and improvements of great public utility. Moreover to keep the many State buildings as well as the important and productive reclamatin and irrigation works carried out by Mr. Benson, in good repairs, and to complete some of the unfinished works and to undertake new ones for which the natural position of the State as stated above, affords so much scope, a very competent and well manned staff will always be necessary.

(H) Railway.

86. The net earnings of the Railway as apportioned to this State for the last calendar year was Rs. 84,525 as against Rs. 1,28,748, last year. The decrease in the net earnings of the Railway is due to the heavy payments which the State had to make as allotted to its share, on account of new engines, sleepers and coal purchased for the Railway. The total capital outlay charged to this State on account of the Porbandar Dhoraji section

which has been constructed with the joint capital of Gondal and Pordandar, amounted to Rs. 20,38,761.

87. Although the Government have permitted this State to construct a branch line from Ranawao up to the limits of the State, still as it is very doubtful whether such a short branch will at all be a paying concern so long as it is not possible to link the line with the Shahpur Kutiana line, a tramway from Porbandar up to the limits of this State in that direction via Ranawao is under consideration.

(I) Post Offices.

88. There were 2 sub offices and 8 branch offices in this state at the close of the year under report. The two sub-offices are at Porbandar and Ranawao. Of the 8 branch offices, 1 is in Porbandar and the rest are in the Mahals. The mahal post offices are worked by school masters who receive from the Postal Department special remuneration for the extra duty.

(J) Mint.

89. There is at present no mint in this State. The British coin is the only legal tender. The old mint was closed during the last administration.

(K) General condition of the State and the people.

90. The general condition of the State and the people was on the whole satisfactory. The cultivating class was as well off as last year. The traders and artisans had their share of the general prosperity and the labourers could obtain ample work and earn fairly high wages. Fodder and water-supply were also abundant. The Rabbaris, the shepherds and other nomadic tribes residing in the hills were in a fairly good condition. As regards public health it may be said with regret that notwithstanding all possible precautions taken by the sanitary committee and the State authorities, Porbandar did not escape the visitation of plague during the year, though happily it was not of a virulent type.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

91. The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 3,49,551 made up as under:—

In the State Treasury	Rs.	1,52,548
„ „ National Bank	„	56,832
„ „ Bombay Bank	„	9,171
„ Promissary Notes	„	1,30,000
„ Debentures	„	1,000
	Total Rs.	3,49,551

The total receipts for the year from all sources excluding Advances and Deposits which are floating items of adjustment amounted to Rs. 9,24,521 as against Rs. 8,96,548. Against this there was an expenditure of Rs.8,69,695 under all heads of charges except those mentioned above. This will show that a sum of Rs. 54,826 was saved from the ordinary revenue of the State for the year under review, and that it enabled the state to invest Rs. 50,000 more in Government securities during the year. (It may be mentioned here that Government paper of the value of Rs. 2,52,500 has also been purchased after the close of the year.) The total receipts and expenditure including Advances and Deposits amounted to Rs. 12,25,300 and Rs. 11,16,236 respectively. The closing balance of the State during the year under report was Rs. 4,58,615 as under :—

In the State Treasury	Rs.	1,46,445
„ the National Bank	„	58,496
„ the Bombay Bank	„	72,674
„ Promissary Notes	„	1,80,000
„ Debentures	„	1,000
	Total Rs.	4,58,615

92. The condition of the State finances thus compares very favourably with that of the preceding year. Sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 28,000 and odd are lying outstanding on account of loans given to private individuals. It may be noted that the State has spent out of the total expenditure about Rs. 81,376 in part payment of the debt of His late Highness the Rana Saheb.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

(A) Vital statistics.

Births and deaths.

93. The number of births and deaths registered in the whole State during the year under report is given in Appendix XXIV. The births show a decrease by 60 and the deaths an increase of 210 as compared with the figures

for the foregoing year. The increase in deaths is due to the appearance of plague and small-pox in the Porbandar town and in the Navibandar Mahal. 215 persons in all were carried away by plague only. Of this number 189 died at Porbandar and 26 at Navibandar. The ratio of births to population was 31·62 during the year as against 33·05 and that of deaths was 22·92 as against 20·72 last year.

94. The registration of births and deaths is done by the Municipality in Porbandar and by the Police Patels in the Mahals, who are directed to keep a separate register for the purpose. These registers are occasionally inspected by the Revenue and Police officers.

(*B*) *Medical relief.*

Medical institutions.

95. There are 4 charitable institutions maintained by the State where medical relief is given, *viz.*, 1 Hospital at Porbandar and 3 dispensaries in the three Mahals. Besides these there are 4 private dispensaries in the town of Porbandar, two of which are charitable.

Organisation.

96. The State institutions are under the supervision and control of the Chief Medical Officer Mr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas, an assistant surgeon in the Government Medical Department whose services are lent to the State by Government. There are 6 Assistants under him of whom three are posted in the district dispensaries and three in the Porbandar Hospital.

Patients treated.

97. Appendix XXIII shows that the total number of persons to whom medical relief was afforded in the whole State during the year under report was 31,630 as against 27,403 last year. Out of this number 31,270 were outdoor and 360 indoor patients, as against 27,126 and 277 respectively last year. Out of 360 indoor patients 317 were discharged, 3 absented themselves, 16 died and 24 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Prevailing diseases.

98. The prevailing diseases during the year were diseases of the respiratory system, malarial fevers, eye diseases, diseases of the skin and of the digestive system.

Operations.

99. The total number of major and minor operations performed during the year in the State Hospital was 78 and 426 as against 37 and 388 respectively last year.

Expenditure.

100. The total expenditure of the Medical Department during the year was Rs. 11,522 as against Rs. 15,165 in the last year. The decrease is due to the bills for medicines and instruments not having been paid before the close of the year of report and partly also to a decrease in travelling expenses.

(E) Vaccination.

101. During the year under review 2,684 persons in all were vaccinated and 10 persons were re-vaccinated, as against 3,058 and 1 respectively last year. Of the number vaccinated, 1,325 were males and 1,359 females. During the year under report, some of the villages of the Navibandar Mahal had a visitation of small-pox which made its appearance in Porbandar also. 271 persons in all were attacked of whom 58 had been previously vaccinated and 213 were unvaccinated. Out of these 271 cases 224 recovered and 47 proved fatal.

(D) Plague.

102. Plague made its appearance in Porbandar in the middle of June 1909 and disappeared in the beginning of February 1910. It also appeared in Navibandar in October and December 1909. Measures were adopted for stamping out the disease by the evacuation and disinfection of infected places and by starting a rat-catching campaign. No pressure was used nor was any necessary as the people themselves resorted to this course, having realized the necessity for it by their previous experience. Assistance by way of erecting huts for poor people at State expense was given by the State.

103. The total number of plague cases was 388 of which 215 proved fatal. In Porbandar there were 347 attacks and 189 deaths while in the districts there were 41 attacks and 26 deaths. An experienced compounder was specially deputed from the State Hospital to treat the plague cases in the districts.

(E) The Paddock.

104. In the State paddock there were in all during the year 64 animals including 4 mules. The total number of mares covered by State stallions was 44 as against 42 last year. Out of this number, 8 belonged to the State paddock and 36 to private individuals. 457 animals were treated in the Veterinary Hospital as against 517 last year. The mouth and foot disease having broken out among cattle during the year under report, prompt measures were taken to check its progress, and the Veterinary officer was

sent to visit the affected locality and treat the afflicted animals. The total expenditure on account of medicines and instruments amounted to Rs. 109 as against Rs. 857 last year. The decrease in expenditure is due to the reduction in the number of animals, as some were sold off during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Organisation of the Department.

105. The Educational Department of the State has been as in the preceding years, under the supervision and control of the Educational Inspector, Mr. H. F. Marker, who is also Head Master of the Bhavsinhji High School. In view of the fact that much of Mr. Marker's time and attention had to be devoted to the High School, it was found expedient to give him an assistant, who could devote his undivided attention to the supervision of the Vernacular Schools only. Mr. Vishwanath Sadaram Pathak, an old, experienced, senior Head Master of the Agency Educational Department has, therefore, been selected and appointed Deputy Educational Inspector. The management and inspection of all the vernacular Schools are entrusted to him under the general supervision of the Educational Inspector.

Number of Schools.

106. From the details given in Appendix XXV, it would be seen that there were in all 38 schools in the State maintained at State expense including the one aided school of Virji Kamdar. The total number of pupils who received instruction in these schools during the year under report was 2,762 as against 2,626 last year. The daily average attendance of all the schools comes to 2,117·7 as against 1,992·5 in the preceding year. Steps are being taken for the amelioration of the condition and status of the vernacular schools and teachers with a view to giving a healthy tone to vernacular instruction.

High School.

107. The Bhavsinhji High School is the only school in the State where children are taught up to the Matriculation standard. There were in all 336 students on the roll in this school during this year against 319 last year. The daily average attendance was 254·4 as against 237. Seven years back the number was only about 180. This rapid progress and popularity of the institution are due to the keen interest taken by Mr. Marker in the advancement of the institution and the welfare of the students under his charge. The High School this year also achieved good results at the matriculation examination. 9 students were sent up, of whom 7 passed, giving a percentage of nearly 77.

It was only five or six years ago that two handsome and commodious wings were added to the main building of the school to meet the increasing requirements and it was then expected that no further extensions would be needed for at least 10 years more; but there has been such a large and unprecedented influx of students since then that want of accommodation has again been felt for the last two or three years and it is under contemplation to make fresh additions to the building.

108. It is also under contemplation to build a new school house for the Porbandar Taluka School which is the principal vernacular school of the State, as the present building is very old, rickety, and unsuitable for modern requirements and it would be mere waste of money to extend it or repair it on any large scale.

Female Education.

109. There are three girls' schools in this State–1 in Porbandar town, 1 at Ranawao and 1 at Madhavpur. The number of girls attending these schools was 321 as against 316 last year. There is one more girls' school in Porbandar which is a charitable institution founded by the Mahomedans for the girls of their own community. It teaches only the Koran. In some villages where no separate school for girls exists the girls receive instruction in the primary schools for boys. The number of girls thus taught in boys' schools was 55.

Drawing.

110. Drawing is taught in the High School. During the year under report 5 boys appeared for the 1st grade examination in drawing of whom 4 passed. One appeared for the 2nd grade examination and he too came out successful.

Moral and Religious Education.

111. Religious instruction is imparted in the three lowest standards of the High School and in the higher standards of the principal vernacular schools in the town of Porbandar once a week by the Shastri of the State Pathshala, and a Gujrati primer of the Hindu religion has been adopted as the text book for this purpose. Moral instruction is thus imparted directly on religious basis and is also imparted indirectly and incidentally in the course of the usual daily lessons in reading, history and other subjects. A small committee mostly consisting of teachers has, however, been appointed to recommend measures for the extension and improvement of the existing system of moral and religious education by comparing the methods adopted elsewhere and collecting information as to the results of experiments already tried.

112. It is compulsory for all the students of the High School to play cricket, football or some native games or to attend physical drill. The teachers of the vernacular schools have also been instructed to pay particular attention to physical education and to introduce the inexpensive native games in the schools in their charge.

Physical Education.

113. During the year under report, two associations were started at Porbandar with the object of encouraging the study of the rational methods of teaching and of diffusing knowledge of the true aims and principles of education among the teachers. One of these associations is specially intended for the vernacular teachers while the other has been organized by the staff of the Bhavsinhji High school and holds its meetings every week. The principal object of the latter is to study the science of education by reading select works of well-known writers on the subject under the guidance of the Head Master.

Teachers' Association.

114. Besides the schools maintained by the State there are 4 private schools, three of which owe their existnece to private benevolence and one to private enterprise. These include the Victoria Jubilee Madressa for boys and a school for the Mahomedan girls. The feuds among the managers of these two institutions have brought the schools to a deplorable condition and the schools have to all intents and purposes been closed. Only the Koran is taught there at present. The third is the Keshav school. There also the management does not seem to be satisfactory as appears from the falling off in the number of boys which came down from 249 to 179 during the year of report. The fourth is a State aided school called Virji Kamdar's school. There were 91 boys in it during the year under report as against 85 last year. This shows that Virji's school alone is doing good work and is in a satisfactory condition among all the private schools.

Private Schools.

115. The total expenditure on account of the Educational Department was 17,960 during the year under review as against Rs. 13,393 last year. The increase is mainly due to promotions given to the English and vernacular school masters.

Expenditure.

116. A private Commercial Educational Institution has, of late, been opened in Porbandar. It has been recognised as an examination centre by 4 well-known commercial examination Boards of England. It imparts training in Book-keeping, Short hand, Typewriting, &c., and prepares students also for the

Commercial education.

London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Students from and outside Kathiawar take the benefit of this school. In the last year 31 students in all, were sent up for the different examinations. Results of 17 only has been known as yet which shows that out of the number 14 have passed. Result of the remaining 14 is not known as yet.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

(A) Printing Press.

117. There is no other printing Press in this State than the State Press which does State work only. The Porbandar State Gazette is the only periodical which is printed and published in this Press every fortnight. No private work is done in it except with the permission of the State, which is very rarely given.

(B) Libraries.

118. There are three libraries in all in this State, 2 at Porbandar and one at Ranawao. Of the two libraries at Porbandar one is a public library which is called the Desai Nanji Gokalji and Sheth Jhavershah Harjivan Library. It is maintained from subscriptions received from the members and from the interest on the funds set apart by the two gentlemen after whom it is named. Its supervision and control are entrusted to a Managing Committee. The Head Master of the High School is the Honorary Secretry. The Municipality as well as the State contribute partly towards the expenses of its maintenance by way of paying the salaries of the librarian and the peon and by giving a grant of money for the purchase of books and periodicals. The other library is attached to the Jubilee Madressa and is conducted by the Managers of that institution from the funds at their disposal. The Ranawao library is also opened and kept up by a private Mahomedan gentleman from private funds.

(C) Conclusion.

119. In conclusion I may say that the heads of all the departments in the State have worked satisfactorily and with co-operation during the year under report. The Hazur Office staff with Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai as Superintendent have, I am glad to say, spared no pains to render their services as useful as possible.

VAJSURWALA,
Senior Administrator,
Porbandar State.

Porbandar,
12th July 1910.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1909-10.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Major J. K. Condon.	Protem Administrator.	1-4-1909	27-4-1909	
Azam Vajsurvala.	Senior Administrator.	28-4-1909	31-3-1910	
R. B. A. S. Tambe.	Junior Administrator.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Kanji Premji Dodia Bar-at-law.	Sirnyayadhish.	1-4-1909	Do.	
Mr. Narbheshanker Jivanram Maru, High Court Pleader.	Acting Dewan.	1-4-1909	15-7-1909	Appointed Nyayadhish.
K. S. Balsinhji.	Revenue Commissioner.	Do.	31-3-1910	
Mr. J. V. Mascarenhas. L. M. &S.	Chief Medical Officer.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Gulabrai Chhaganlal Oza.	Port Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhatta.	Treasury Officer.	Do.	24-6-1909	Appointed Chief Account and Audit Officer and Superintendent Huzur Office.
Mr. Jaikrishna Inderji.	Garden Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	Appointed Garden and Forest Superintendent.
Mr. Hirjibhai Faramji Marker. B. A.	Educational Inspector and Head Master, Bhavsinhji High school.	Do.	31-3-1910	
K. S. Pratapsinhji.	Police Superintendent.	Do.	3-3-1910	Transferred as personal Assistant to the Administrators.
Mr. Dattatray Pandurang Bhoseker.	State Engineer.	10-7-1909	31-3-1910	
Mr. Tribhovandas Keshavlal Desai.	Veterinary Officer.	1-4-1909	18-3-1910	On leave.
Mr. Kalidas Karamchand Gandhi.	Curator of forests.	Do.	24-6-1909	Transferred as Treasury Officer.
Mr. Krishnarao Balaji Bhosle.	Palace Superintendent and Bardashi Officer.	Do.	31-3-1910	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Porbandar State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
New Civil Procedure Code	Yes	Yes	
Criminal Pro. Code.	,,	No	
Penal Code.	,,	,,	
Contract Act.	,,	,,	
Evidence Act.	,,	,,	
Oaths Act.	,,	,,	
Majority Act.	,,	,,	
Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
Specific relief Act.	,,	,,	
Guardian and wards Act.	,,	,,	
Succession certificate Act.	,,	,,	
Administration of Estates	,,	,,	
Regulation.	,,	,,	
Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
District Police Act.	,,	,,	
Explosive Act.	,,	,,	
Caste question Act.	,,	,,	
Trust Act.	No	,,	
Agency Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
Court fee Act.	,,	,,	
Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
Registration Act.	,,	,,	
Revenue Code.	,,	,,	

VAJSURVALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1909—10.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Body Guards.	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Abolished on 1st August 09.
(Mounted Police siledary)	28	18	1	0	2	43	0	0	0	1	4	38	15,024	
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantary (Police).	314	42	2	1	3	350	0	0	0	10	37	303	*41,340	*Increase is due to the increase in number.
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	362	60	3	1	25	393	0	7	0	11	41	341	56,364	

VAJSURVALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of Police for the year 1909—10.

Description of office.	Number	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentaly.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent.	1	150	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Inspector.	1	60	720	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief Constable 1st grade.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chief Constables 2nd grade.	4	2×40 & 2×30	1,680	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	
Subedar Major.	1	50	600	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar 1st grade.	1	30	360	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Do. 2nd grade.	2	2×25	600	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Havaldars.	11	11×15	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	
Naiks F. Class.	9	9×12	1,296	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	
Do. 2nd Do.	17	17×10	2,040	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	
1st Class Police.	27	27×9	2,916	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	
2nd Do. Do.	264	264×8	25,344	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	
Recruit Boys.	10	10×4	480	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Pagi.	2	2×8	192	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	350	0	40,008	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	

VAJSURVALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1909-10.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial,		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions. (columns 4&5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbandar.	237	183	296	222	273	210	134	88	121	*116	45·27	39·64	49·08	41·90	*3 pending

VAJSURVALA,
Administrator.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbandar State during the year 1909-10.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porbandar.	7,315	4,725	1,852	2,817	25·31	59·62	

VAJSURVALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar State during the year 1909-10.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total,				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter VIII. Offences against public tranquility	3	10	13	4	7	49	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	34	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		10
Chapter IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chapter X. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.	2	11	13	14	9	11	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		2
Chapter XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	0	9	9	4	8	9	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1
Chapter XIV. Offences relating to public health & safety ..	0	3	3	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting the human body murder...	0	3	3	3	3	7	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0		

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total,				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Attempt to commit murder ...	0	3	3	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Abortion	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit suicide. ...	0	4	4	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Voluntarily causing hurt	5	209	214	137	102	210	25	0	0	2	1	22	0	25	183	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Voluntorily causing grievous hurt	1	8	9	5	9	16	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	
Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongful confinement...	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongfullyrestrainingany person	2	9	11	10	9	19	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Assault	1	55	56	27	21	52	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kidnapping	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Chapter XVII Theft	2	38	40	65	37	48	29	0	10	0	2	17	0	29	18	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1909-10.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought into trial in.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class Magistrate.	84	63	7	61	47	11	0	1	141	127	57	9	19	33	4	5	Those 9 pending trial last year were of the sessions court. They were transferred to and are disposed of by the Huzur court. This year 33 have been committed to the sessions out of which 15 have been convicted 11 acquitted 7 died.
S. C. Magistrate Porbandar	349	307	20	47	250	48	9	0	467	374	91	195	55	0	0	33	
Third class Magistrate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	261	192	9	53	146	106	0	0	380	314	119	137	54	0	0	4	
Ranawao S. C. Magistrate.	127	151	14	25	99	13	19	0	169	170	44	88	15	0	0	23	
Navibandar S. C. Magistrate	119	105	2	24	83	0	0	0	150	109	38	58	13	0	0	0	
Total...	940	818	52	210	625	178	28	1	1,307	1,094	349	487	156	33	4	65	

VAJSURVALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Huzur Court.	16	0	0	11	11	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sarnyayadhish Court.	42	0	0	17	17	2	2	22	22	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Total.	58	0	0	28	28	3	3	26	26	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	

VAJSURVALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1909-10.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year Received by transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.							Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re. landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									Y. M. D.	
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	13	9	20	4	33	13	24	13	9	0	1,12,153- 0- 0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	13	0	0	
S. C.	4	0	166	45	170	45	170	22	0	23	5,332- 9-10	0	45	0	20	25	0	0	0	3	4	3	12	1,862- 7-6	0-2- 3	
Total...	17	9	186	49	203	58	194	35	9	23	1,65,485- 3-10	0	48	1	20	25	0	2	2	3	4	3	25	2,862- 7-6	0-2- 3	
Nyayadhish Court.	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	4	0	5	1,58,273-12- 3	0	2	7	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	4	18,870- 0-0	1-4-18	
S. C.	0	0	0	484	0	484	0	471	0	13	20,056-12- 4	0	484	0	0	484	0	0	0	161	41	34	235	18,916-13-1	0-1-22	

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APPENDIX XI

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1909--10.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Valve of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sirnyayadhis Court Reg.	10	15	94,783-10-0	18	9	38,633-8-7	28	24	1,33,417-2-7	13	11	69,278-10-6	15	13	64,138 8-1	0	4	9	
Do.— S. C.	46	78	12,018-7-1	412	102	8,759-10-9	458	180	20,778-1-10	380	174	20,132-10-0	78	6	645-7-10	0	2	4	
Total.	56	93	1,06,802-1-1	430	111	47,393-3-4	486	204	1,54,195-4-5	393	185	89,411-4-6	93	19	64783-15-11	0	6	13	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	0	0	0	0	8	47,637-0-6	0	8	47,637-0-6	0	5	26,474-2-0	0	3	21,161-14-6	3	0	0	
Do.— S. C.	0	0	0	0	444	20,999-14-4	0	444	20,999-14-4	0	303	12,372-11-6	0	141	8,627-2-10	140	1	0	
Total...	0	0	0	0	452	68636-14-10	0	452	68636-14-10	0	308	38,847-13-6	0	144	29,769-1-4	143	1	0	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	82	143	69,421-5-9	345	206	69,532-4-2	427	349	138953-9-11	284	216	70,801-3-0	143	133	68,152-6-11	36	9	88	

S. C.	67	104	2,590-3-4	835	217	5,769-8-2	902	321	83,59-11-6	798	313	8,129-4-1	104	8	230-7-5	0	1	7
Total.	149	247	72,011-9-1	1180	423	75,301-12-4	1329	670	1.47,313-5 5	1082	529	78,930-7-1	247	141	68382-14-4	36	10	95
Navibandar Munsiff Court Reg.	40	46	5,187-1-5	136	144	17,438-7-9	176	190	22,625-9-2	130	164	19,150-1-5	46	26	3475-7-9	18	5	3
Do.— S. C.	53	45	1,146-7-11	157	173	4,584-5 0	210	218	5,730-12-11	165	193	5,174-8-4	45	25	556 4-7	14	9	2
Total...	93	91	6,333-9-4	293	317	22,022-12-9	386	408	28,356 6-1	295	357	24,324-9-9	91	51	4031-12-4	32	14	5
Grand total...	298	431	1,85,147-3-6	1903	1303	2[3354-11-3	2201	1734	398501-14-9	1770	1379	231514-2-10	431	355	166987-11-11	211	31	113

VAJSURWALA

Administrator,

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work, Number and results of appeals in civil suits in 1909-10.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed.		Decision amended.		Cases remanded for retrail.		Cases compromisedandotherwisedisposedof			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	y.m.d.
Huzur Court.	13	19	28	19	41	38	22	21	19	17	10261-5-2	38936-12-9	9	8	9	5	3	5	1	2	0	1	1-1-15	1-0-10
Sirnyayadhis Court.	2	2	25	3	27	5	25	5	2	0	7845-7-5	273-6-0	16	0	3	1	1	3	5	1	0	0	0-7-25	0-7-11
Second appeal regular appeal.	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	1979-8-5	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0-3-17
Nayayadhish Court	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	26	0	4	0	8413-5-7	0	16	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0-3-18
Total.	15	21	53	65	68	86	47	65	21	21	18106-12-7	49603-0-9	25	30	12	14	4	2	6	8	0	1	0-10-20	0-6-21

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the Number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1909-10.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Poabandar.	1	30	97	174	127	33-5	30-4	25	3916-10-8	5-04	

VAJSURWALA,

Adminisrtator, Porbandar

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State,

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar.	131	95	58	36	71	58	0	0	0	0	2	1	130	94	1,55,403- 8- 6	2,51,250- 9-8	1	1	0	0	*1 closing balance of last year.
Ranawao.	33	31	12	4	19	25	1	0	1	0	0	2	32	29	31,275-13- 2	11,630- 3-7	0	1	1	2	,, 9/10 Do.
Navibandar.	10	15	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	17	7,879- 2- 2	5,836-12-3	1	1	9	6	,, 2 Do.
Bagvadar.	19	29	16	28	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	25	26	5,595- 8- 0	5,920- 2-0	0	0	0	3	,, 6/8 Do.
Total.	193	170	91	72	97	89	1	0	1	0	3	9	189	166	2,00,153-15-10	2,74,637-11-6	2	3	10	11	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1909-10.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
Mortages.	91	62457	3	9	229	9	6		94	185587	10	0	423	8	6		
Sale deeds.	97	9221	12	1	246	6	6		29	84958	9	3	465	7	0		
Wills.	1	0	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Money bonds	1	10000	0	0	18	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous.	3	2102	0	0	10	14	6		9	1000	0	0	12	0	9		
Total.	193	213780	15	10	506	14	0		170	271546	3	3	901	0	3		
Deduct expenditure.																	
Net profit.																	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1909-10.

Name.	Opening balance on 15th March 1909.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current. year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 15th March 1910	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Porbandar.	14,132-1-6	28,966-8-6	24,690-13-3	38822-14-9	24,796-13-4	25,414-15-7	13407-15-2	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain—fall in the Porbandar State.

State.	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 6909.	July 1909.	August 1909.	September 1909.	October 1909.	November 1909.	December 1909.	January 1910.	February 1910.	March 1910.	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Porbandar.	0	0	7·53	12·71	0·40	10·82	0·45	0	1 55	0	0	0	33·46	17·38	12·62	
Ranawao.	0	0	4·79	15·13	0.60	8· 7	1·5	0	1·5	0	0	0	29·79	22·55	18·81	
Bagwadar.	0	0	6·54	13·31	0·47	7·23	0	0	0.70	0	0	0	28·25	23·43	20.6	
Madhavpur.	0	0	5 80	23·14	1·28	5.37	0. 1	0	0	0	0	0	35·60	19·7	13·99	
Total.	0	0	24.66	64·29	2 75	31·49	0.61	0	3 30	0	0	0	127·10	82·43	20·6	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1909-10.

Article	During March (past year)		During March (present year)		Remarks.
	Fr. 1. Re.	Mau. She.	Fre. Re. 1.	Mau. She.	
Wheat.		18		20	
Bajri.		20		24	
Juwar.		24		32	
Gram.		19		29	
Rice (Bhimdi)		9		12	
" (Bengali)		14		20	
Tur Dal.		12		13	

VAJSURWALA.

Administrator.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1909-10.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Buildings.	9965-15-5	21573-4-9	31539-4-2	0	0	0	31539-4-2
Communication (roads)	799-2-3	15093-6-6	15892-8-9	0	0	0	15892-8-9
Miscellaneous public improvements.	4935-11-11	4304-9-4	9240-5-3	0	0	0	9240-5-3
Total.	15700-13-7	40971-4-7	56,692-2-2	0	0	0	56672-2-2

VAJSURWALA,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Porbandar State during the year 1909-10.

District.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remark.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks.	Riding	Load Carrying.	
Porbandar.	1909-10.	163	651	18	357	50	22	2	210	406	35	0	50	10	
Adwana.		9289	6217	370	3781	311	232	103	302	77380	3229	0	2	1356	
Ranawao.		6287	6133	542	6226	215	81	14	330	30298	2058	0	0	1196	
Navibandar.		6233	4696	275	2602	104	186	78	220	15875	2523	0	290	963	
Total.		21972	17697	1205	12966	680	521	197	1062	123989	7845	0	342	3525	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1909—10.

Name of State	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Turi		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Porbandor.	10	13,000	12	6,131	5	1,601	0	0	27	20,732	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

Receipts.

Items.	Rupees.
Opening Balance	1,32,256-0-5
I. Land Revenue	5,30,644-3-9
II. Taxes on Non-agriculturists.	5,173-4-6
III. Sayer :—...	1,66,191-5-10
IV. Law and Justice...	8,937-5-5
V. Gardens and Forests.	49,320-0-9
VI. Education	2481-3-3
VII. Printing Press	481-7-0
VIII. Miscellaneous	29,076-7-4
IX. Interest	7,664-5-1
X. Diposits	16,408-11-11
XI. Recovery of Advances and Takavi	1,22,275-1-9
XII. Railway.	1,58,995-15-4
XIII. Police	2,115-7-0
XIV. Jail	921-1-10
Total Rs.	1,10,0692-0-9
Grand Total with Balance...	1,232,948 1 2

Porbandar 10th May 1910.

No. XXII.

Porbandar State for the year 1909—10.

Disbursements.		
	Items.	Rupees.
I.	General Administratoion.	29,647-8-9
II.	Revenue Establishment.	45,862-0-6
III.	Sea Customs...	14,381-13-1
IV.	Stamps, Salt, Opium &c.	925-2-0
V.	Law and Justice.	16,164-8-11
VI.	Jail.	3,395-9-0
VII.	Police.	68,298-11-4
VIII.	Political.	59,038-15-6
IX.	Bardashi khata.	10,524-3-1
X.	Education.	21,249-8-10
XI.	Printing Press.	3,354-5-10
XII.	Gardens, Forests and Stables.	1,01,039-15-8
XIII.	Agriculture	1,905-8-2
XIV.	Public works	59,654-8-5
XV.	Palace....	3,21,484-1-4
XVI.	Ceremonial charges	13,473-6-9
XVII.	Allowances.	13,888-13-9
	Public Liabrary	100-0-0
XVIII.	Travellers Bungalows, Utaras and Dharamshalas.	3,894-0-0
XIX.	Municipality	29-6-10
XX.	Medical Establishment.	10,982-3-9
XXI.	Surveys.	1,765-1-1
XXII.	Miscellaneous	6,196-9-5
XXIII.	Famine Relief.	0-0-0
XXIV.	Debts Refunds and write—off	6,742-9-1
XXV.	Advances, Takavi and Loan.	20,431-12-8
XXVI.	Repayment of Deposits.	7,657-2-3
XXVII.	Railway	1,00,655-12-6
	Total Rs.	9,42,743-1-6
	Balance at the end of the year:—	2,90,204-15-8
	Grand total with balance Rs.	12,32,948-1-2

VAJSURWALA,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1909-10.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.		Remark.
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		In-door	Out door.	
Porbandar Hospital.	16639	360	317	3	16	24	9158-3-0	·09·	45·	58·
Madhavpur Dispensary.	3791	0	0	0	0	0	870-1-10		10·	38·
Ranawao Do.	6953	0	0	0	0	0	818-4-10		19·	04·
Bugvader Do.	3887	0	0	0	0	0	705-13-5		10·	64·
Total.	31270	360	317	3	16	24	11562-7-1	·09·	85·	64·

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1909-10.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Porbandar.	82090	2751	2691	0	60	1765	1975	210	0	30·05	31·62	21·74	22·92	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1909-10.

Number of Shcools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily averange attendance.		Expenditure			Remark.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High shcool	Secondary	Primary,	
1	1	Bhavsinhji High Shcool	319	336	237	254·4	6268-5-3 *213-6-2			*These figures relate to the repairs and extension expenses
33	33	Primary shcool for boys	1858+48	1899+55	1509·3	1497·4			13296-15-4 *2077-4-8	
3	3	Primary school for girls	316	321	174·1	190			1802-13-9 *725-2-6	This shcool does not conform to Departmental standard.
1	*1	Virji Kamdar pastlyaided shcool for boys	85	91	72·1	75·9			48-0-0	
38	*38		2,626	2,702	1992·5	2,017·7	6481-11-5		17,950-4-3	

*Besides these there is one purely private school viz. the Keshav school with 179 boys.

VAJSURWALA

Administrator.

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Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1910-11.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Area.—642¼ square miles. *Population.—90,837.*
Average Revenue.—about Rs.900,000.
Tribute to British Government.—Rs. 15,000.
Peshkashi to Baroda.—Rs. 7,196. *Zortalbi to Junagadh.—Rs. 5,106.*

The above figure of population is according to the recent census, and shows an increase of 8747 souls over that of the last census.

2. The minor Chief Rana Shri Natvarsinhji is 9 years of age having been born in June 1901. His education has been progressing satisfactorily under the careful supervision of Mrs. Ashby the Governess and Mr. Balvantsinhji the Companion. Everybody coming in contact with him is impressed by the mildness of his disposition and by the suavity of his manners. He is very keen on physical exercise, especially riding and cricket, and has been in very good health during the year. He spent about ten days at Bhavnagar with his uncle the Maharaja Saheb in August and September on the occasion of the Gokul Ashtami holidays. He will shortly join the Rajkumar College.

Debts of His Highness the late Rana Saheb.

3. As regards the debts of His late Highness the Rana Saheb which amounted to about 11 lacs of rupees according to the claims filed, there were 38 claims of the total value of Rs. 6,44,294 left unsettled at the end of the year 1909-10. Out of these claims 25 of the value of Rs. 98,232 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 13 estimated at Rs. 5,46,062. Two of these 13 claims cover between them a sum of Rs. 5,36,673, while the remaining eleven represent small sums aggregating in all Rs. 9,389.

Distinguished visitors.

4. Among people of note who visited Porbandar during the year were those mentioned below.

(*a*) Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., Ag. Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.—He came here on the 10th of November 1910, in connection with the Miani Ghed dispute between Jamnagar and this State.

(*b*) Mr. H. D. Rendall, I. C. S.— He came here in April 1910 as arbitrator in the Ozat river water-disputes between this State and Junagadh.

(*c*) Thakor Saheb Jasvatsinhji of Wadhwan.—He came here for a change on the 24th of January 1911 and stayed for about a month.

(*d*) The Honorable Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.—He visited Porbandar in December 1910, in company with his friend Mr. Chatrabhuj Shivji who is a native of Porbandar carrying on business in Bombay and who has handed over to the State a sum of Rs. 25,000 to meet the cost of building a poor house, a bathing place for pilgrims, and a new school house for the Sanskrit Pathshala. The three buildings are in course of construction, and like the Sanskrit Pathshala which is a State School the other two institutions will also be managed by the State.

(e) Captain Maxwell Scott and other Officers of the Staff College, Quetta.—They came in November 1910 for reconnaisance of the coast and the neighbouring country.

Political Relations with other States.

5. The water disputes between Porbandar and Junagadh regarding the waters of the river Ozat were submitted to the arbitration of Mr. H. D. Rendall, Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor and Mr. Templar, Agency Engineer, and the agreement arrived at was signed in September 1910.

The Watwagi and Surajven disputes were unfortunately not included in this settlement as Junagadh would not consent to arbitration in these matters. Mr. Rendall, however, having been since appointed Administrator of the Junagadh State, this State has repeated its former proposal to leave the settlement of this dispute too to his sole arbitration.

Through the good offices of Mr. E. Maconochie an understanding has been arrived at between Jamnagar and Porbandar as to the working out of the details in giving effect to the award of Mr. C. H. A. Hill in the Miani Ghed dispute.

An amicable settlement regarding the Chautapati dispute between this State and Bantwa was tried with the Superintendent, Managed Estates, as the Bantwa share was then under Management, but as no settlement could be arrived at, the appeal preferred by this State to the Agent to the Governor against the decision of the Political Agent, Sorath, will have to be proceeded with.

Personnel of Administration

6. The changes in the personnel of Administration are shown in Appendix I. Rao Bahadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe reverted to British service and was succeeded by Mr. Kalianrai Jetha Bakshi as Junior Administrator on 27th October 1910. K. S. Ravat Khachar of Jasdan has been acting as Personal Assistant to the Administrator *vice* K. S. Pratapsinhji who has gone on long leave to attend the Police Training School at Nasik. The appointment of Mr. Krishnarao Ganesh, an Inspector in the Agency Police, as Police Suprintendent in this State has already been referred to in the last Report. Mr. J. Ribeiro was appointed State Engineer and Mr. D. P. Bhosekar Assistant Engineer. The former having reverted to his appointment in the Bombay Municipality Mr. Harjivan Gokaldas Ved who was newly employed on special duty for Tramway and Irrigation work has been placed in charge of the Engineering Department as sub protem State Engineer.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Organisation.

7. The State comprises 100 villages besides the Town of Porbandar itself, 14 Nesses, and 1 Pati called Chautapati, as last year. Of these 27 are alienated as under:—

(*i*) 8 Bhayati,

(*ii*) 16 Meher Pasaita, and

(*iii*) 3 Dharmada.

The new village, Natvarnagar, populated last year is in a good thriving condition.

The constitution of the Revenue Administration is the same as last year except that an additional Tajvijdar has been given to each of the two big Mahals Advana and Ranawao.

System of collecting revenue.

8. The prevailing system of collecting the land revenue is the Bhagvatai or crop share system. In addition to the crop-share a small amount of cash assessment known as Acrevero is also levied at a rate varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to Re. 1 per acre according to the quality of soil. But in the case of detached holdings of State land in alienated villages only cash assessment is levied, as it is more convenient.

The levying of the crop-share in Juvar instead of Vighoti in the villages of Ratia and Chikasa is continued.

9. The area of land under cultivation in the different divisions of the State during the year under report and during the preceding year is shown in the following table:—

Area under cultivation.

Names of districts.	Area under cultivation in acres.		Increase or decrease.
	1909–10	1910–11	
Ranawao.	64,831	62,056	—2,775
Advana.	1,07,829	1,05,543	—2,286
Navibandar.	49,157	49,080	—77
Town of Porbandar.	260	260	
Total.	2,22,077	2,16,939	—5138

The decrease in the area of cultivated land this year requires an explanation. It was found that some cultivators though not able to cultivate all the land in their possession kept it to graze their cattle or take hay from it, having had only to pay a very small amount as Acer-vero which ranges from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to Re. 1 per acre. The rule for levying Padter Vighoti, assessment over and above the Acre-vero varying from 8 annas to Rs. 3 per acre, levied on all land kept idle by the cultivator, which seems to have been relaxed of late years, had, therefore, to be applied more stringently, so that the cultivators might either till the land or relinquish it in favour of other cultivators better able to do so, and the State might not suffer a loss in revenue. This stricter application of the Padter Vighoti has had the desired effect, as much land in possession of cultivators lacking in energy and enterprise or deficient in the requisite means and resources to cultivate it was relinquished. Although the State last year lost the Acre-vero of the relinquished land, still nearly all the land thus relinquished has since been taken up again by other cultivators,—we hope, of a superior class,—in some cases not without bringing some Nazrana to the State.

The soil in certain parts of the State being specially adapted to the aloe, the plant is grown on a larger scale with a view to extracting aloes.

10. Of the two alienation cases pending at the end of the last year the one relating to the village of Shingda has been disposed of while the other relating to the village of Ishvaria is being investigated into by the District Revenue Officer of the Advana Division.

Settlements.

11. The total amount advanced to cultivators in the shape of Tacavi was Rs. 8,087 as against Rs. 5,590 during the previous year. This help was chiefly given for the purchase of bullocks in those places where a large number of cattle had died of diseases. Advances have also been made in a few cases for the purchase of seed and for building houses in the new village of Natvarnagar.

Tacavi advances.

The following table will show the details for each mahal.

Mahals.	For Bullocks Rs.	For Implements. Rs.	For Seed Rs.	For Wells. Rs.	For Houses Rs.	Total Rs.
Ranawao.	2,036	0	15	50	0	2,101
Advana.	840	45	140	0	1,150	2,175
Navibandar	3,366	0	445	0	0	3,811
Porbandar.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	6,242	45	600	50	1,150	8,087

12. There was an ample supply of water during the year. The number of wells is sufficiently large to meet the existing requirements of agriculture. 14 new wells, 8 pacca and 6 katcha, were, however, sunk with the help of the State during the year.

Water supply.

The excellent irrigation works on the river Bhadar continue to benefit agriculture in that part of the State. Some of the Bhadar canals which were in urgent need of repairs have been repaired, but much still remains to be done and will certainly soon receive the attention the work deserves.

The old canals from the Khambhala Reservoir have been repaired and a few new ones have been dug and the cultivators of the neighbouring villages of Asiapat and Bordi have taken advantage of them.

The leakage from the Khambhala Tank is, I am glad to say, gradually decreasing as a result of the steps taken as recommended by Mr. Benson.

Some old streams which kept flowing throughout the year as well as some new ones formed by surface springs owing to heavy rains were utilised wherever possible for irrigation purposes by throwing katcha bunds across them. Some three of these will now be bunded up by masonry bunds, as they seem to be capable of being turned to permanent use.

The Salmon Bund at Miani was raised to prevent water being wasted by an overflow.

The Miani Ghed received water for the first time after 50 years or more from the river Vartu through the Kerio Voklo through an opening a foot broad in the embankment called the Nawanagar Bund. The supply thus received was inadequate and it irrigated only 90 acres of land whereas according to the last settlement of the dispute in this matter between this State and Jamnagar a quantity sufficient for 254 acres ought to have been supplied. According to the understanding arrived at about the working out of details of Mr. C. H. Hill's award the opening will be now widened so as to allow 1/7 of the total available volume of water to flow into the Miani Ghed.

An old dilapidated bund at Kinnerkheda has been repaired and paddy and wheat crops were raised in the adjoining Ghed lands for the first time after many years.

A small tank at Rinawada was temporarily repaired by throwing up earthwork and was taken in use in raising paddy crop. This tank will now be repaired and extended by pucca masonry work after the next monsoon.

The projects for reclamation works at Vadala and Sankli are ready to be taken in hand as soon as it becomes possible to do so.

Other minor irrigation and reclamation works are also being attended to.

The Gosa Bara reclamation bund is being raised in order now to accelerate the silting process.

Revenue cases.

13. The number of cases relating to offences against Revenue Administration was 671 which together with the balance from the previous year made up a total of 797. Out of this number 557 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 240 at the end of the year.

In accordance with orders issued during the previous British Administration 2737 cases in all relating to the right and title to real estate according to the peculiar tenure of land prevailing in the Navibandar district called Chav were filed some years ago. This peculiar tenure affects only houses in the village of Navibandar and houses and land both in the villages of Madhavpur, Mander, Kadachh, Chingaria, and Garej. Of these 2737 cases 33 were decided during the year under report, which together with 2365 decided during the previous years, make up a total of 2398 leaving a balance of 339. The investigation into these cases has been entrusted to the Mamlatdar

of the Navibandar District. A large number of the cases have remained undisposed of in consequence of the absence of the parties who reside in Bombay and elsewhere, but efforts are continued to expedite the settlement of the claims.

Revenue.

14. The land revenue for the year was Rs. 5,74,288 as against Rs. 5,45,357 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 28,931.

Condition of cultivators.

15. The condition of the cultivators has continued to be satisfactory in spite of the deficiency of the monsoon crops which was made up for by the high prices fetched by winter crops.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(A) Legislation.

16. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in this State. The Insolvency Act was newly adopted this year. New or amended and consolidated rules have been issued regarding (1) Hired conveyances, (2) Examination of Police Officers, (3) Civil Prisoners, and (4) Processions accompanied with music, besides small amendments in the rates of Vakils' fees and of processes of Judicial Courts.

(B) Military Force.

17. There is no military force in this State. The 28 Arabs, the vestige left of the old sirbandi, are entrusted with the duty of guarding the palace and the residences of the Ranis.

(C) Police.

18. The strength of the Mounted Police was practically the same as during the previous year. The reduction contemplated last year was not made as it was found expedient to retain the full strength of 40 unchanged.

In the Foot Police the number of petty officers was increased to supply the need of better supervision.

Strength of the police.

19. The present sanctioned strength of the foot police as compared with that of the last year is given below.

	1909–10	1910–11
Superintendent of Police.	1	1
Inspector.	1	1
Subedar.	1	1
Chief Constables First Grade.	0	1
,, ,, Second Grade.	4	3
Jamadars.	5	5
Havaldars.	12	16
Naiks First Class.	10	33
Lance Naiks.	18	15
Constables First Class.	50	50
,, Second Class.	218	75
,, Third Class.	0	175
Total.	320	376

The two classes of constables were paid at the rates of Rs. 9 and Rs. 8 in the previous years and this left little scope for promotions and often men enlisted in the last grade remained in the same grade through the full period of their service. To improve this State of things the force has now been divided into three classes as shown above carrying Rs. 10, Rs. 9, and Rs. 8, as their respective salaries.

Equipment.

20. The mounted police are armed with swords, carbines, and lances, and the foot police with muzzle loaders. The greater number of the arms with which the men are provided are unserviceable and Government have been approached for new arms to replace these.

Artillery.

21. The number of guns in the State is 7. They are used for saluting purposes.

22. The total expenditure on account of the police amounted to Rs. 60,058 as against Rs. 56,364 for the preceding year. The increase is chiefly due to (1) increase in the number and rates of pay of the petty officers, (2) increase in the rates of pay of the sepoys, and (3) the employment of police patels and a certain number of paid village policemen.

Ratio to population and area.

23. The ratio of police to population is 1 to 245 and to area 1 to 1·55 square miles.

Offences.

24. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 239 as against 183 last year. The subjoined table gives a classification of these offences:—

Offences	1909–10	1910–11
Theft.	107	160
Murder.	2	2
Kidnapping.	2	3
Robbery.	4	1
Grievous Hurt.	8	9
Miscellaneous.	60	114
Total.	183	289

The apparent increase in the total number of offences which is discernible only in thefts and petty crimes is due to a stricter registration of these crimes which were formerly allowed to pass unregistered by the Fozdars. Of these 289 offences 189 were detected, leaving 100 undetected, comprising 95 petty and 5 serious offences. The number of accused persons arrested during the year was 344 as against 222 in the foregoing year. Out of this number 307 were placed for trial before the courts as against 210 in the previous year; and 105 were convicted, and 144 were either discharged or acquitted, and 58 were under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to those committed for trial was 34·07 as against 41·90 for the preceding year. The increase in the number of persons dealt with is proportionate to the increase in the number of offences registered.

Recovery of stolen property

25. The value of property reported to be stolen during the year was Rs. 7,838 as against Rs. 4,725 during the preceding year. The value of property recovered amounted to Rs. 3,175 as against Rs. 2,817 and the percentage of recovered property was 40·05 as against 59·62 for the previous year. (Appendix VI.) The results in this connection though worse than the last year's still show a marked improvement in comparison with the preceding four years in which the percentage varied only between 17 and 26.

Cattle lifting.

26. The Superintendent of Police observes that the offences of cattle-lifting are mostly committed by Sindhi residents of the neighbouring Junagadh villages. The recent advent of British Administration in Junagadh, however, gives good hopes of the Sindhis being now kept under proper check.

27. Even after making due allowance for some redeeming features, such as better registration of offences, decrease in the number of serious offences, and improvement in the organization of the force, it must be remarked that the work of the Police on the whole has been far from satisfactory. Its weakness is particularly noticeable in the percentages of convictions obtained and property recovered. The old head constables and Jamadars who were retained in service and given a chance of improvement have, we are sorry, failed to attain to the requisite standard of efficiency and will, therefore, have to be replaced by more competent hands. The Police also badly needed the aid of a prosecutor for petty cases and provision has been made to supply this want.

Working of the Police.

28. In order to locate the whole force in one place so as to facilitate a better supervision, the work of building new lines has already been taken in hand.

Police Lines.

29. The reorganization of the village police which was under contemplation last year has been taken in hand. Groups of Ravla (Khalsa) villages have been marked out and a separate police patel appointed for every group of two or more villages in place of revenue patels who hitherto did police work also in addition to their own revenue work,-much to the detriment of the former. The regular police outposts are retained in the Mer villages. In some important villages paid village policemen have been appointed and the regular policemen who were kept there have been relieved and added to the head quarter force which needed an increase whereas those outposts did not require regular policemen. The remaining part of the scheme, viz, the important change in the system of payment of village chokiats is receiving attention.

Village Police.

30. Among the reforms carried out in the Police Department during the year may be mentioned (i) the improvement in the pay and prospects of the rank and file, (ii) the free supply of clothing, (iii) the commencement of the work of constructing additional lines in the town of Porbandar, (iv) the preliminary steps taken for the reorganisation of the village police, (v) the rules framed for the examination of Chief Constables and Jamadars, and (vi) increase in the number of petty officers.

Reforms.

(D) Criminal Justice.

31. The constitution and number of criminal courts remained the same during the year except that the Munsiff's court at

Criminal Courts.

Navibandar has been transferred to Madhavpur, its powers raised to those of a 1st Class Magistrate towards the close of the year, and an LL. B. appointed to the post.

The courts of original criminal jurisdiction are as follows :—

3 Second Class Magistrates' Courts.

2 First Class Magistrates' Courts.

1 Sarnyayadhish's Court.

Work done by the Criminal Courts.

32. The details of the work done by these courts are given in Appendix VIII from which it will be seen that the number of cases reported during the year was 843 as against 818 in the previous year, and the number of persons brought to trial was 1,191 as against 1,094. Of the number tried 430 were discharged, 423 acquitted, 164 convicted, 10 committed to the Sessions Court, 21 transferred, and 143 remained awaiting trial. Of the 10 persons committed to the Sessions Court 4 were convicted, 2 acquitted, and 4 remained to be tried.

Work done by the Criminal appellate Courts.

33. The two courts of criminal appeals, *viz.*, the Sarnyayadhish court and the Huzur court disposed of 57 appeals filed during the year as against 58 the preceding year. Sentences were confirmed in 23 cases, modified in 5 cases, and reversed in 28 cases. One case was referred by the District Magistrate to the Huzur Court for enhancement of the sentence passed by the Magistrate's Court. The Magistrate's decision was, however, confirmed. (Appendix IX.) Besides these appeals the Huzur Court had on its files revisions and other applications numbering 10. 29 more were received during the year making a total of 39. Of these 35 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 4. Cases and persons dealt with by the Magistrates upon direct complaints to themselves were far more numerous than those committed by the police and even those have mostly resulted in acquittals or discharges, showing a tendency in the people to readily launch complaints upon insignificant excuses, only as readily afterwards to compound them.

(*E*) *Civil Justice.*

34. There was no change in the constitution and number of civil courts during the year under report.

Working of the original civil courts.

35. The opening balance of civil suits was 109, and 854 were filed during the year making a total of 963. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 67, 1,003, and 1,070 respectively. 785 suits were disposed of as against 961 leaving 178 as against 109 undecided at the end of

the year. The aggregate value of the new suits filed in the courts of original jurisdiction amounted to Rs. 96,680 as against Rs. 2,67,879 and that of the suits disposed of amounted to Rs. 1,11,331 as against Rs. 1,04,782 in the previous year. Other details relating to these suits will be found in Appendix X.

36. The despatch of work, both civil and criminal, is not what it should be except by the court of the Nyayadhish; this can, however, to a certain extent be accounted for by transfers of the Munsiffs and Magistrates during the year. This want of despatch is particularly noticeable during the time Mr. Gopaldas was the City Munsiff, who, however, has after his transfer to Madhavpur gone on long leave and is not likely to return.

Execution of decrees.

37. The number of applications for execution of decrees presented during the year was 1,568 as against 1,303 last year, and the balance of the previous year was 355, bringing the total to 1,923, of which 1,508 were disposed of and 415 remained pending at the close of the year. (Appendix XI.)

Work of the civil appellate courts.

38. 88 appeals were filed in the three appellate courts of the State during the year and the balance of the preceding year was 21, making a total of 109 as against 86 last year. Of these, 90 were disposed of as against 65, leaving a balance of 19 as against 21. Besides these, revisions and other applications pending before the Huzur Court were 50, and 40 more were filed during the year, making a total of 90. Of these 73 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 17 only.

(*F*) *Extradition.*

39. 5 persons were extradited by this State to other States and 2 by other States to this State as against 8 and 4 respectively in the previous year.

(*G*) *Prisons.*

40. There is one central jail in the town of Porbandar and there are 4 lock-ups, 1 at Porbandar and 1 in each of the three Mahals of the State. The Chief Medical Officer is the Jail Superintendent.

41. There were 25 convicts in the jail at the end of the last year and 102 were received during the year under review, the total, 127, thus remaining the same as in the previous year. Of these 96 were released, 1 died of pneumonia, and 30 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average of prisoners was 17·7 as against 30·4 in the previous year.

42. The prisoners enjoyed good health and their conduct was satisfactory.

43. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 5,713 as against Rs. 3,917 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the pay of the warders, who were transferred from the control of the police authorities to the control of the Jail Superintendent towards the end of the last year, forming part of the establishment charges of the jail throughout the year under report whereas during the greater part of the previous year this item was charged to the Police.

44. The total income for the year was Rs. 2,504 as against Rs. 893 in the preceding year. The increase in income is due to the Municipal contracts for watering public roads and carting away the refuse of the town being undertaken by the jail authorities.

45. The cost of maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 52 per head for the year.

46. Rules were framed during the year under report regarding the treatment of civil prisoners.

(H) Registration.

47. There were 4 registry offices in the State under the control of the 4 Mamlatdars as during the previous year. The number of documents presented for registration rose from 170 to 203 and the number registered rose from 166 involving property worth Rs. 2,74,638 to 190 of the value of Rs. 2,46,046.

48. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,031 as against Rs. 901 in the preceding year. Other details are shown in Appendices XIV and XV.

(I) Municipal Administration.

49. Porbandar is the only town in the State with a Municipality, Madhavpur, Ranawao, and Navibandar having what are called sanitary committees.

50. (*i*) The constitution of the Municipal Board at Porbandar was recast during the year so as to give greater preponderance to the non-official element. The Board or, as it is called, the General Committee thus reorganised consists of the President, the Vice-president, five official members, and ten non-official members. The Senior Administrator is the ex-officio President and the Junior Administrator the ex-officio Vice-president. The Managing Committee entrusted with executive functions is formed of three of

Reforms.

the non-official members changing quarterly by rotation with the Chief Medial Officer as the permanent Chairman. The members are still nominated by the State authorities as the time is not yet ripe for the contemplated change in the method of nominating them.

(*ii*) The rules regarding the permission for building new houses and those relating to repairs and alterations in old ones were revised so as to remove certain unnecessary restrictions and afford greater facilities to the public. It would not be out of place to note in this connection that the town of Porbandar has been expanding at a fairly rapid rate and that the people have begun to appreciate the benefits of pure air, plentiful light, and hygienic surroundings, with the result that the healthy suburbs projected during the previous administration are fast developing into permanent and picturesque health camps affording a convenient outlet to the inhabitants of the town during epidemics.

(*iii*) The inconvenient house-tax and the undesirable taxes levied on doors, windows, and outlets for rain water and waste water have been abolished. The levying of Octroi duties on ghee was somewhat complicated. For every maund of ghee entering the Municipal limits Rs. 1-2-0 were collected by the Municipality out of which Re. 1-0-0 was refunded for every maund of ghee that was exported. Instead of this only 8 annas per maund are now levied as import duty and 8 annas again at the time of export. Thus besides removing the inconvenience of refunds, all the ghee for local consumption is taxed only 8 annas instead of Rs. 1-2-0 and the Municipality gets 8 annas instead of only 2 annas on every maund exported. This together with a few changes in the rates of toll tax on carts coming from outside has sufficiently recouped the Municipal revenues for what was given up by its abolishing the house and window taxes.

51. The work of providing an open drain in the town has been taken in hand. This will gradually replace the old objectionable Bhon-Khals, underground cesspools, which are so numerous and constitute a standing menace to public health.

The Municipality will soon have a fine office in the Manek Chok which will greatly increase the beauty of the fine square in the heart of the town.

52. The income of the Municipality increased from Rs. 24,691 to Rs. 33,898 and the expenditure from Rs. 25,415 to Rs. 25,570. The closing balance was Rs. 27,736.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*A*) *Weather and Crops.*

Rainfall and Crops.

53. The rainfall during the year was as plentiful as in the previous year but was not evenly distributed over the season. It was sufficient in the beginning to allow of starting sowing operations. A welcome break followed and the crops of sesamum, bajri, juwar, etc., promised well, but the prospects were marred by the subsequent excessive downpour which damaged the young crops and necessitated renewed sowing. This delay resulted in a poor and disappointing yield of 8 annas so far as the monsoon crops were concerned. By far the greater part of the land in this State is suitable for monsoon crops but there is a tract of low-lying land in the Navibandar District known as the Ghed which is specially adapted to winter crops such as cotton, wheat, gram, etc. In this area too the crops were affected by the untimely rains in September. In the Ranawao District the wheat crops suffered through disease, and in certain parts of the Navibandar District frost did damage to cotton and castor plants. Owing to these and similar other adverse conditions the outturn of the winter crops was only 12 annas. In various places crops were raised by means of artificial irrigation as already stated in Chapter II.

Agricultural Stock.

54. There is a marked decrease in the number of sheep and goats while there is a satisfactory increase in the number of all other animals. The details are given in Appendix XX. The condition of the agricultural stock was fairly good. The foot and mouth disease and malignant sore throat prevailed among cattle during the monsoon but they were of short duration. Horses too suffered for some time from a certain kind of disease known as surra. The supply of fodder has been sufficient throughout the year.

55. For starting a cattle breeding farm a number of cows and calves were bought at Bombay at a cheap price but as the people were willing to buy them up they were all sold to them at a nominal profit. The main object of facilitating the increase in Agricultural Stock has thus been served. More cattle will be still imported and distributed among the people who seem to be willing to increase their stock if facilities for so doing are given to them. To improve the breed of cattle a few good bulls have been obtained and kept at different villages. Some more will be obtained next year and sent to those places where they are wanted.

(B) Wages and Labour.

56. There was sufficient employment for labourers in fields, factories, stone quarries and in building operations going on in the town on a large scale. Fairly high rates of wages have prevailed throughtout the year. A good number of labourers from other neighbouring States have to some extent helped to supply the increasing demand. The wages ranged from 3 annas to 5 annas per day in the case of unskilled labour and from 12 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per day in the case of skilled labour.

57 There has been little fluctuation in the prices of food stuffs during the year under report. (Appendix XVIII.)

(C) Forests and Gardens.

58. There are seven Forest Reserves in the State.

59. As the rainfall during the year was abundant, there was a luxuriant growth of grass in the forests and the natural regeneration of forest trees was remarkable. The quantity of grass collected for State use was 19,00,000 lbs as against 20,00,000 lbs in the previous year. The proceeds of the sale of the rest amounted to Rs. 6,100 as against Rs. 5,752 last year. Babul and Gorad wood taken from the forests fetched Rs. 1,200.

60. The working plan for bamboos which was prepared and adopted some years ago but which seems to have been allowed to fall into abeyance for some years past is again put into force. The cutting of bamboos which had to be prohibited for the last two years will be resumed from next year as there has been a luxuriant growth of bamboos. The whole scattered forest of bamboos is divided into four blocks, each block being allowed to be cut after an interval of three years.

61. Seeds of different useful species of forest trees were sown broadcast after the first fall of rain and the seedlings thus produced flourished very well. A few species of useful fodder trees had been nearly exterminated by having been too liberally allowed to be cut down for fodder during the last famines and no seed-bearing trees of these species were left in the forests. Seeds had, therefore, to be sent for from the Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, who was kind enough to supply them free of charge. They have been sown broadcast in the reserved forests.

62. There have unfortunately been an exceptionally large number of forest fires this year, being eleven in number. All of them have been purely accidental, due in some cases to careless smoking on the part of cultivators and passing cartmen. The old diligent Forest Superintendent is devising

measures for preventing the recurrence of such large number of fires as much as possible. In a few cases where the fire had originated just near the railway line, it is surmised that they were due to burning cinders from engines being carelessly thrown out.

63. The gardens at Porbandar and the Mango plantation at the Khambhala Tank are in a fairly good condition. The cocoanut plantation on the seashore which has been farmed out for a period of ten years since 1904-05 has suffered through some negligence on the part of the contractor.

Casuarina seedlings were raised on a large scale and planted at different places.

Considerable damage was done to the trees in the gardens and plantations by a cyclone which passed over Porbandar on the 16th of March 1911.

Roadside trees.

64. The number of roadside trees increased from 1,866 to 2,223.

65. The receipts amounted to Rs. 32,126 as agaist Rs. 45,610 in the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by the decrease in the number of State animals in the previous year and the consequent decrease in the quantity of grass stacked. The expenditure was Rs. 27,211 as against Rs. 31,296 in the foregoing year.

(*D*) *Trade and Industries.*

66. Porbandar is the principal port in the State. Madhavpur, Navibandar, Miani, and Visavada are other ports though of lesser significance.

67. The value of exports and imports for the last two years is compared in the following table:—

Parts.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase or Decrease.	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase. or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Porbandar.	27,88,612	34,67,797	+6,79,185	36,67,222	40,97,712	+4,30,490
Other ports.	32,297	63,398	+31,101	73,745	58,760	-14,985
Total.	28,20,909	35,31,195	+7,10,286	37,40,967	41,56,472	+4,15,505

It will be seen from this table that there was an increase of Rs. 7,10,286 in the value of imports and of Rs. 4,15,505 in the value of exports. The increase in the case of imports is chiefly noticed under grains, cloth, metals, timber, dates, cotton seed, etc., and in that of the export trade under cotton, ghee,

and grains. The timber trade is gradually increasing and to give it increased facilities a railway siding was given. There is likelihood of a good saw mill being started near that siding.

68. We could not get a Kerosine steamer this year for want of testing arrangements and an authorised Kerosine tester. This disability has now been removed by our Chief Medical Officer qualifying himself for the work and we can now expect direct importation of Kerosine.

69. It is very gratifying to note that after many years the sandbar across the mouth of the Navibandar harbour has at length been swept away by the heavy floods in the rivers Bhadar and Ozat which form a confluence near the now more or less deserted town of Navibandar and discharge themselves into the sea through a common mouth. The construction of the training wall referred to last year is taken in hand, and we hope that this will effectually prevent the sandbar from re-forming itself and the trade of this port which has hitherto been at its lowest ebb will soon revive to some extent at least, though it is impossible to bring it to its former prosperity because of railways tapping most of the country formerly served by Navibandar.

70. The trade of Miani has shown good signs of revival. Last year there was no import while this year it has amounted to Rs. 1,194. The export also has increased from Rs. 1,167 to Rs. 6,920. Nawanagar has, we are glad, given us an assurance of not treating Gandhvi nor allowing it to be treated as a port. The Ghed dispute has, however, unfortunately led to embittered feelings among subjects on both sides and these are reflected in the conduct of petty officials. The posting of a new Thana by Nawanagar at Gandhvi, however well meant it may have been, has already resulted in annoyance to the people of Miani and other outside pilgrims to Harshad Mata. We are not without hopes that this fresh cause which not only indirectly affects the trade of Miani but tends to increase the embitterment of feelings between subjects of the two States will be soon remedied by Nawanagar as it removed the misapprehension about starting a rival port.

71. The total amount of duties realised during the year under report was Rs. 92,580 as against Rs. 93,664 in the preceding year. The very slight decrease in spite of increase in the volume of trade is accounted for by the fact that this year most of the imports and exports have consisted of commodities on which lighter duties are levied.

Cotton Press and Ginning Factories.

72. The Cotton Press at Porbandar and the Ginnig Factories, two at Porbandar and one at the village of Bordi near the Sakhpur Railway Station, are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

(*E*) *Quarries.*

73. The famous Adityana quarries are doing good work as usual. The quantity of stone exported during the last two years is given in the following table:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase or Decrease.
By Sea.	48,156 tons	42,888 tons.	—5,268 tons.
„ Rail.	7,945 tons	13,825 tons.	+5,880 tons.
„ Carts.	432 cartloads.	1,016 cartloads.	+584 cartloads.

74. The decrease in the sea-borne trade is mainly due to the decrease in the demand of this stone in Bombay, the big new buildings which were in course of construction there and in which this stone was used in large quantities for the last two years having been completed and no such other buildings having this year been taken in hand.

75. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the trade in this stone with the port of Karachi is gradually increasing. The traffic has extended also to Bushire which has once again imported a few tons after an interval of many years. The trade with Colombo too, which has entirely vanished for a long time past shows signs of revival. Small concessions by way of encouragement continue to be given for exports to new markets and in consequence a few such of greater or less importance have been opened.

76. In spite of this increase on the whole in the volume of trade the total income from royalty decreased from Rs. 96,241 to Rs. 88,468 owing to the falling off in the sea-borne trade, and the rates of royalty in the case of inland trade being lower than in the case of exports by sea.

77. There is a good increase in the traffic in the debris which has gone on accumulating in large heaps for years past choking up the quarries and greatly impeding the operations. 298 wagonloads of this debris were exported during the year under reference as against 190 in the foregoing year. There are hopeful signs of a cement factory being started for manufacturing cement out of this accumulated debris.

(*F*) *Excise and Salt.*

78. The excise revenue derived from the farms of country spirits, opium, Liquor, opium, and ganja. and ganja was exactly the same in the year under reference as it was the previous year, *viz*, Rs. 20,732. (Appendix XXI)

79. The fees levied for the manufacture of salt from brine wells amounted to Rs. 1,350 as against Rs. 1,459 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 109 this year is due to the failure of attempts on the part of the contractor to produce as much natural salt as last year.

(G) Public Works.

80. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 1,11,260 as against Rs. 68,183 in the preceding year. These figures include the establishment charges on account of the State Engineer's Office, the irrigation works, the electric installation, etc., which amounted to Rs. 15,662 during the year. The other details are given in Appendix XIX.

81. Amongst the original works carried out during the year may be mentioned additions and extensions to the Hospital, the Public Offices, the High School, the Girls' School, etc., and improvements in the bridge over the river Madhuvanti and in the irrigation works at Khambhala and Miani and those effected in the harbour by partially dredging the creek and removing rocks from it. The long needed repairs to roads, public buildings, etc., have been carried out on a fairly extensive scale as will be evident from the fact that more than half the amount of total expenditure on public works falls under this head.

82. The new building of the Taluka Vernacular School, further extensions to the High School, and additional police lines are in progress, and several other works will soon be taken in hand.

(H) Railway.

83. During the year under report the scheme for the separation of the Khathiawar Railways hitherto worked as a combination under the name of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagdh-Porbandar Railway has finally been adopted, and the full control of the different integral railways will be taken over by the respective proprietors from the 1st of August by which time the complete separation and the institution of separate working will have been effected. The Porbandar-Gondal Railway will continue to work as a joint concern as the separation of different integral Railways in no way affects the Gondal-Porbandar partnership in their jointly held line from Porbandar to Dhasa.

84. The Porbandar share of the capital outlay up to the close of the year 1910 was Rs. 20,91,632 and the net earnings allotted to this State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,47,790 as against Rs. 84,525 in the preceding year.

(I) Post Offices.

85. There are two post offices in the town of Porbandar one of which is a combined post and telegraph office and the other a branch office. Ranawao

has a sub-office and nine villages have branch offices. Two of the latter were opened very recently.

(J) *Mint.*

86. There is no mint in the State.

(K) *The General Condition of the People.*

87. The general condition of all classes of people was good. The prevailing high prices benefited the cultivators. There was ample remunerative work for artisans and labourers and there was a sufficient supply of water and fodder.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

88. The opening balance of the year under report was Rs. 458,615-0-4 which was made up as under:—

In the State Treasury	Rs. 146,444-14-2
„ „ Bank of Bombay	72,674- 3-2
„ „ National Bank of India	58,495-15-0
„ Government Promissory Notes	180,000- 0-0
„ Rajkot Masonic Lodge Debentures	1,000- 0-0
	Rs. 458,615- 0-4.

89. The total receipts during the year including every thing amounted to Rs. 16,48,348 -13-5 and the total expenditure to Rs. 13,93,549-12-5 exhibiting a saving of Rs. 2,54,799-1-0 from the gross receipts. Excluding the items of Advances and Deposits which are merely floating items of adjustment the total receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs 10,46,550-8-11 and Rs. 8,75,970-14-5 respectively. This shows that a saving of Rs. 1,70,579-10-6 was effected from the ordinary revenue of the State during the year under report. This satisfactory condition of the State enabled it to invest Rs. 3,07,400 more in Government paper during the year under review. It may be mentioned that a sum of about Rs. 48,165-14-2 was paid off towards the liquidation of His Highness the late Rana Saheb's debts.

90. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 7,13,414-1-4 made up as under:

In the State Treasury	Rs. 1,39,772-7-3
„ „ Bank of Bombay	„ 25,389-1-1
„ „ National Bank of India	„ 59,852-9-0
„ Government Promissory Notes	„ 4,87,400-0-0
„ Rajkot Masonic Lodge Debentures	„ 1,000-0-0
	Rs. 7,13,414-1-4

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

(*A*) *Vital Statistics.*

Births and Deaths.

91. The number of births and deaths during the year is given in Appendix XXIV from which it will be seen that there was a decrease of 47 in births and of 137 in deaths as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The registration work is done by the Municipality in the town of Porbandar and by Police Patels in the villages.

(*B*) *Medical Relief.*

Medical institutions.

92. The State maintains four institutions for medical relief, 1 at Porbandar and 3 in the Mahals. There are also 4 private dispensaries at Porbandar 2 of which are charitable.

93. Mr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas continued to hold the post of Chief Medical Officer and performed his duties with zeal and efficiency as usual.

Improvements.

94. Various improvements were effected in the buildings of the State Hospital at Porbandar during the year under review. The floor of the wards was paved with non-porous tiles, additional accommodation was provided for indoor patients with special separate arrangements for low caste people and dirty cases, and the quarters for the servants were extended. The operation room was re-equipped with new aseptic furniture.

Patients treated.

95. The total number of patients treated by the State Medical Department during the year was 33,700 as against 31,630 in the previous year. Out of this number, 452 were indoor patients and 33,248 were outdoor patients against 360 and 31,270 in the preceding year. Further details relating to the medical relief afforded in the State will be found in Appendix XXIII.

96. The increase in the number of both indoor and outdoor patients, some of whom have been noticed to have come from long distances, shows the increasing popularity of the Chief Medical Officer.

Prevailing diseases.

97. The prevailing diseases during the year were malaria, eye-diseases, diseases of the respiratory organs and of the skin, and the epidemic forms of measles and plague.

98. 79 major and 595 minor operations were performed at the State Hospital during the year as against 78 and 388 respectively in the foregoing year.

Operations.

99. The total expenditure of the Medical Department during the year was Rs.16,118 as against Rs.11,522 during the preceding year. The increase is accounted for by the rise in the number of indoor patients, the re-equipment of the operation room with new up-to-date accessories, and the payment of the outstanding bills for medicines and instruments purchased during the previous year as referred to in the last report.

Expenditure.

(C) Vaccination.

100. The control of vaccination which was under the Agency up to the end of the year under report has been handed over to the State since the 1st of April 1911.

101. The number of persons primarily vaccinated during the year was 2,422 and the number revaccinated was 3, as against 2,684 and 10 respectively the year before. Of the former number 1,222 were males and 1,200 were females.

(D) Plague.

102. Plague broke out in the town of Porbandar in the month of February 1911, and has since then spread to some of the neighbouring villages. The greater part of the town has been voluntarily evacuated by the people. The present visitation has gradually increased in severity and virulence till it has assumed grave dimensions. Measures are being taken by the municipality to catch rats as far as feasible. But as regards plague policy " one of the great problems which remain to be solved, " as Colonel Manifold, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces, remarks, " is how to overcome the prejudice of people against the measures that have been proved to be efficacious in the prevention of the spread of the disease."

103. Looking to the narrow lanes and ill ventilated houses, some of which cannot be entered without the help of a light even in open daylight, in the congested areas of the town, as well as to dirty, dingy, mostly over-populated Kharwa and Bhoi quarters from where the epidemic generally starts, it seems the only possible and sure remedy to prevent or at least minimize the force of the recurring epidemic is to widen the roads, remove the necessary number of houses from the congested parts thus creating more open spaces in the heart of the town, and to accommodate the Kharwas and the Bhois in somemore suitable locality. Two new suburbs called the Natvar Plot and the

Rann Plot have recently been marked out on the outskirts of the town for building purposes for those who desire removing to a healthier locality from the unhealthy overcrowded parts of the town.

(E) The Paddock.

104. There were 54 animals including 4 mules in the State paddock at the close of the year. 5 mares belonging to the State and 19 belonging to private owners were covered during the year under review. The number of animals treated in the Veterinary Hospital during the year was 210 as against 457 in the previous year.

105. There was an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease amongst cattle in the Ranawao District, but active measures were at once adopted and its spread was arrested before any very great mischief could be done.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

106. During the year under report two new primary schools were opened at the villages of Paravada and Valotra. The total number of State schools thus increased from 37 with 2,611 pupils to 39 with 2,785 pupils. The number of private schools increased from 11 with 660 pupils to 17 with 790 pupils. The daily average attendance of the State schools rose from 1941·8 to 2035·6. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the population of the State is 3·9.

Number of schools and pupils.

107. The minimum pay of untrained assistants in Primary schools has been raised to Rs. 7, the starting pay of teachers who have received 2 years' training has been raised from Rs.10 to Rs.12, and that of teachers who have completed the full three years' course of the Training College has been raised from Rs.12 to Rs.15. A corresponding improvement will have to be made in the starting pay of the teachers of the High School, as the present minimum fails to attract suitable men, and more vacancies than one have remained unfilled in the High School for several months in consequence of the increasing aversion of educated young men to the teacher's noble profession. As the Director of Public Instruction has remarked in his report for the year 1907–08, "even for permanent appointments we do not get the best graduates. Pay is small and promotion slow, and other and better paid careers are being opened." All the remarks made by the Director of Public Instruction from year to year in regard to the state of affairs in the Government High Schools in the Bombay Presidency are applicable here with greater force inasmuch as there is not the same scope for

Pay of teachers.

rising here as there is in Government service; and means of remedying it are under consideration.

Hostel.

108. A hostel was opened in January 1911 for the benefit of the Garasia students of the Jethwa tribe of Rajputs, to which the Chief of the State belongs, with accommodation for 25 boys. It is hoped the institution will prove to be of great benefit to this important class of the population, which is so backward in education and has consequently lost so much ground in the race of life.

English instruction at village schools.

109. The long-felt need of English instruction at Ranawao and Madhavpur has been supplied by the appointment of an English teacher on the staff of the Vernacular school at each of the two places as a tentative measure. The experiment bids fair to be successful and these two schools may ultimately be raised to the status of Middle Schools.

Scholarships.

110. Scholarships have been started as under with a view to enable deserving students to obtain agricultural and technical training at recognised schools and also to encourage higher university education at colleges of arts and science:—

Four monthly scholarships of Rs. 12½ each to be awarded to students to enable them (i) to prosecute their studies at a Government Agricultural College, (ii) to qualify for the degree of L. C. E. at the College of Science, Poona, (iii) to learn Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and (iv) to study dyeing and weaving at some Technical School or College; (v) one scholarship of Rs. 10 to be awarded to a student to enable him to study for the degree of B. A. at a College of Arts; (vi) three scholarships of Rs. 5 each to be awarded to students of the local Sanskrit Pathshala and Vedshala for proficiency in (*a*) the Vedas and the ritualism of the Hindu religion, (*b*) Sanskrit Grammar, and (*c*) Hindu Logic known as Nyaya.

Medical inspection.

111. The Chief Medical Officer has been instructed to hold periodical medical inspection of as many schools in the State as he can conveniently manage with the help of his staff.

Bhavsingji High School.

112. There were 334 students in the Bhavsingji High School at the end of the year under report as against 336 last year. The falling off in number is too insignificant to call for any remarks. The average daily attendance has risen from 254·4 to 277·3 in spite of the slight decrease in the number on the rolls. The school

has once again achieved very good results at the Matriculation Examination, 4 candidates having been successful out of 10 sent up. Had it not been for the fact that 3 of the candidates failed only in History and Geography, whereas they passed in all the remaining five subjects, *viz.*, English, Mathematics, Science, Sanskrit, and Gujarati, the results would have been still more brilliant. This speaks for itself for the teaching staff with the zealous Head Master at their head.

113. Many of the old boys of the school are making satisfactory progress at the different colleges. Three have graduated B. A.'s and one of them has been appointed a fellow at his college.

School buildings.

114. Additional accommodation has been provided to meet the increasing requirements of the High School by building a couple of rooms in the compound; and the wall round the compound which had an unfinished look has been completed. It is under contemplation to make further extensions to the building in the near future.

It has been found difficult to select a suitable site for the Taluka Vernacular School and hence there has been an unexpected delay in taking in hand the construction of the building. It is hoped, however, the new building will be ready in the course of a few months.

Extensions have also been made in the handsome building in which the Porbandar Girls' School is housed.

Sanskrit Pathshala.

115. The Sanskrit Pathshala will soon be removed to a fine new building which is in course of construction and which will be named after the liberal donor Mr. Chatrabhuj Shivaji, a Bhatia Merchant of Bombay but a native of Porbandar. The number of students in the Pathshala was 22 as against 23 last year.

Girls' schools.

116. The number of the girls' schools maintained at the expense of the State is three. The number of girls attending them increased from 321 to 371, and the number of girls attending boys' schools declined from 55 to 47.

Drawing.

117. Drawing continues to receive the same attention in the High School as before, and 3 passed out of 5 in the first grade examination and 1 out of 2 in the second grade.

Religious and moral instruction.

118. Religious instruction is given from the Sanatana Dharma Series in the High School and in some of the primary schools of the State, and the importance of paying partic-

ular attention to moral instruction in the course of the usual daily routine of school work has been impressed upon the minds of the teachers.

Physical education.

119. Cricket, football, and native games are played by all the students of the High School. They have also to go through physical drill once a week. In the primary schools native games are exclusively played as they are inexpensive.

Teachers' Associations.

120. The teachers' associations inaugurated last year continue to do good work. The centre of activity is the Bhavsinhji High School where the monthly meetings of all the teachers of the different schools of Porbandar are held to discuss educational topics. The High School staff also meets once a week to study some books relating to the science of education under the guidance of the Head Master, and the principal vernacular schools follow suit.

Private schools.

121. The principal private schools are (*i*) the Victoria Jubilee Madresa for Mahomedan boys, (*ii*) a branch of this institution for the girls of the same community, (*iii*) the Keshav Gujarati School teaching up to the third vernacular standard, (*iv*) the aided school of Virji Kamdar teaching up to the second vernacular standard. The first three are charitable institutions. The Madressa and its branch intended for girls have costly, commodius, magnificent buildings and a vast annual income, but they have been practically ruined by long protracted litigation amongst the trustees of the property (chiefly consisting of land situated in Africa) set apart for maintaining these schools. Virji Kamdar's school continues to do good work.

Expenditure

122. The total amount spent by the State during the year on account of education was Rs. 23,711 as against Rs. 23,394 during the previous year. These figures exclude the expenditure on account of school buildings and repairs which was Rs. 7,439 as against Rs. 3,015 for the previous year.

Commercial Education.

123. The private commercial school opened less than three years ago meets the higher commercial educational requirements of Kathiawar. It is the only institution of its kind in the whole Province. In response to increasing demands the institution has enlarged its scope and it now imparts instruction in 8 subjects as against 3 during the preceding year, *viz.*, (1) Shorthand, (2) Bookkeeping and Higher Accountancy, (3) Commercial Correspondence, (4) Com-

mercial Law, (5) Political Economy, (6) Banking and Currency, (7) Machinery of Business, (8) Type-writing. It is gratifying to note that the institution continues in a flourishing condition and it deserves the success with which the efforts of its enterprising and energetic proprietor, Mr. Motilal J. Mehta, a past student of the local Bhavsingji High School, have been hitherto crowned.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing Press.

124. There are two printing presses at Porbandar of which one belongs to the State and the other is a private concern. The only periodical published in the State is the Porbandar State Gazette which is printed at the State Press.

Libraries.

125. There are 4 libraries in all in the State, 2 at Porbandar and 2 at Ranawao. The best and largest of them is the public library at Porbandar known as the Desai Nanji Gokulji and Sheth Jhavershah Harjiven Library. The expenses of its maintenance are met partly from the subscriptions received from the members, partly from the interest of the endowment fund, and partly from help derived from the State and the Municipality. The Senior Administrator is the ex-officio President of the Institution.

Conclusion.

126. In conclusion, invidious as it may appear to single out individual officers for special mention, I should be acting unfairly if I did not acknowledge the conscientious zeal with which Dr. Mascarenhas, Mr. Marker, and Mr. Jaikrishna have discharged their respective duties. The Huzur Office staff with Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai as Superintendent,—who has displayed unabated interest,—has also worked very satisfactorily. Special mention may, however, be made of Mr. Harilal the shirestedar's assiduity, zeal, and trustworthiness displayed all throughout and brought more into view when he worked for Mr. Ganpatram during the latter's long leave.

Porbandar,
15th July 1911.

VAJSURWALA,
Senior Administrator,
Porbandar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1910—11.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Azam Vajsurwala.	Senior Administrator.	1-4-10	31-3-11	
Rao Bahadoor A. S. Tambe.	Junior Administrator.	—Do.—	26-10-11	Reverted to British Service.
Kalianrae Jetha Bakshi Esquire.	—Do.—	27-10-11	31-3-11	
Mr. Kanji Premji Dodia Bar-at-law.	Sir Nyayadhish.	1-4-10	—Do.—	
Mr. Narbheshanker Jivanram Maru, High Court Pleader.	Nyayadhish.	—Do.—	—Do.—	
K. S. Balsinhji.	Revenue Comissioner.	—Do.—	—Do.—	
Mr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	—Do.—	—Do.—	
Mr. Jayme Ribeiro L. C. E.	State Engineer.	26-7-10	22-1-11	Reverted to Bombay Municipal Service.
Mr. Harjivandas Gokaldas Ved.	—Do.—	23-1-10	31-3-11	
Mr. Gulabrai Chhaganlal Oza.	Port Surerintendent.	1-4-10	—Do.—	
Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhatta.	Chief Account & Audit Officer and Hazur Superintendent.	1-4-10	31-3-11	
Mr. Jaikrishna Indraji.	Garden Superintendent.	—Do.—	—Do.—	
Mr. Hirjibhai Framji Marker B. A.	Educational Inspector and Head Master Bhavshingji High School.	—Do.—	—Do.—	
Mr. Dattatraya Pandurang Bhoseker.	Assistant Engineer,	26-7-10	—Do.—	Held the Post of State Engineer till 25-7-10.
K. S. Pratapsinhji.	Personal Assistant.	1-4-10	7-6-10	On leave.
K. S. Ravat khachar.	—Do.—	19-7-10	31-3-11	
Mr. Krishnarao Ganesh.	Police Superintendent.	8-6-10	—Do.—	
Mr. Kalidas Karamchand Gandhi.	Treasury Officer.	1-4-10	—Do.—	
Mr. Tribhovandas Keshavlal Desai.	Veterinary Officer.			On leave.
Mr. Chhotalal Girdharlal.	—Do.—	8-6-10	31-3-11	
Mr. Krishnarao Balaji Bhosle.	Palace Superintendent & Bardashi Officer.	1-4-10	—Do.—	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX II.

Spirit.List of Laws in force in the Porbandar State.

Discription.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
New Civil Procedure Code	Yes.	No.	
Criminal Pro. Code.	,,	,,	
Penal Code.	,,	,,	
Contract Act.	,,	,,	
Evidence Act	,,	,,	
Oaths Act.	,,	,,	
Majority Act.	,,	,,	
Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
Specific relief Act.	,,	,,	
Guardian and wards Act.	,,	,,	
Succession certificate Act.	,,	,,	
Administration of Estates.	,,	,,	
Regulation.	,,	,,	
Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
District Police Act.	,,	,,	
Explosive Act.	,,	,,	
Caste question Act.	,,	,,	
Trust Act.	No.	,,	
Agency Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
Court fee Act.	,,	,,	
Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
Registration Act.	,,	,,	
Revenue Code.	,,	,,	
Insolvency Act.	Yes	Yes.	
Conveyance rules.	,,	,,	
Civil prisoners rules.	,,	,,	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1910-11.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(Mounted Police siledary.)	43	1	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	1	4	39	14,951	This return shows the actual number of men in service at the end of the year, not the sanctioned strength.
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry (Police)	350	21	2	0	9	360	0	0	0	11	49	300	43,233	
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	393	22	2	0	9	404	0	7	0	12	53	339	58,184	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator,

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of Police for the year 1910–11.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentaly.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent.	1	150-0-0	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Inspector.	1	70-0-0	840	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief Constable 1st grade.	1	50-0-0	600	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief Constable 2nd grade.	3	2×40,1×30	1,320	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Subedar Major.	1	40-0-0	480	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar 1st grade.	1	30-0-0	360	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Do. 2nd grade.	3	2×25,1×20	840	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Havaldars.	13	15-0-0	2,340	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	
Naiks F. Class.	25	12-0-0	3,600	0	0	0	11	0	22	0	
Do. 2nd Do.	11	10-0-0	1,320	1	0	0	8	0	6	3	
1st Class Police.	25	10-0-0	3,000	0	0	0	19	4	13	3	
2nd Do. Do.	66	9-0-0	7,128	0	0	0	62	4	16	10	
3rd Class Police.	199	8-0-0	19,104	8	1	1	0	0	44	0	
Pagi.	8	2×8,6×7	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Recruit boys.	10	4-0-0	480	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Village Police Patel.	6	1×10,1×9,4×8	612	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Village Police.	17	8×7,9×6	1,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	391		45,840	9	1	1	100	8	132	16	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator,

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1910–11.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions. (columns 4&5)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbandar.	183	289	222	344	210	307*	88	105	116	144	39·64	30·52	41·9	34·07	58* pending.

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbandar State during the year 1910–11.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porbandar.	4,725	7,838	2,817	3,175	59·62	40·5	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrators.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar State during the year 1910-11.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Persons awaiting trial.	Cases —Do—	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only,	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Chapter V. Abatment.	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter VIII. Offences against public tranquility	2	11	13	7	6	43	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	
Chapter IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter X. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	1	13	14	9	9	21	9	0	0	5	0	4	0	9	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	
Chapter XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	1	3	4	8	3	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
XII. Offences re. coin & Government Stamps	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
XIII „ „ weights & measures	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XIV. Offences relating to public health & safety	0	6	6	3	5	8	7	0	1	0	0	6	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
XV. Offences re-Religion ...	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting the human body murder ...	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Persons awaiting trial.	Cases —Do—	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprison ment.		Imprison-ment and fine.		Fine only,	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Attempt to commit murder ...	0	4	4	3	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	
Abortion	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit suicide ...	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Voluntarily causing hurt	1	227	228	102	118	293	24	0	2	1	1	20	0	24	232	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	7	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	0	16	16	9	13	42	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	36	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	
Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongful confinement...	0	6	6	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	
Wrongfully restraining any person	1	11	12	9	9	18	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assault	1	58	59	21	35	48	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kidnapping...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offences	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XVII Theft	1	42	43	37	42	61	34	3	5	2	5	19	0	34	26	0	0	10	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1910–11.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought into trial in					Total.		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Magistrate.	63	89	5	78	82	33	11	0	127	209	116	5	35	9	21	23	
S. C. Magistrate Porbandar	307	266	33	100	189	46	0	0	374	368	123	161	50	0	0	34	
Third class Magistrate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	192	213	4	76	167	35	2	1	314	285	79	151	30	0	0	25	
Ranawao S. C. Magistrate.	151	174	23	33	85	40	14	0	170	195	37	103	28	0	0	27	
Navibandar F.C.Magistrate	105	101	0	20	80	13	0	21	109	134	75	3	21	1	0	34	
Total...	818	843	65	307	603	167	27	22	10,94	1,191	430	423	164	*10	21	143	*10 have been committed to the Sessions, out of them 4 have been convicted, 2 acquitted and 4 remain awaiting trial.

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered		Pending.		
				Cofirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court.	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sarnyayadhish Court.	51	0	0	21	20	5	5	25	25	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Total.	57	0	0	24	23	5	5	28	28	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1910–11.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted andcompromised.	Struck of the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	9	0	4	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
S. C.	0	23	45	0	45	23	22	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	3,470-2-4	0	
Total...	9	23	49	0	58	23	35	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	3,470-2-4	0	
Nyayadhish Court Reg.	0	5	9	8	9	13	4	7	5	6	50,733-6-9	1	5	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	3	0	4	48,320-8-6	2-2-9	
S. C.	0	13	484	552	484	565	471	539	13	26	23,160-11-11	0	552	0	487	65	0	0	0	188	131	27	193	21,993-0-4	0-1-27	

Total.	0	13	493	560	493	578	475	546	18	32	73,894-2-8	1	557	2	487	65	0	6	2	188	134	27	197	70,313-8-10	1-2-3
Munsiff Court Porbandar.																											
Reg.	54	65	39	124	193	189	128	100	65	89	47,157-6-4	30	68	26	54	41	15	14	0	4	33	9	54	30,464-7-5	0-11-11
S. C.	0	0	136	0	136	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	54	65	175	124	329	189	264	100	65	89	47,157-6-4	30	68	26	54	41	15	14	0	4	33	9	54	30,464-7-5	0-11-11
Navibandar Munsiff Court.																											
Reg.	4	3	84	75	88	78	85	49	3	29	8,378-7-3	0	72	3	44	31	0	0	0	13	12	13	11	5,562-4-6	0-2-4
S. C.	0	0	102	95	102	95	102	67	0	28	2,160-3-3	0	95	0	95	0	0	0	0	27	13	16	11	1,521-5-0	0-1-6
Total.	4	3	186	170	190	173	187	116	3	57	10,538-10-6	0	167	3	139	31	0	0	0	40	25	29	22	7,083-9-6	0-1-20
Grand Total.	67	109	1003	854	1070	963	961	785	109	178	1,31,590-3-6	31	792	31	680	137	15	20	2	232	192	65	296	1,11,331-12-1	1-1-17

VAJSURWALA

Administrator

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1910—11.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	15	13	64138- 8- 1	9	0	0	24	13	64138- 8- 1	11	13	64138- 8- 1	13	0	0	0	0	0	
Do.— S. C.	78	6	645- 7-10	102	0	0	180	6	645- 7-10	174	6	645- 7-10	6	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	93	19	64783-15-11	111	0	0	204	19	64783-15-11	185	19	64783-15-11	19	0	0	0	0	0	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	0	3	21161-14- 6	8	8	50187- 5- 3	8	11	71349- 3- 9	5	2	193- 8- 0	3	9	71155-11- 9	0	3	6	
Do.— S. C.	0	141	8627- 2-10	444	985	46763-13- 4	444	1126	55391- 0- 2	303	912	44852- 4- 2	141	214	10657-12-11	195	12	7	
Total...	0	144	29789- 1- 4	452	993	96951- 2- 7	452	1137	126740- 3-11	308	914	45045-12- 2	144	223	81813- 8- 8	195	15	13	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	143	133	68152- 6-11	206	198	79047- 8- 7	349	331	147198-15- 6	216	249	97339- 1- 8	133	82	49860-13-10	38	6	38	

S. C.	104	8	230- 7- 5	217	0	0	321	8	230- 7- 5	313	4	143-15- 5	8	4	86- 8- 0	0	0	4
Total...	247	141	68382-14- 4	423	198	79047- 8- 7	670	339	146430- 6-11	529	253	97483- 1- 1	141	86	49947- 5-10	38	6	42
Navibandar Munsiff Court Reg.	46	26	3475- 7- 9	144	188	21143-12- 9	190	214	24619- 4- 6	164	154	17753- 4- 9	26	60	6865-15- 9	41	11	8
Do.— S. C.	45	25	556- 4- 7	173	189	7975- 5- 9	218	214	8531-10- 4	193	168	7462- 3- 4	25	46	1069- 7- 0	32	10	4
Total...	91	51	4031-12- 4	317	377	29119- 2- 6	408	428	33150-14-10	357	322	25215- 8- 1	51	106	7935- 6- 9	73	21	12
Grand Total...	431	355	166987-11-11	1303	1568	205117-13- 8	1734	1923	372105- 9- 7	1379	1508	232528- 5- 3	355	415	139577- 4- 4	306	42	67

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work, Number and results of appeals in civil suits in 1910—11.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during.		Total		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed.		Decision amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Huzur Court.	19	17	19	4	38	21	21	20	17	1	38936-12-9	1,227-8-0	8	10	5	1	5	6	2	0	1	3	1-0-10	1-1-24
Sirnyayadhis Court.	2	0	3	1	5	1	5	1	0	0	273-6-0	0-0-0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0-7-11	0-9-28
Second appeal regular appeal,	0	0	13	31	13	31	13	18	0	13	1,979-8-5	9,581-9-0	6	10	2	7	2	1	3	0	0	0	0-3-17	0-5-10
Nyayadhis Court.	0	4	30	52	30	56	26	51	4	5	8,413-5-7	16,923-0-10	16	29	6	5	2	13	2	1	0	3	0-3-18	0-3-0
Total.	21	21	65	88	86	109	65	90	21	19	49,603-0-9	27,732-1-10	30	50	14	13	12	20	8	1	1	6	0-6-21	0-8-½

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator,

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1910—11.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Porbandar.	1	25	102	127	127	30·4	17·7	30	5,712-12-0	4·1	

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Administrator.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar.	95	130	36	46	58	76	0	1	0	0	1	7	94	130	2,51,250—9—8	2,12,823—6—3	1	0	0	0	
Ranawao.	31	38	4	8	25	22	0	0	0	0	2	8	29	27	11,630—3—7	14,760—4—0	1	0	2	13	
Navibandar.	15	14	4	8	5	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	17	13	5,836-12—3	9,528—8—0	1	0	6	7	
Bagvadar.	29	21	28	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	20	5,920—2—0	8,933-10—0	0	0	3	4	
Total.	170	203	72	83	89	104	0	1	0	0	9	15	166	190	2,74,637-11—6	2,46,045-12—3	3	0	11	24	

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Administrator.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1910-11.

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realised.	
Mortgages.	94	185587 10 0		423 8 6	83	95,878 10 0		362 14 0	
Sale deeds.	23	84,958 9 3		465 7 0	104	93,826 2 0		502 11 0	
Wills.	0	0 0 0		0 0 0	1	20,685 0 0		3 1 6	
Money bonds.	0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0	0 0 0		0 0 0	
Miscellaneous.	9	1,000 0 0		12 0 9	15	36,476 0 0		162 8 3	
Total.	170	271546 3 3		901 0 3	203	246865 12 0		1,031 2 9	
Deduct expenditure.									
Net profit.									

VAJSURWALA,

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APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1910–11.

Name.	Opening balance on 15th March 1910.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 15th March 1911.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Porbandar.	* 19,408-5-8	24,690–13–3	33,897–15–0	53,306—4-8	25,414–15–7	25,569-12-10	27,736-7-10	*Rs. 6000-6-6 represent the amount of a loan.

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APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain—fall in the Porbandar State.

State.	April 1910	May 1910.	June 1910.	July 1910.	August 1910.	September 1910.	October 1910.	November 1910.	December 1910.	January 1911.	February 1911.	March 1911.	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks.
Porbandar.	0	0	10-0	6-83	9-20	1-53	0	0	0	0	0	0-20	27-76	33-46	18-61	
Ranawao.	0	0	8-84	7-23	11-65	0-95	0	0	0	0	0	0-25	28-92	29-79	23-39	
Bagwadar.	0	0	8-80	8-61	15-2	0-57	0	0	0	0-8	0	0-77	33-85	28-25	25-88	
Madhavpur.	0	0	12-1	10-33	10-24	0-71	0	0	0	0	0	1-74	35-3	35-60	26-5	
Toal.	0	0	39-65	33-0	46-11	3-76	0	0	0	0-8	0	2-96	125-56	127-10	93-93	

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APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1910-11.

Article.	During March (past year.)		During March (present year)		Remarks.
	For 1. Re.	Mau. She.	For Re, 1.	Mau. She.	
Wheat.	,,	0-20	,,	0-26	
Bajri	,,	0-24	,,	0-23	
Juwar.	,,	0-32	,,	0-31	
Gram.	,,	0-29	,,	0-26	
Rice(Bhimdi)	,,	0-12	,,	0-12	
,, (Bengali)	,,	0-20	,,	0-19	
Tur Dal.	,,	0-13	,,	0-13	

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APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1910-11.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs,	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Buildings.	34,837-0-0	29,048-3-3	63,885-3-3	0	0	0	63,885-3-3
Communication (roads)	1,550-12-0	15,258-7-0	16,809-3-0	0	0	0	16,809-3-0
Miscellneous public. improvements.	8,363-7-7	6,539-15-0	14,903-6-7	0	0	0	14,903-6-7
Total.	44,751-3-7	50,846-9-3	95597-12-10	0	0	0	95,597-12-10

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APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Porbandar State during the year 1910-11.

District.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remark.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes Male.	Buffaloes Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Porbandar.	1910—11.	151	734	15	492	52	20	2	220	462	35	0	50	10	
Adwana.		10,017	7,636	456	4,578	311	294	127	350	42,393	3,435	0	7	1,499	
Ranawao.		7,256	6,325	865	6,336	142	146	50	325	26,682	2,153	0	230	986	
Navibandar.		7,143	4,555	306	2,815	88	224	85	261	17,405	2,611	1	177	1,131	
Total.		24,567	19,250	1,642	14,221	593	684	264	1,156	86,942	8,234	1	464	3,626	

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APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1910–11.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Turi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Porbandar.	10	Rs. 13,000-0-0	9	Rs. 6,131-0-0	5	Rs. 1,601-0-0	0	0	24	Rs. 20,732-0-0	

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Administrator.

APPENDIX

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

Receipts.

Items.		Rupees.
Opening Balance		4,57,858-14- 0
I.	Land Revenue	6,21,118-10- 8
II.	Taxes on non-agriculturists	5,714- 7-10
III.	Sayer:—	1,55,756-15- 1
IV.	Law and Justice.	7,607-13- 2
V.	Gardens and forests	34,940- 7- 1
VI.	Education	2,637-14-10
VII.	Printing Press	409-12- 2
VIII.	Miscellaneous	37,465- 0- 3
IX.	Interest...	7,960-11- 1
X.	Deposits...	73,738- 4- 6
XI.	Recovery of advances and Takavi	4,97,524- 7- 1
XII.	Railway...	1,63,749- 2- 9
XIII.	Police	2,640 13- 6
XIV.	Jail	1,519- 0- 6
	Total Rs.	16,12,783- 8- 3
	Grand Total with Balance...	20,70,642- 6- 3

Porbandar 10th May 1911.

No. XXII.

Porbandar State for the year 1910-11.

Disbursements.	
Items.	Rupees.
I. General Administration	44,471- 8- 1
II. Revenue Establishment	48,121-10- 7
III. Sea Customs	38,072-10- 0
IV. Stamps, Salt, Opium &c.	587- 5-10
V. Law and Justice	18,365- 8- 9
VI. Jail	5,029- 6- 4
VII. Police	76,206-11-11
VIII. Political...	59,927-13- 4
IX. Bardashi khata	10,131-12- 6
X. Education	23,603- 5- 6
XI. Printing Press...	4,548-14-10
XII. Gardens, Forests and Stables...	80,734- 3-10
XIII. Agriculture	486-10-10
XIV. Public works	98,905-13- 2
XV. Palace	75,274- 4- 4
XVI. Ceremonial charges	2,148- 6- 9
XVII. Allowances	12,515- 3- 6
XVIII. Public Library	100- 0- 0
XIX. Travellers Bungalows, Utaras and Dharmashalas	2,773-15- 9
XX. Municipality	71- 1- 0
XXI. Medical Establishment...	16,061-12- 3
XXII. Surveys	2,032- 1- 6
XXIII. Miscellaneous	3,360- 9- 6
XXIII(A) Famine relief	0- 0- 0
XXIV. Debts Refunds and write—off	1,75,742- 5- 9
XXV. Advances, Takavi and Loan	4,17,155-10- 3
XXVI. Repayment of Deposits	70,703-14- 5
XXVII. Railway	61,548-15-11
Total Rs.	13,48,681-12- 5
Balance at the end of the year:—	7,21,960- 9-10
Grand total with balance Rs.	20,70,642- 6- 3

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1910–11.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.		Remarks.
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		In-door.	Out-door.	
Porbandar Hospital.	18,298	452	404	5	19	24	13,004–9–7	1·2	50·1	
Madhavpur Dispensary.	4,417	0	0	0	0	0	1,053–8–0	0	12·1	
Ranawao Do.	6,985	0	0	0	0	0	1,084·10·3	0	19·10	
Bugwadar Do.	3,548	0	0	0	0	0	974–15–0	0	9·7	
Total...	33,248	452	404	5	19	24	16117-10-10	1·2	91·9	

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APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1910—11.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Porbandar.	90,354	2,691	2,644	0	47	1,975	1,838	0	137	31·62	29·26	29·92	20·34	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1910-11.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remark.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary	Primary.	
1	1	Bhavsinhji High School	336	334	254·4	277·3	4517-9-9* 3134-7-6		13817-9-3 1591-8-2	*These figures relate to the expenditure on repairs to extensions of buildings.
33	35	Primary schoolforboys.	1954	2080	1497·4	1562·4				
3	3	Primary schoolforgirls	321	371	190	195·9			1772-8-9	
1	*2	Virji Kamdar partly aided (school for boys)	91	88	75·9	84 6			2713-11-4 44-0-0	*The aided schools donot conform to the depart mental standards.
		(2) Ved Shala	×	38	Not registered				101-0-0	
38	41		2702	2911	2017·7	2120·2	7652-1-3		20040-5-6	

VAJSURWALA,

Administrator.

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Administration Report of the State of Porbandar for the year 1911-12.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Area.—642¼ square miles. *Population :—90,837.*

Average Revenue.—about Rs. 9,00,000.

Tribute to British Government.—Rs. 15,000.

Peshkashi to Baroda—Rs. 7,196.

Zortalbi to Junagadh—Rs. 5,106

The Coronation.

The most important and auspicious event was the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in England on 22nd June 1911. The day was observed as a general holiday throughout the State, all offices and schools being closed, sugar distributed to school children, people entertained by a parade in the morning and the police and school boys' sports in the afternoon and distribution of prizes to the winners at those sports.

The Darbar Festivities.

2. The next in importance yet quite unique was the celebration of the great event of the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi by Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress. The festivities held at Porbandar in this connection extended over six days. They opened with the feeding of the poor on the 7th of December, the number thus entertained being about 1800. On the next day was held a school children's fete such as was never held before at Porbandar. The 9th of December was also a day of rejoicings for the children as an interesting programme of School sports was arranged for that day. The functions for both these days were well organised by the Educational Department and passed off successfully. On the 10th of December a special theatrical performance was given at the expense of the State and the leading citizens of Porbandar were invited to it. On the 11th of December a long programme of Police sports was gone through and was found very entertaining by the spectators. On the memorable Coronation Day, the 12th of December, a parade of the mounted and foot police was held at sunrise and a *feu-de-joie* announced to the public the commencement of the rejoicings of the day. At 12 A. M. the Royal Proclamation was read out by me in a public Darbar held for the purpose. This function was rendered particularly interesting by the recitations and dialogues by school children setting forth the blessings of British rule in India

and invoking the blessings of God on Their Gracious Majesties. 7 prisoners were released and the sentences in the case of 18 prisoners were reduced on this occasion. At 3 P. M. Coronation Medals were distributed among school-children. At 5 P. M. the State officials and a large number of other people assembled at the famous temple of Sudama to listen to an interesting Harikirtana. The different communities of the populace held public services in their respective places of worship at convenient hours during the day to invoke blessings on Their Imperial Majesties. At night public and private buildings and vessels in the harbour were ablaze with illuminations and fire-works were let off in the maidan opposite the Hospital. Darbars were also held at the head-quarters of the districts and the Proclamation was read out by the principal officials in charge of their respective districts. In the villages the Proclamation was publicly read out to the people assembled at the village-schools or at the Choras. The portraits of Their Majesties were prominently displayed at all the gatherings where the Proclamation was read out. Sweets were distributed among school children attending village schools and the poor were fed in villages.

Education of the Minor Chief.

3. The minor Chief, Rana Shri Natvarsinhji, now 10 years old, joined the Rajkumar Collage at Rajkot on the 3rd of November 1911. Lieutenant Harbord who has been appointed his guardian in succession to Mrs. Ashby, the Governess, makes the following remarks in his report on the progress made by the minor Rana Saheb in his studies, etc., from 1st September 1911 to 31st March 1912 :—

"The minor Chief joined the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, on the 3rd November 1911. He passed into the 4th class, he is the youngest boy in his class for which great credit is due to him and also to Mrs. Ashby, his late instructress. The progress made by the minor Chief is very satisfactory indeed, there seems every possibility of his being promoted into the 3rd class in the ensuing term. He continues to take a keen interest in all games and riding and should, in time, excel in both. His character and manners are all that they should be. His health has been good. He visited Palitana for a fortnight during the month of October, residing with the Administrator and his cousin the minor Thakor Saheb of Palitana. He also spent a week-end in February at Junagadh, staying with the minor Navab Saheb." I am glad my own observation enables me to fully endorse the above remarks.

Debts of the late Rana Saheb.

4. The work of disposing of the claims against the late Rana Saheb was continued as well as it could be consistently with the year of scarcity. Of the balance of 13 claims of the total value of Rs. 5,46,062 at the end of the year 1910-11, 7 valued at Rs. 6,398 were settled for Rs. 2687 during the year under report and 6 estimated at Rs. 5,39,664 await settlement. The inquiry into the biggest of the

remaining claims, of Rs. 2,82,224–7–9. has been finished, and negotiations for settlement with the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia are in progress.

Distinguished visitors.

5. Among the distinguished visitors to Porbandar may be mentioned :—

(a) Sheth Chatrabhuj Shivji, who came here in August 1911 to attend the opening ceremonies of the Sanskrit Pathshala, the Bathing Ghat, and the Poor House, all built through his liberality and testifying to his love of his native place.

(b) Captain Mosse, British Assistant Resident at Dwarka and then for some time Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

(c) Mr. C. Mayne, Principal Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and some of the Kumars of the College who spent some part of their Winter Vacation here in October 1911.

(d) K. S. Bhojrajji, the heir apparent of Gondal, who stayed here for a day in the month of December on his way to Delhi from Bombay and again in February on his way to Gondal from Bombay.

(e) Her Excellency the mother of General Jodha Samsher Jung Bahadur of Nepal and Major General Shere Samsher Jung Bahadur who visited Porbandar in February last in the course of their pilgrimage. They came here from Dwarka and stayed only for a day, just to pay their obeisance to the holy shrine of the renowned Bhakta Sudama.

(f) Rani Sarsati Kunwar Saheba of Dhanepur, District Gonda, Oudh, who also came here in February 1911 in the course of her pilgrimage and proceeded hence to Dwarka.

Political relations with other States.

6. Our proposal made to leave the settlement of the Suraj-ven matter dispute between this State and Junagadh to the arbitration of Mr. H. D. Rendall having not been accepted on the ground of Mr. Randall being Administrator of Junagadh, we had reluctantly to resort to the only course left open to us of filing a suit in the court of the Political Agent, Sorath.

7. The Engineering works for the proportionate distribution of water to the Rawal Miani Gheds have been finished. We have our doubts, expressed at the time, about the works answering their purpose. Absence of rain, however, has prevented this being tested and so put off the final stage of this unpleasant affair till after the next good monsoon.

8. The appeal preferred by this State in Chauta Pati case against the Bantwa share holders was pending in the court of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

Personnel of Administration.

9. Appendix I gives the personnel of Administration so far as principal officers are concerned. Mr. K. P. Dodia, the Sir Nyayadhisha, was suspended on 3rd May 1911 because of a criminal charge preferred against him by the Morvi State and Mr. N. J. Maru, became acting Sir Nyayadhisha in addition to his duties as Nyayadhisha. Mr. Mahomad Latifkhan was appointed State Engineer *vice* Mr. Harjivan Gokaldas Ved who resigned his appointment in the month of September. K. S. Pratapsinhji having returned from long leave was appointed as special assistant to the Revenue Commissioner to help him in the famine work. Mr. Krishnarao Ganesh, Superintendent of Police, having reverted to his appointment in the Agency Police, Mr. Lallubhai Vallabhram, a retired Inspector of the Kathiawar Agency Police, was appointed to the post in June 1911

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Organisation.

10. Besides the town of Porbandar there are in this State 100 villages and 1 Pati called the Chauta Pati, under the Taluka of Bantwa, and 14 nesses. Of the 100 villages :—

16 are Meher Pasaita
8 are Bhayati and
3 are Dharmada,

the rest being Khalsa villages.

11. The three divisions or Mahals subdivided into 24 Tappas remain as they were.

12. The constitution of the revenue administration also remains the same *viz.* the Revenue Commissioner working under the direct orders of the Administrators, assisted by three Mamlatdars in charge of the three Mahals, and five Tajvijdars and 24 Tappedars under them.

13. The Ranawav and Adwana Mamlatdars are invested with 2nd Class Magistrates' powers. There being a separate Munsiff and 1st Class Magistrate for the rather distant Mahal of Navibandar, the Mamlatdar of that Mahal is not so invested with any Magisterial powers.

14. Besides these three Mamlatdars, the town of Porbandar has a separate Mamlatdar for itself under the direct orders of the Administrators. He too is a 2nd Class Magistrate.

System of Revenue collection.

15. The prevailing system for the collection of land revenue remains the same as last year *viz.* Bhagvatai or crop share system with a small cash assessment known as acre vero.

16. Both the Bhagvatai and the Vighoti systems have their special merits. While the former is automatically equitable and tends to keep alive the States' direct interest in the condition of its land and peasantry, the latter gives to the cultivator greater freedom of action, increased interest in his land and greater responsibility resulting in stimulating improvements in land and cultivation and observance of economy, and thus has an all round educative value. On the other hand, the one requires comparatively stricter and more constant supervision over both the cultivators and the State servants and to not merely guide and superintend, but to undertake the carrying out of land improve- ments often in the face of apathy on the part of cultivators, the other requires good financial conditions, enabling the State to suspend and even remit part of assessment in bad years without expecting the compensating increase in revenue in better ones as, under the present condition of the cultivating class, it cannot be relied upon to save the surplus of good seasons to serve it in a bad one and enable it to pay the assessment.

Contemplated change of system.

17. On the whole, however, in a State, where the head of the Administration for any reason cannot directly and effectively supervise the farther parts of the State and properly check abuse of power and weakness for improper gain on the part of petty officials and low paid clerks, the Vighoti system is preferable. What is required, so far as we can think, to ensure ultimate success of this system which is now steadily replacing the Bhagvatai, is spread of education among the cultivating class, and suitable flexibility of assessment which would not only prevent feeling of aversion to the system on the part of the cultivators but would keep alive State interest till the qualities of self reliance and economy are evolved in the cultivator.

18. For the above reasons we have always had it in our mind to take the earliest favourable opportunity to introduce the Vighoti system more especially as it exists to a certain extent in detached holdings in alienated villages and for certain kinds of crops. As, however, for any wholesale change to be a success, willing consent, if obtainable, on the part of the people affected, is considered advisable, we had called a meeting of the leading Patelias of the whole State and discussed the subject with them. Though at the time, we are glad to say, they expressed their strong desire for the change still we have given them time to think over more patiently and to let us know their views after a good monsoon is had.

19. The year under report was marked by practically a total failure of the rains, the effects where of will be treated in detail in chapter IV under the head "Weather and crops". It may however be passingly observed that this deficient rainfall, instead of prejudicially affecting, proved favourable to Navibandar Mahal,

which consists to a large extent of Ghed or low lying lands, not available for monsoon crops in years of good rainfall. A good rain-fall in the beginning higher up the Bhadar and Ozat rivers gave these lands the flood they needed, while the subsequent absence of rain, kept those lands available for raising monsoon crops, which rarely happens. In years of good rainfall in these parts, sowing operations only commence with the winter crops as the lands remain under water till too late for monsoon crops.

Area of cultivated and fallow land.

20. The following table will show the area of arable land under cultivation in the different districts during the year under review as compared with the figures of the preceeding year.

Mahal.	Area under cultivation in acres.		Increase or Decrease.
	1910–11	1911–12	
Ranawav.	62,056	61,758	–298
Adwana.	1,05,543	1,05,618	+75
Navibandar.	49,080	50,505	+1425
Porbandar city.	260	260	,,
Total.	2,16,939	2,18,141	+1202

The almost undiminished acreage of padtar in Ranawav and Adwana Mahals is explained by the fact that the new tenants referred to in the last years' report were unfortunately scared away by the failure of monsoon when even the long occupied Baret land remained unsown. It is some satisfaction however that Navibandar mahal shows a good increase.

Alienation cases.

21. The alienation case of the Sindhis of Ishwaria, which is the only case remaining undisposed of, could not be taken up in this year as the Sindhis applied for a postponement owing to the famine.

Takavi.

22. Large Takavi advances were paid to cultivators amounting to Rs. 71,344 during the year under report for different purposes as shown in the following table.

Mahal.	Kos.	Seeds.	Bullocks.	Wells.	Food.	Cotton seed.	Grass.	House.	Total.
Adwana.	9080	2888	6018	9910	8907	60	5	50	36,918
Ranawav.	7850	1852	5155	2005	2796	0	978	,,	20,636
Navibandar.	9254	411	2860	333	303	243	151	,,	13,555
Porbandar town.	88	31	20	40	0	56	0	,,	235
Total.	26272	5182	14053	12288	12,006	359	1134	50	71,344

In this connection it is gratifying to note that these advances proved quite opportune and helpful ; of course as this report is for the period ending 31st March the above figures do not include further aud larger advances since made.

Suspensions and Remissions.

23. Owing to the famine conditions prevailing in greater part of the State, not only could the full revenue dues be not recovered but suspensions and remissions of revenue had to be made as under ;—

(*a*) *Suspensions.*

1. All arrears of past years.
2. Acre Vero and fixed Vighoti on Baret lands, in the Adwana and Ranavav Mahals, and in the Gosa Tappa of the Navibandar Mahal.
3. One half of the assessment on Mehar lands.
4. Half of the Salami Vero in certain deserving cases.

(*b*). *Remissions.*

1. Vighoti on occupied land left idle during the current year.
2. Proportionate reduction in Tul Vighoti on certain crops which fell short of the average outturn.
3. Graziers Vero of cattle belonging to Rabaries, Charans, etc, who maintain themselves chiefly on cattle products.

Water supply.

24. Though the rains were deficient, water supply remained sufficient both for drinking and irrigation purposes. To the already existing large number of wells, 255 new wells were added during the year under report, of which 28 were pucca and 227 Katcha, and 8 old ones were repaired as shown in the following table.

Mahal.	Pacca.	Katcha.	Repaired	Total.
Ranavav.	3	42	3	48
Adwana.	15	150	5	170
Navibandar.	10	35	0	45
Totale.	28	227	8	263

This well-sinking had in view the double purpose of adding to irrigation and supplying cultivators without irrigated land, with relief nearer home.

25. There was ample water in the Khambhala irrigation tank and full advantage of it as well as of the works on the Bhadar was taken by the ryats in raising irrigated crops and fodder during this famine year. No charge for the use of water was made by the State at either of the works. The waters of Bhadar became brackish during the latter portion of the year but people managed to get the drinking water by digging pits in the sandy bed of the river as usual under such conditions.

26. The cleaning of the Bhadar canals as well as removing the silt which seems to be gradually collecting above the well and blocking some of the spans, which was set apart as a convenient relief work for villages near about Navibandar, if necessary, has since been commenced.

27. Owing to deficient rainfall no water this year could be had for the Miani Ghed though provisional Engineering works have been constructed to give effect to the understanding to give 1/7 of the total available volume of water from the Vartu through the Kaerio referred to in last year's report.

28. The work of repairing and extending the Rinawada Tank by pucca masonry has been taken in hand. The three streams referred to last year are Holdâ Rân and Amardad of which the first two are built pacca.

29. The Gosa bund has been raised a little on the South-West side and its effects will be watched.

30. As regards offences against the revenue administration of the State 711 cases were filed during the year under report as against 671 in the foregoing year. The increase is small and may be ascribed to the effects of famine. The number of cases pending at the close of the preceding year was 240. This brought the total to 951. Out of these 676 were decided as against 557 last year.

Revenue cases.

31. The balance of Chav cases at the end of the last year was 339 of which 165 have been disposed of leaving 167 cases pending.

32. The total income from land revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,60,443 as against Rs. 5,74,288 last year. The report being for the year April to March the real decrease due to famine is not disclosed by these figures. Ordinarily the chief source of land revenue in Ranawav and Adwana Mahals is monsoon crops while that in Navibandar Mahal is winter crops. As stated above this year Navibandar Mahal could raise monsoon crops in addition to the preceding winter crops, both appearing in the accounts of the year under report and concealing, to that extent, the deficit in Ranawav and Adwana Mahals.

Income of land revenue.

33. In spite of the famine We are glad to say the condition of cultivators has been well preserved. Those who hold irrigable lands were given timely help by way of Taccavi for seeds, kos, Varata, fodder and food and in some cases even bullocks. The others were shown to labour near to their villages as far as possible in the shape of sinking wells and building field bunds etc. All were further accomodated by supply of both grain and fodder at reduced rates from shops opened at different places by the Famine Fund hereafter spoken of.

Condition of cultivators.

34. As Meher Pasaita lands have in many cases passed by mortgages into the hands of traders and others and orders issued in the former Administration to bring about their redemption, remained unenforced, fresh orders were issued in furtherance of the object, appointing a special officer and prescribing rules of procedure, but his proceedings had to be postponed on account of the bad year and will be resumed after the next rains.

Redemption of Meher Pasaita.

35. The mode of collecting the tax on the hides of cattle known as Bham has long been a perplexing question. Such revenues can best be collected by means of farms but this involves the danger of the farmer's immediate interest resulting in more deaths of cattle. As an experimental measure we have fixed sums of money for hides of different species for which the hides of each village are to be made over to the local Chamars and the cultivators are to be allowed to keep the hides of their plough cattle free.

Levy of Bham.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(a) Legislation.

36. The laws in force in this State are enumerated in Appendix II. The Petroleum Act, the Port Clearance Rules for ports out of India and the Rules for the prevention of the importation of "Jiggar" were introduced during the year under report. Besides these the following amendments in the existing laws and rules have been made :—

(1) By Notification No. 36 dated 4–9–11 Sec. 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been so amended as to include the leading member of the family of the deceased among those bound to report matters specified in clause (d).

(2) Revised rules about keeping registers and maintaining roll-calls &c. of suspicious characters were framed and promulgated on 13–11–11.

(3) By Notification No. 129 dated 13–12–11 "speculation" (Satta) has been included in "gambling" and this made cognizable by a Police Officer not below the rank of a Fouzdar.

(4) The rules for the regulation of the manufacture &c. of arms and ammunition have been so amended as to give effect to the amendments contained in Agency Notification No. 15 Dated 7–4–10.

(b) Military Force.

37. The State maintains no military force. There are 28 Arabs forming a remnant of the old Sirbandi and doing duty as guards at the palace and residencies of Ranis.

(c) Police.

Mounted Police.

38. The strength of the mounted police was the same, as in the preceding year *viz.* 40 exclusive of 4 camel sowars.

Foot Police.

39. With exception of the addition of a drill Jamadar the strength of the foot police was also the same as in the preceding year and is shown in the subjoined table.

Police Superintendent	1
„ Inspector	1
Subedar	1
Chief Constable 1st Grade	1
„ Constable 2nd „...	1
„ „ 3rd „...	2
Jamadars...	6
Havaldars.	16
Naiks 1st Class	33
Lance Naiks.	15
Constables 1st Class	50
„ 2nd „...	75
„ 3rd „... 175	
Total	377

Equipment.

40. The mounted police carry swords, carbines and lances and the foot police have muzzle loaders. The unsatisfactory condition of the foot police arms, remains unremedied as our request for new arms is still a subject of correspondence between us and the Agency.

Artillery.

41. There are 7 guns in the State which are used for saluting purposes.

Cost.

42. The total cost of maintaining the police amounted to Rs. 60,107 as against Rs. 60,058 in the preceding year.

Ratio to population and area.

43. The ratios of police to population and area remained the same *viz.* 1 to 245 people and 1·55 square miles.

44. The number of offences reported to the police was 306 as against 289 in the previous year. They are classified below :—

Offences.

Offences.	1910-11	1911-12
Theft.	160	206
Murder.	2	2
Kidnapping	3	9
Robbery.	1	0
Grievious hurt.	9	11
Miscellaneous.	114	78
Total...	289	306

As regards the apparent increase in cases of kidnapping, the same is explained by a report we had, that such offenders made good their escape to Karachi and the consequent special vigilence on the part of police and their success in apprehanding these cases. There is some increase in the thefts, but still a perceptible decrease in miscellaneous offences goes to show that at least till the end of the period under report, the famine conditions have not led to any appreciable increase in crime.

Of the total number of 306 offences, 184 were detected comprising, 125 serious and 59 petty ones.

45. The number of accused persons arrested during the year was 335 as against 344 in the foregoing year, and the number sent up for trial before courts was 303 as against 307. The number of the accused convicted was 171 as against 105 in the preceding year, and the number of those either discharged or acquitted was 128 as against 144. There were thus left 4 awaiting trial at the end of the year as against 58 in the preceding year. The percentages of convictions to those arrested and committed for trial were respectively 51. and 56. as against 31. and 34. in the previous year.

Accused persons.

46. The police also dealt with 74 offences against local rules involving 110 persons. Of these 110 persons, 102 were committed, resulting in 55 convictions, 46 discharges. 1 remained under trial. The police further detained 8 outsiders upon suspicion and as these were found to have committed thefts in other States, they were made over to them for trial. Moreover 9 persons were apprehanded at the port while on the eve of absconding with kidnapped females.

47. The value of property reported to be stolen was Rs. 17,835 as against Rs. 7,838 in the foregoing year, and the value of property recovered Rs. 7,010 as against Rs. 3,175. The percentage of property recovered was 39·30 as against 40·05 in the preceding year.

Recovery of stolen property.

48. There were no cases of cattle lifting reported this year evidently pointing to better police arrangements both here and in the neighbouring State of Junagadh by way of better watch and better control.

Cattle lifting.

49. The improvement in the pay and prospects, the insistence upon the prescribed tests for admission and promotion, the aid of a prosecutor and the gradual weeding out of incompetent and outworn hands are beginning to bear good fruit as is noticeable in the higher percentages of committals and convictions, non-increase of petty famine offences and the prevention of cattle lifting &c.

Working of the police.

The new drill Jamadar has commenced his work in right earnest and to show good results. We are assured of a steady progress in this behalf as also of general improvement in the morale, descipline and capacity for work of the police force by a combination of the experienced retired Agency Police Inspector Mr. Lallubhai who entered Office on 10th June 1911 as Police Superintendent, assisted by his energetic and cool-headed Inspector Mr. Tajmahmad and Jadeja Manubha as subedar, who was specially deputed to Bhavnagar to learn military drill and has returned after successfully finishing the course.

50. The new lines for the City Police in course of construction last year have been completed. Those for the Head-Quarter police will be undertaken next year if finances permit.

Police Lines.

The change in the system of payment to the village Chokiats spoken of last year has again had to stand over because of the famine.

Village Police.

(D) Criminal Justice.

51. There has been no change in the constitution and number of criminal courts. They are six in all, 3 being Second Class Magistrates' Courts, 2 First Class Magistrates' Courts, and 1 the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish *i. e.* the District and the Sessions Judge.

Criminal Courts.

52. Appendix VIII shows the work done by these Courts during the year under review. 986 cases were reported during the year as against 843 in the preceding year. The num-

Work done by the Criminal Courts.

ber of persons tried was 1376 against 1191, and of these 495 were discharged, 505 acquitted, 305 convicted, 6 committed to the Sessions Court, 12 transferred and 53 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the 6 persons committed to the Sessions Court 2 were convicted, 2 were acquitted and 2 remained to be tried.

Work done by the Criminal Appellate Courts.

53. There were 110 criminal appeals filed during the year in the two Appellate Courts, *viz.* the Sir Nyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court, against 57 in the previous year. Sentences were confirmed in 42 cases, modified in 27 cases, and reversed in 35 cases. 6 appeals were pending in the Sir Nyayadhish Court at the close of the year. In addition to the appeals disposed of by the Huzur Court, it dealt with 27 rivisions of which 23 were admitted during the year and 4 were of the previous year's. (Appendix IX).

(E) Civil justice.

54. The number and constitution of original civil courts remained unchanged except that the powers of the Navibandar Munsiff, who is a qualified B. A. LL., B. have been raised from over suits of the value of Rs. 2,000 to those of Rs. 3,000 to save the people of that rather remote Mahal, as far as may be, from the troubles and expenses of carrying on litigation at Porbandar.

Work in the original Civil Courts.

55. The balance of suits undisposed of at the beginning of the year was 178 and the number filed during the year was 883 making a total of 1061, while in the preceding year the figures were 109, 854, and 963 respectively. The number of suits disposed of was 919 as against 785 and the balance at the end of the year was 142 as against 178. The total value of suits filed in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction amounted to Rs. 1,40,095 and that of suits disposed of to Rs. 2,46,936. Further details are given in Appendix X.

56. The despatch of work showes a little improvement over the last year though not yet up to mark. This year also it is the Nyayadhish Court that has kept up its record for good expeditions work. We are glad to observe that all the presiding Officers are thoroughly honest and able but the Munsiff Magistrates may with advantage to the public, as also to themselves, take an increasing interest in the finding out of truth by utilizing the powers they possess, of themselves calling important evidence, where the parties and their pleaders neglect the same.

Execution of decrees.

57. The number of applications for the execution of decrees presented during the year was 1159 as against 1568 in the preceding year, and there was a balance of 415 from the previous year which brought up the total to 1574. Of this number 1319

were disposed of during the year against 1512 last year leaving a balance of 255. (Appendix XI).

Work in the Civil Appellate Courts.

58. There was an opening balance of 19 appeals and 97 were filed during the year making a total of 116, out of which 78 were disposed of leaving a balance of 38. In addition to these appeals disposed of by the different Courts there was a balance of 17 revisions pending in the Huzur Court and 22 new ones were filed during the year, making a total of 39. The number disposed of during the year was 32 and the closing balance 7.

59. Early in the year under report, on 3rd May 1911, Mr. K. P. Dodia, Barrister-at Law and permanent Sir Nyayadhish had to be suspended because of a criminal charge preferred against him, by the State of Morvi and held *prima-facie* established by the Political Agent Halar. Mr. N. J. Maru, High Court Pleader, with 21 years' work in the Judicial Department behind him and permanent Nyayadhish became Acting Sir Nyayadhish. Mr. Maru was thus at the head of the Department throughout the year. His sound knowledge of law, long experience in the line, and honesty of the purpose, are reflected in his work and he has a good despatch too.

(F) Extradition.

60. During the year 10 persons were surrendered by this State to other States and 6 to this State by other States as against 5 and 2 in the foregoing year. One offender was made over to this State for trial by another State without the intervention of the Agency.

(G) Prisons.

61. The Chief Medical Officer continued to work as Jail Superintendent of the one Central Jail at Porbandar with unabated zeal and success and the four lock-ups remain as they were.

62. The number of convicts in the Jail at Porbandar was 30 in the beginning of the year and 229 were admitted during the year. The total number, therefore, was 259 as against 127 in the preceding year, and of these 220 were released and 39 were in confinement at the end of the year.

63. The daily average of prisoners including those under trial was 30·1 as against 17·7 in the previous year.

64. The health of the prisoners was good and their behaviour satisfactory.

65. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,088 as against Rs. 1,685 in the preceding year, and the total income was Rs. 3,577 as against Rs. 2,504.

66. The increase in both the cases is due to the increase in the daily average of prisoners.

67. The cost of maintaining the prisoners came to Rs. 136-4-0 per head per year.

68. Special rooms detached from the main building of the Jail are in course of construction for accommodating civil prisoners and lunatics.

69. We wish we could show our appreciation of the work done by Dr. Mascarenhas as Jail Superintendent in the form of a substantial allowance.

(H) Registration and Stamps.

70. The total number of documents presented for registration at the 4 registry offices in the State was 184 as against 203 in the foregoing year, and the number registered was 169 of the value of Rs. 2,64,966 as against 190 of the value of Rs. 2,46,046.

71. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 941 as against Rs. 1,031 in the previous year. Appendicies XIV & XV furnish other particulars.

72. Paid stamp vendors who used to sell stamps on working days and during office hours only, have been replaced by licensed vendors to give increased facilities to the purchasers of the stamps.

(I) Municipal Administration.

73. The constitution of the Porbandar Municipality as reformed two years ago is described in paragraph 50 of the last report.

74. The expansion of the town in the eastern direction noted in the last year's report continues at good rate, and the widening of narrow streets and other improvements have also been making gradual progress ; much however, could not be done, as a sufficiently large sum of money could not be provided for this year to meet the cost of improvements on an appreciable scale.

75. Rules however laying down the principles and fixing the rates of compensation of sites and buildings have been framed in consultation with the principal citizens.

76. An open drain has been constructed as an experimental measure along one of the thorough-fares and will be extended in other parts of the town if the experiment proves successful and as Municipal funds permit.

77. The fine new building of the Municipal Office was completed during the year under review. It has not only supplied a long felt want but has greatly added to the beauty of the most important square in the centre of the town.

known as the Manek Chok and naturally calls for corresponding improvements in its surroundings.

78. One of the four arch entrances to the square having thus been renewed below the new Municipal Offices the remaining three which show signs of rapid decay, besides being unsightly, will be rebuilt as soon as can conveniently be.

79. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 43,211 as against Rs. 33,898 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,331 as against Rs. 25,570 in the preceding year. The increase in the receipts was due to the sale of a piece of land in the Bhavsinhji Park the proceeds of which were in part applied to the removal of two or three small shabby-looking houses which were an eyesore near the Park. The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to the cost of the new offices, of the open drain, and the compensation paid for the above mentioned houses removed from near the Park.

80 The chief source of revenue is duty levied on the *Ghee*, which is mostly exported to Bombay & South Africa. The export to Africa however has stopped for the last two years on account of steamers for those Ports ceasing to call at this Port *en-route*. As soon as the steamers are again allowed to touch this Port the Municipality hopes to regain its revenue from that source. We are sorry however to note, there are some signs of Porbandar *Ghee* losing its long established reputation in the market, owing, as the report goes, to mixing up of different qualities by some unscrupulous *Ghee* merchants. We are contemplating measures to check far as possible the possible loss of market.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*a.*) *Weather and crops.*

81. Twenty inches of well distributed seasonable rain is all that is required in this State. This year however the total rainfall as registered at different Stations was as under :—

	In.	cents.
In Porbandar.....	4.	72
„ Ranawav	4.	13
„ Bagwadar.....	6.	94
„ Navibandar	4.	10
„ Madhupur.....	7.	3

Ditails are given in Appendix XVII. The first fall was in June. It was more in the Adwana and the Navibandar Mahals than in theRanawav. Though

it was not considered quite sufficient, people of some places commenced sowing operations with Til, Juwar, Bajri and pulses, while others waited for more rain.

82. The low lying Ghed lands, of the Navibandar Mahal, which in ordinarily good years remain under water at this time of the year, were this year available for monsoon crops. In spite of the risk of damage by later rains and floods the people fortunately ventured to sow Bajri and Juwar. There was again some rain in that Mahal and one more milder flood which just gave sufficient moisture to the still lower lands which usually under ordinary circumstances remain fallow. These were accordingly sown, which accounts for the increase in total cultivated area in that Mahal.

83. The practical absence of rain in the other two Mahals of Ranaway and Adwana in July began to give rise to anxieties for the small crops which had begun to wither, and irrigation, wherever possible, was commenced. Inquiries were set on foot to ascertain the condition and prospects of cultivators, their crops and agricultural stock, with a view to decide the extent and kind of relief that might be needed, in case the year failed.

84. A special committee of three Officers was sent round who reported bad outlook in the two Mahals. Only Navibandar Mahal promised good harvest from its Ghed lands, the rest of it being on par with the other two.

85. August brought some showers at intervals but they did not give sufficient water to resuscitate the fast withering crops. Hopes for more rain were now given up and we felt called upon to prepare for famine. The failure of crops and the absence of sufficient storage of fodder in the country, made the agricultural stock and other cattle, one more source of anxiety. There was no help now, but to resort to irrigation on an extensive scale and every effort was made to exhort people to busily apply themselves to it.

86. Adwances were liberaly made to poor and needy cultivators possessing *Wadis*, for koses, seeds, bullocks food &c. Permission was also given to cultivators of Baret land to join with those possessing *Wadis* to raise irrigated crops. Irrigation was thus pushed on vigorously where possible for the preservation of the dying crops as well as for raising new crops and fodder and Bajari, Juwar, Lucern, Carrot and Methi were grown in large areas. The Khambhala Irrigation tank and the Bhadar weir served a very useful purpose in these hard times. About 600 acres of land belonging to Khambhala, Asiyapat and Bordi were irrigated with the waters of the said tank and crops in many wadis were saved with the waters of the Bhadar through its canals. September came but it also proved no better. The monsoon crop of the Baret land thus failed entirely except such as were helped on by irrigation. The Baret crop raised purely by irrigation,

however, did not thrive so well and its yield was only half of the former. On the other hand the Baret crop of the Ghed land flourished satisfactorily as stated above, giving an unexpected abundant harvest.

(*b*). *Agricultural Stock.*

87. The details of agricultural stock in the State are given in Appendix XX which includes other cattle also. It shows a general decrease in all the animals throughout and in all the districts except in the Navibandar mahal which shows an increase in the number of its live-stock due to the better condition of crops and consequently of fodder. The decrease can be attributed rather to the migration of many a cattle herd into the Gir where rain was copious and pasture was abundant, than to mortality amoung cattle in consequence of the famine. Of course there were some more deaths among cattle this year than usual in consequence of the scarcity of fodder, but the death rate was not so heavy as to reduce the number to such a large extent. Their condition was, no doubt, very deplorable. The dearth of fodder was very keenly felt and many were getting fast emaciated. All possible efforts were made to save them :—fodder was raised for them by irrigation, forests reserves were thrown open for their free grazing. This gave them a temporary relief. But the pinch was more severe when the grazing in the reserves was consumed and no more grass or pasture was available anywhere else. Orders were thereupon issued to advance grass to cultivators under the Taccavi rules from the State's reserved stock. It was also sold to the public on cash payment at reduced rates.

(*c*). *Wages and Labour.*

88. The failure of the monsoon had very little effect on the labour market. The wages of both the skilled and unskilled labour mostly remained stationary instead of going down as could naturally be expected in a famine year. In some cases they were even more. The rates of wages varied from 3 annas to 6 annas per diem in the case of unskilled labour and in the case of skilled labour from 10 annas to Rs. 1–6–0 per day per head. This is because the working class got sufficient employment both in the town and in the districts on works carried out by the State Engineering Department and private persons on an extensive scale in the town of Porbandar, to some extent consequent upon orders issued for building over, or at least wall-round, all unoccupied sites of private ownership within a given time. The stone quarries at Adityana also supplied ample employment to a large number of persons. People from outside, specially from the Baradi under Jamnagar also sought relief in this State in the town and also in the quarries.

(*d*). *Prices* of *Cereals and fodder.*

89. Appendix XVIII deals with the prices of staple food grains as compared with those of the preceding year. They were generally sold at above the normal rates throughout the year. They were cheapest between April and July 1911. But as the rains protracted, the prices began to rise at once in August. They were highest in October, except in the case of wheat and rice which were dearest in February 1912. Dal was dear throughout. There was some little improvement in November but again there was a rise and the fluctations went on till the end of the year. Juwari became cheaper from November, as juwari crop was raised in large area by irrigation.

The prices of fodder also rose rapidly from Rs. 7 to 15 to 25 per thousand pounds.

The cheap shops opened by the Famine Relief Sanstha had the very desired effect of keeping the rise of prices of both food-stuffs and fodder under check.

(*e*) *Forests and Gardens.*

Number of reserved Forests.

90. There are seven forest reserves in this State. The most important among them are Ranavav, Naliadhar, Aditayana and Godhana. Their principal products are grass, wood and bamboo.

Outturn of Grass.

91. Soon after the first fall of rain in June the forest reserves were closed to allow the grass to freely grow. The crop failed as the rains held off long. The deficient rainfall however prevented full growth and no grass could be cut for State use. The reserves thereupon were afterwards thrown open for cattle grazing rather than allow what had grown to go to waste.

Precautionary measures were at first taken against waste and damage by imposing certain restrictions. These even had subsequently to be removed when the pinch grew severe.

Gardens and Plantations.

92. As regards Gardens and Plantations, the Rajwadi and the Raj Mahel gardens are the only two gardens worth their name, where people often resort for recreation after their day's labour. The principal plantations are the Cocoanut and Casuarina plantations on the seashore at Porbandar and the mango plantation at Khambhala. All have suffered some what from the effects of the scanty rainfall, waters in the wells proving insufficient and brackish, with the exception of the Casuarina plantation, which is thriving well, as brackish water is not uncongenial to it.

93. No bamboos were cut during the year under report on account of the famine.

Bamboo cutting.

94. There were 2,223 trees living at the end of the preceding year. During the year under report 145 new trees were planted and 48 died. There thus remained 2,320 trees living at the close of the year under review.

Roadside trees.

95. The proceeds from the sale of grass and fodder amounted to Rs. 17,784 as against Rs. 23,255 last year. This income is mainly from the sale of old hay stacks. As the grass crop failed, fodder was raised in the gardens for State animals so long as water in the wells were sweet. A good saving was thereby effected in the consumption of stocked hay. Wood realised Rs. 2,516 as against Rs. 1,200 in the preceding year. The total receipts from forests and gardens during the year under report amounted to Rs. 24,639 as againtst Rs. 32,126 last year. The cause of decrease is apparent. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,814 as against Rs. 27,211 last year.

Income and Expenditure.

(*f*). *Trade and Industries*..

96. Besides the Port of Porbandar the State possesses 4 other ports which are of minor importance. They are Navibandar, Madhavpur, Miyani and Visawada. The last named is mostly out of use at present.

The statement given below shows the volume of the seaborne trade of the State during the year under report as compared with the last year.

Items.	1910-11 Rs.	1911-12. Rs.	Increase Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Imports.	35,31,195	34,67,470	,,	63,725
Exports.	41,56,472	32,81,495	,,	8,74,977

The principal articles of imports in which the decrease is large, are cloth, sugar, oil, cocoanuts, cotton yarn, dates and miscellaneous. Probably their consumption was reduced by an enforced economy due to the famine. Rice, grain, molasses, timber, and coir were on the other hand imported in a larger quantity this year, the first three presumably because of the failure of local production, and the last two because of the extensive house building taken up during the present year for reasons stated elsewhere and the larger demand from outside than in the previous year.

As regards the export trade, the decreases were large under cotton, grain, *Ghee* and miscellaneous while the exports of wool and hide showed increases.

97. The training wall, partly constructed at the port of Navi failed to thoroughly answer its purpose and the sand-bar reformed itself as before, completely shutting out the seaborne trade there.

98. The port of Madhupur has fared better as compared with the other ports during the year under report. Though the import fell by Rs. 16,457 in value there was an increase of Rs. 17,579 in the export value as compared with the last year. The increase is due to the good outturn of crops in Madhupur and surrounding villages as stated above.

99. The infliction of famine told most upon the trade of Miyani which was so tender, being only just reviving. It suffered both in its import and export trade. The imports went down from Rs. 1,194 last year to Rs. 247 this year. Similarly the exports fell from Rs. 6,914 to Rs. 202. We are sorry to note, our hopes of the disappearing of the troubles from Nawanagar side have not yet been realized. Constant vexation by petty officials and members of the new Thana at Gandhvi, is more than the people of Miani, already dejected by a prolonged period of inactivity, can withstand. However, we do not despair of a better understanding with the central authority at Nawanagar and endeavours to that end are never missed.

100. The amount of customs duties recovered at Porbandar and other ports during the year as compared with that of the last year is shown in the table below :—

Port.	Import.		Export.		Other duties.		Total.	
	1910–11	1911–12	1910–11	1911–12	1910–11	1911–12	1910–11	1911–12
Porbandar.	33,898	34,648	30,705	22,876	25,829	23,421	90,432	80,945
Other ports.	567	414	1,299	784	341	331	2,207	1,529
Total.	34,465	35,062	32,004	23,660	26,170	23,752	92,639	82,474

It discloses a deficit of Rs. 10165 in the total customs revenue as compared with the receipts for the preceding year. In the duty on export there is a loss of Rs. 8,344 and in head "other duties" of Rs. 2,418, while the duty on imports shows a nominal increase of Rs 597. This increase is in fact much larger but the figures do not disclose it because the grain imported by the Famine Relief Sanstha worth over two Lacs of Rupees was allowed to be imported free of duty.

101. The port of Porbandar has had long been almost the only passage on the Khathiawar coast for steamers to and from African Ports. This was suddenly stopped because, as was found upon enquiry, it was thought, we had no proper apparatus and arrangements for disinfection. Government have however been pleased, on our undertaking to make all arrangements as suggested by the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, to order that the said Officer should give the usual bill of health to vessels proceeding to South Africa *Via* Porbandu. We have already carried out the suggestions in their entirety and trust the connection will be resumed next season.

102. To give greater facilities to the pilgrims to Dwarka by enabling them to avoid the steamer journey necessitating, sometimes more than once, the use of lighters and boats for embarkation and disembarkation and the long tideous road journey, we had long been thinking of starting a Steam Launch service between here and Dwarka. Orders for two launches have been placed with a ship builder of Daman recommended for good work and reliability by Sheth Narrottam Morarji of Bombay. At the time of writing the report one fine commodious launch has already arrived.

(*g*). *Ginning Factories*

103. There are three ginning factories in the State, two in Porbandar and one at Bordi. Altogether 4,542 bales of cotton weighing 45,531 maunds were turned out in the two factories at Porbandar, during the two months they were at work *i. e.* between the 5th April and 10th July 1911. More cotton was not to be had as there was no crop.

(*h*). *Cotton Press.*

104. There is only one cotton press in this State. Some 5,390 bales in all were pressed out in it. It also remained idle for want of cotton.

(*i*) *Quarries.*

105. The principal stone quarries which bring appreciable revenue to the State are the quarries at Aditiyana. This year's export as compared with that of the last year was as shown below.

Route.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase or decrease.
By sea.	42,888	39,488	-3,400
„ land.	19,125	28,803	+9,678
Total.	62,013	68,291	+6,278

There has been a further decrease of 3,400 tons in the export by sea. This was due to its reduced demand from Bombay, Karachi, Broach, Kodak and Tankari. It is believed that plague was responsible for fall in the demand at Karachi, while at Broach, the Shahabadi and Tandur slabs are gradually displacing the Aditiyana slabs and that elsewhere the decrease was due to famine. It is satisfactory here to note that the port of Colombo, where a new market has been opened has alone taken 3,071 tons of the stone and it is hoped that the demand will gradually increase.

106. The land traffic represents an increase of 9,678 tons. It includes traffic by rail as well as by carts both for the local and outdoor consumption. Details of this are given in the subjoined statement.

Particulars.		1910–11 Tons.	1911–12 Tons.	Increase or decrease.
Stone by rail.	In state limit	3,350	6,356	+3,006
	Beyond Do.	13,825	19,349	+5,524
Do. by carts.	In state limit	508	386	–122
	Beyond Do.	2	6	+4
Debris by Rail.	In state limit	0	1,782	+1,782
	Beyond Do.	1,440	924	–516
	Total.	19,125	28,803	+9,678

The local consumption has nearly doubled this year, being 6,356 tons as against 3,350 tons last year. This increase is traced to the orders issued for building upon sites, owned by people, left unoccupied. The increase of 5,524 tons in the export by rail beyond State limits was chiefly due to the construction of bridges at Upleta and Palitana.

107. The division of the old combined B. G. J. P. Railway management into separate integral railways has somewhat told upon this stone traffic by rail owing to the mileage rates charged for the different railways which cost about 50 percent as much more now, than what they did before the split. The effect was not so manifest in the figures for this year as the separation was given effect to in the month of August, *i. e.* four months after the year under report commenced but it is feared the said effect has begun to tell adversely upon the traffic and will be perceptible when accounts are made up at the end of March next. With a view, therefore, to counteract this unfavourable situation, we have had to reduce the rate of royalty on certain kind of stone exported by sea to the places hitherto served by railway. Of the stone debris lying in enormous heaps on

the quarries, above 451 wagons equal to nearly 2,706 tons were removed during the year under report as against 240 wagons equal to 1,440 tons last year.

Proposed Cement Factory.

108. The scheme for the Cement Factory for manufacturing cement out of the quarry debris has, I am happy to say, made good progress. The expert adviser of the contemplated Company has reported very favourably after a personal inspection and necessary scientific investigations. The principles of an agreement between the State and the Company have been settled. The site to be leased out to the Company has been selected and demarcated, and the extension and building of the wharfwall in connection with this factory has been undertaken.

(j) Excise and salt.

109. The revenues derived from the above sources during the year under report are compared in the annexed table with the figures for the last year.

Details.	1910—11.	1911—12.	Increase or decrease.
Liquor.	13,000	13,000	„
Ganja.	1,601	810	—791
Opium.	6,131	6,001	—130
Salt.	1,350	1,350	„

Liquor.

110. There is no variation in the receipts on account of liquor as a contract for the same has been given for a period of six years since June 1907 at the annual rate of Rs. 13,000. The period expires in May 1913. Rules have been framed and introduced to restrict and control the sale of liquor on festive occasions and the number of shops reduced from 7 to 5 in the town of Porbandar.

Ganja.

111. The farm of Ganja realised 50 percent less on account of the increased heavy duties imposed by Government on the sale of hemp drugs.

Opium.

112. Opium fetched Rs. 130 less in the auction sale in the present year.

Salt.

113. The number of brine wells from which salt is manufactured was 27, the same as in the preceding year, bringing in the same revenue *viz.* Rs. 1,350. The State levies a fee of Rs. 50 per annum per well.

(k) Public Works.

114. The details of expenditure on Public Works proper exclusive of establishment charges are given in Appendix XIX. The total expenditure of the

department including every thing during this year amounted to Rs. 1,51,336 as against Rs. 1,11,260 last year.

115. Besides completing the additional Police Lines and the new Taluka School which were in progress at the close of the preceding year, other works such as Uttaro at Ranawav, additions to Hospital and other minor works of more or less importance were carried out this year. Under the head of 'Communication,' the town improvement works in Ranawav and the extension of the road at Nawagam in the Navibandar Mahal deserve special mention. The extensions of the telephone lines in the Mahals and the Bund in the Miyani Ghed, as also the Bund at Ranawav may be mentioned under the head 'Miscellaneous Public Improvements.' The cost of road repairs shows a decrease of Rs. 7,858 because no rolling work could be done owing to the failure of the rains.

(l) Railway.

116. As stated in para 83 of the last year's report the separation of the one joint Railway management known as the Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junaged, Porbandar Railway into different integral managements by the respective proprietory States has been completed and each line has now been working separately and independently since the 1st of August 1911. The Gondal-Porbandar Railway extending from Porbandar to Dhasa is a joint concern between Porbandar and Gondal and is treated as a separate integral railway belonging jointly to the said two States, the proceeds whereof, are divided between the two, according to the capital invested by each.

117. The total capital outlay by this State up to the end of the calendar year 1911 on account of this Railway amounted to Rs. 20,51,532. The total net earnings apportioned to this State during the year 1911 amounted approximately to Rs. 1,50,003 as against Rs. 1,47,790 in the preceding year.

118. We have never ceased to grieve the loss of our first Manager and Engineer Mr. Chipandall, a very reliable, energetic and consciencious officer who fell victim to a motor trolly accident between Gondal and Virpur while returning from Jetalsar.

(m) Post Offices.

119. The State has the facilities in this respect of one combined post and telegraph office with a branch office in Porbandar, a sub-office in Ranawav and nine branches in different villages. They are all worked by the British Postal Department. The branch offices in villages are in charge of school masters who are State servants but receive extra remuneration from the Postal Department for this additional duty.

(n) Mint.

120. There is no mint now in this State.

(o) General condition of the people.

121. Notwithstanding the failure of the rains the general condition of the people has on the whole continued satisfactory except for the visitation of plague for the first three months. The relief given by the State to the ryots and other people by way of opening relief works for the able bodied poor, giving gratuitous doles to the incapables, advancing money to the cultivators for food and seeds &c., opening cheap grain and fodder shops in Porbandar and in the districts in co-operation with private agency, grant of grain compensation allowance to the small salaried employees and loans to Bhayats and other alienes went a great way to stem the disastrous effects, which would have been caused by the famine. The condition of the working class is improving. Their wants are few and they earn more than the middle class men, who cannot go to labour.

Famine.

(a) Preliminary steps.

122. As already stated the first rainfall was in June. Although it was not considered quite sufficient for sowing, some people took the risk and commenced the operations while others waited for more rain. When it was not followed up in time by any appreciable fall and the strong wind from the west, generally regarded as an unfavourable sign for rain, kept on blowing, steps were taken to advise people through the Revenue Department to begin irrigating the crops wherever there was facility. This advice was readily listened to. The Revenue Commissioner was authorized to begin Taccavi advances to provide these people with means of irrigation wherever absolutely necessary. Though early in the season to quite despair of rains, still in order not to be taken by surprise if it came to the worst, a committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner, the Huzur Office Superintendent and the Forest Superintendent was appointed to go into the districts, visit all the villages and to report on the following points :—

1. Number of serviceable irrigation wells.
2. Number of cultivators in need of Kos-Varat.
3. Cultivators without irrigable holdings.
4. Whether these can be accommodated with those with irrigable holdings.
5. What relief if necessary be given to those that cannot be so accommodated.
6. Stock of fodder.
   - (*a*) Number of cultivators who had it and the probable period it would last.
   - (*b*) Whether new fodder could be raised.

(c) What steps to take to help those who had not any or enough fodder.

7. What small village relief works were available to supply relief to cultivators nearer home.

8. The stock of State hay and whether any would be available for people from it.

9. Number & condition of destitutes and incapables.

10. Number & condition of needy people of respectable families who would not seek or accept relief openly. The inquiry about and the list of such people to be confidential.

11. Proposals as to the form and extent of relief that may be required.

No report was called for on the supply of drinking water and food stuffs, as they were both known to be sufficient.

123. On the other hand, steps were taken to prepare the public in favour of organised relief and charity instead of the indiscriminate spending of money so often met with. The Engineering Department also was instructed to hold itself in readiness and to submit a list of works available or necessary, marking out those which involved more of unskilled labour.

124. July passed practically without any rain and state jungles were thereupon thrown open for free grazing. The committee submitted their preliminary report on the 11th August, which showed that, unless it was changed for the better by a good timely rainfall, the condition of the Adwana Mahal was such, as would require immediate help, Ranawav Mahal next, while that of Navibandar Mahal except a few villages bordering Ranavav Mahal, was fairly good.

(b) First help to cultivators &c.

125. Upon the receipt of the above report orders were issued immediately sanctioning:-

1. Partnerships of cultivators without irrigable lands with those who possessed such land.
2. An advance grant of Rs. 24,000 to the Revenue Commissioner for Taccavi Advances for Kos-Varat at the rate of Rs. 13 per Kos.
3. Distribution of cotton seeds for Kos Bullocks as Taccavi from the stock already purchased and kept ready.
4. Giving out hay also as Taccavi from State hay stacks for bullocks of cultivators engaged in irrigation at the rate of Rs. 10 per thousand pounds.
5. Free use of dry wood from trees on one's own holding required for use on wells.

6. Entertaining of all petitions for Taccavi *etc.* from cultivators without stamp.

7. Free collecting of fodder from State Jungles by state cultivators and at the reduced rate of six pies per head-load by non-cultivators.

Although the stock of hay with the State was sufficient to maintain the State animals throughout the year still as we could not think of keeping it in tact while people's cattle were in dire need, it was decided to sell to the people from the stock and raise green fodder for the State animals to supply the deficit thus caused.

126. It was roughly calculated that if later rains failed, we would require about 40 lacs pounds of hay to carry us through the year and August having failed to bring relief, endeavours were commenced to secure it. Our purchases began with about 3 lacs from Kumar Shri Balsinhji from his village near Ribda, a portion of which was subsequently exchanged with Major Hancock for what he had purchased at Paravda near Upleta.

(c) Relief Sanstha by State and people combined.

127. At this stage, at a private meeting of the leading citizens the whole situation was discussed and it was declared to them by us that if the people combined to raise funds for relief, the State would contribute an equal amount. The idea was well received & a public meeting held on the 7th September started the Famine Relief Sanstha and resolved to raise three distinct funds for the following three objects :—

1. Sahaykari Fund :—to supply food stuffs and fodder at cost price or at such reduced rates as the funds would permit.

2. Pashu Rakshan Fund :—to keep and maintain, at cattle camps all cattle stray or made over to the Sanstha.

3. Anath Dharmada Fund :—to give gratuitous relief to the needy :—

To the first two funds the State was to contribute sums equal to the total collections by the people, on the understanding that at the end, after disposing of the preserved cattle, the surplus money, if any, was to be divided half & half between the State and the people. The people's share was to be used as a nucleus for a future cattle relief fund. The third fund was to be entirely the peoples, and used solely by them in granting private gratuitous relief to destitute respectable families. Any saving from this fund was to go as their contribution to the permanent Chaturbhuj Shivji Anathashrama fund. The management of the first two funds was to be in the hands of committies elected by the contributors with a Board of Directors common to both, myself being ex-officio Chairman of the Board and Mr. Kalianrai Jethabhai Bakshi the Managing Director. Detailed rules for the working of the above funds as framed by the Managing Committee and approved by the Board were published in the State Gazette.

128. Over and above contributing an amount equal to collections by people the following concessions were given by the State.

(1) Remission of duty on the food stuffs and fodder imported by the Sanstha.
(2) Free land and water for raising fodder and establishing cattle camps.
(3) Free printing with paper required for reports etc.,
(4) Free publications of accounts, notices *etc.* in the State Gazette.
(5) Free loan of a clerk to each Fund.

129. The three funds reached the following figures.

Sahaykari Fund.

From Porbandar People.	Rs.	3,110
From Porbandar people in Bombay	,,	27,713
From the State	,,	30,823
	,,	61,646

Pashu Rakshana.

From Porbandar people	Rs.	8,685
From Porbandar people in Bombay	,,	10,964
From the State	,,	19,649
	,,	39,298

Anath Dharmada.

From Porbandar people	Rs.	2,034
From Porbandar people in Bombay	,,	4,610
	,,	6,644

From the above figures it will be seen how the people of Porbandar and especially those residing in Bombay whole heartedly came forward to help their brethren displaying their large mindedness and love for their native land.

130. The success and value of the movement are not to be measured merely by the liberal contributions and the relief they gave for the year but also by a revival of the traditional family relationship of a State and its subjects and the consequent spirit of fellowship and spontaneous co-operation in times of need, which we hope have come to stay.

131. Our special acknowledgments are due to the brothers Sheths Dharamsey and Narottam Morarji, Sheth Chaturbhuj Shivji and others who so willingly identified themselves with the movement and took a leading part in raising the funds in Bombay. Sheth Dharamsey Morarji was elected President of the Board of Directors in Bombay. In Porbandar the actual working of the funds was

entrusted to Honorary Presidents and Secretaries elected out of the Managing Committee of the different funds.

Sahaykari Fund.

132. This Fund immediately commenced its work by making purchases of grain and hay and opened five cheap grain shops in the middle of October. This number was subsequently raised to seven.

133. The purchase of grain was steadily kept on—Bombay, Karachi and Cownpore being the principal places from where large quantities were purchased. Thus there was no difficulty about getting grain and the sales at uniform reduced rates throughout the State continued without a hitch. Although the Sanstha had to bear all the expenses of carting &c. to distant villages and which generally keeps the rates higher in the districts than in the town, still uniformity was maintained in the selling prices at all the shops.

Supply of grain at reduced rates.

Up to the end of March the total amount of grain sold at all the shops was 55,702 mds., the loss entailed was Rs. 13,855 and the total number of persons served was 83,500.

It need hardly be said that the period under review was only the beginning of the pinch.

134. Procuring of hay was not so easy. To start the sale of hay at reduced rates to the needy, the Sanstha had to begin by borrowing and buying hay from the State at Rs. 10, and small purchases at Bombay. In the beginning of November a contract for 20 lacs pounds certain and any amount above that, up to 20 lacs more hay at Rs. 11–8–0, delivered at Porbandar in fortnightly instalments of 5 lacs each, was entered into with one Homap & Co. of Bombay. The prospects of securing a large quantity at comparatively cheap rate seemed so bright at the time that the Sanstha even went to the length of agreeing to supply some hay to the Kathiawar Central Relief Committee through Mr. S. N. Pandit. The contractor however failed to keep his time and the situation suddenly became anxious. This failure on the part of the Contractor is the subject matter of a suit for damages before the Bombay High Court. In the middle of December about 9 lacs pounds were purchased from Junagadh State at Rs. 12 per thousand at their depots at Malia and Veraval. As the rates were afterwards raised and rather high percentage of deficit was found in the consignments, the Sanstha approached Mr. S. N. Pandit of Rajkot in the beginning of February who very kindly came to their help and relieved the situation by, as a first step, an immediate transfer of about two lacs and a half of hay already purchased by and consigned to him, and then by arranging with the Trustees of the late Mr. Wadia for fourteen lacs at cost price, which was not to exceed Rs. 14

Supply of hay at reduced rates.

per thousand at Porbandar, though coming all the way from Markandy on the E. I. Ry.. During this time an agent was also deputed to Billimora by the Sanstha and purchases of about five lacs of hay were made by him, at an average rate of Rs. 13 per thousand. Before however the Sanstha could get any hay from the Wadia Trustees and only a few thousand pounds from Billimora, the dearth of wagons on the different railways created an *empasse*, and the Sanstha had again to fall back on loans from the State and small purchases from different places in Kathiawar, not excluding a small purchase from Junagadh State at Rs. 21. Thus the end of March was reached.

The total amount of hay sold till then was lbs. 18,38,748 and the loss suffered was Rs. 6,745.

135. Since then except for 3 lacs out of the 14 lacs bargained for, from the Wadia Trustees and about an equal amount from Dhank near Vansjalia, the Sanstha is getting hay at cost price through Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Central Relief Committee. His timely help was really God sent. No more grass was available nearer hand, and no wagons could be had for bringing the hay already bought at Billimora and from the Wadia Trustees and we were afraid of our labour and money spent till then, being wasted and the cattle starved ; but the regular consignments from Mr. Purshottamdas began to pour in and saved the whole situation. The promptness of dispatch, regularity of consignments and the business like dealings of this energetic and unsparing gentleman were simply admirable.

136. Sheth Laxmidas Gordhandas one of the leading citizens of Porbandar was the first President of this Fund in addition to his being President of the Pashu Rakshan Fund. As the volume of work increased he was relieved so far as this Fund was concerned by Mr. Kalianrai Chhabildas Maru, one of the leading local pleaders. Both worked satisfactorily but Sheth Laxmidas deserves special mention. He spared neither time nor trouble. His natural aptitude for this sort of work, thorough knowledge of accounts, and the self-sacrificing spirit with which he worked throughout, have been of very great service to the Fund. In fact, latterly, when the work of the hay branch of this fund became very heavy, he willingly took it up in addition to that, by no means light work, of the Pashu Rakshan Fund.

Pashu Rakshan Fund.

137. This Fund commenced its work in the middle of September by opening two Cattle Camps, at Bokhira and Khambhala, to which one at Madhavpur was latterly added. All stray cattle wherever found in the State were ordered to be sent to these camps from time to time. Cattle pounds were for the time being abolished and public notice was given to search for all missing cattle in these camps. Besides these stray cattle, the camps admitted any cattle surrendered by their owners who

Cattle Camps.

were unable or unwilling to maintain them and in a few cases they had to be bought up in order to save them.

Supply of fodder.

138 To begin with, as it was not considered advisable to feed the sort of weakly animals that came to the cattle camps on dry fodder only, and as hay was not only very costly but not to be had in sufficiently large quantities, wadis with ready green fodder in them were purchased. These wadis, specially those at Bokhira, were kept going and a constant supply of green fodder maintained. At Khambhala, besides the purchase of standing fodder and growing fodder in two fields adjacent to the tank, a dried up portion of the tank-bed was also sown with fodder. This last experiment, however, did not come up to expectations. Needless to say, purchases of hay and kurbi were made and kept up. The "Olia" fields at Madhavpur and kurbi bought there, were the cheapest supply of fodder Hence, latterly a larger number of cattle were encamped there.

Proposed alternatives.

139. It was suggested by some to distribute free fodder for cattle in the possession of private owners in the villages and to open "Cattle Kitchens" as they are called, in some places. This form of relief would certainly be very desirable whereby cattle would continue under their respective masters' loving or interested eye and hence better looked after and further avoid the dangers of infectious diseases by being brought together in large camps. This would also save supervision and stabling expenses. The objection to it however, is the difficulty of restricting and administering the relief to the really deserving and preventing not only its misappropriation by needy owners for themselves but the inducement to the heartless men of means to feign need by even starving their cattle. This is not mere theory. Instances of both the apprehended evils have actually occcurred. Cases were found of people who, by no means in want, were induced by the prevailing high prices to turn their stock of fodder into money while their cattle starved. Inspite of advice to the contrary, one or two charitably disposed enthusiasts distributed free fodder worth about a thousand rupees among people considered needy by them with the results anticipated. Reports soon began to arrive that an increasing number of cattle showed signs of partial starvation. On a strict enquiry it was found that a good number of owners had begun to under-feed their cattle, only to make out a case for a free supply of fodder at the next expected distribution ; and it was some time before their minds could be disabused and they made to either feed their cattle properly or surrender them to the camps.

140. Up to the end of the year under roport :—

(*a*) 1,469, heads of cattle were admitted of which 238 were returned to owners, 351 died, leaving 880 still in the camps.

(*b*) Rs. 22,172 were spent as under.

(1) Rs. 9,126 on green fodder.

(2) Rs. 10,607 hay, cotton seed etc.
(3) Rs. 1,033 pay of menial servants.
(4) Rs. 1,406 Stables, dead stock &c.

22,172

Saving cattle otherwise.

141. As already stated above, Sheth Laxmidas Gordhandas was the successful President of this Fund throughout. Two private funds raised under his lead for relieving cattle distress may here be mentioned. One of the funds about Rs. 42,00 was utilized in purchasing cattle from Sindhis in the Gir who were reported to be doing away with their cattle, rendered weak as it was said, through want of nourishment in the Gir grass. Most of these were distributed free among cultivators and the remaining were made over to the cattle camp. The other fund, about Rs. 3,000 has since been utilized by Sheth Laxmidas in personally distributing free fodder and cotton seeds to those who had done their best to preserve their cattle & needed a helping hand to carry them over the little time left to the next monsoon.

Anath Dharmada Fund

142. As already observed this Fund was meant for the gratuitous relief of the respectable poor. Small committees consisting of leading citizens from different communities were appointed to privately submit names of those in need of help and arrangements made to distribute help in cash in private upon their recommendations according to a fixed scale.

Sheth Bhagwandas Jadavji Vora satisfactorily worked as President of this Fund throughout.

The amount spent up to the end of the year was Rs. 290.

Relief Measures by the State.

Distinctive features of relief works.

143. These call for certain preliminary remarks. The arrangments of relief through the agency of the Sanstha, narrated above, virtually broke the back of the famine. The sale of grain at reduced rates gave to the poor almost the same amount of food for their money as in normal seasons and obviated the need for regulating their wages in accordance with prevailing Bazar rates. Our test works were not at all taken to, and we eventually decided to allow normal wages, not paying separately for dependents. This served another more desirable purpose of keeping alive the sense of duty in parents of small children and in youthful sons and daughters of aged parents &c. Though at the start we had earmarked certain public works which provided more un-skilled labour as "relief works" as distinguished from the regular public works, and our accounts maintained

the distinction, we found it neither necessary nor advisable to stick to it in practice. The labourers were free to seek employment wherever suited them, and all the works in progress supplied relief by labour.

The sale of fodder at reduced rates saved large numbers of cattle belonging to the middle classes as also of thecultivators & graziers and there were the cattle- camps for saving the cattle of the poor.

Of gratuitous relief.

144. Regular poor–houses where cooked food is served out, are in our opinion not quite in keeping with the social conditions of this country. Owing to caste distinctions they practically offer gratuitous relief not to "all poor" but to only the poor without caste restrictions or prejudices. Moreover these poor houses are looked down upon as degrading so much so that people often elect to silently suffer privation than resort to them. A Meher widow with 4 little ones at her heels declined to go to the poor–house on the ground that she would be degrading herself in the eyes of her fellows. Add to this, that some times family groups are broken up by its different members being declared fit, some, for the poor–house and others for the relief work and at the end of the year, they often fail to reunite. Very few of those who have stayed in poor–houses take back to their ordinary avocation in life. For these reasons we sent round touring committees to make exhaustive lists of all really fit for open gratuitous relief, that is, the poor incapable of all classes who had no capable near relations to support them, so that no deserving person be left out nor those fit and capable shirk their responsibility. All these poor incapables were given monthly doles of uncooked food on the following scale ;—

1 Maund Bajri or Juvar 5 Shers pulse. 2 annas six pies for chhas &c.	For an adult. (Half of this for those below 12 years of age.)

Thus the poor remained among their own and were helped and looked after as usual by them.

Of course for such poor incapables as had none to cook for & otherwise look after them, a poor-house was opened, but the daily attendance never exceeded 13, showing public appreciation of the alternative method.

Of Takavi advances.

145. Not only Takavi advances on a liberal scale were made to the cultivators for their various requirements, but such advances upon good securities were latterly sanctioned to non-agriculturists also, owning cattle and certified by the Revenue Commissioner to be in need of help and reliable.

146. Besides contributing its quota, which came to Rs. 20,759 by the end of March, to the Sanstha, the State has advanced and spent as under in different measures of relief up to the end of the year under report :—

(1) Rs. 71,344 Takavi advances in the beginning to cultivators engaged in irrigation whether on their own holdings or in specially ar-

ranged partnership with others for Kos, Varat, seeds, fodder, cotton seeds, deepening of wells &c. and latterly for food stuffs and even purchase of bullocks and to non-agriculturists as stated above.

(2) „ 12,268 In providing labour to cultivators not engaged in irrigation as above in the shape of sinking new wells & clearing or deepening old ones.

(3) „ 58,243 On relief works:- Rs. 20,589 on some of the works earmarked as Relief works from the beginning and Rs, 37,654 on some of the public works that served as Relief works between September and March.

(4) „ 3,688 In gratuitous relief in the forms above described.

(5) „ 3,442 In loans to Bhayats and others.

(6) „ 9,186 In grain compensation to low paid servants.

(7) „ 140 In increment in pension, given to low paid pensioners.

(8) „ 731 In cash payment ordered to be made to village chokiats who are usually paid in kind.

(9) „ 1,696 On extra police constables.

(10) By way of remissions and concessions to cultivators as stated in para 23 above.

147. Though, on the whole, our methods of granting relief may have possibly put the State to a little more expense, it is no small return that not a single case of straying out has come to notice, that no destitute poor was left unserved, that the death rate in cattle in the country could be kept so low as not to need the excuse of famine to account for, that there was no increase of crime and that there is to be heard one uniformly pleasant expression all round that famine skipped over us unperceived.

I cannot conclude this part of the report without acknowledging the hard intelligent work and willing co-operation of K. S. Balsinhji, Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai and Mr. Jeykrishna Indraji, the members of the Famine Committee.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue & Finances.

148. The year under report began with a balance of Rs. 7,13,414 made up as under :—

In the State Treasury...	...	...Rs. 1,39,772.
In Government Promisary Notes	...	„ 4,87,400.
In the Bank of Bombay.	...	.... „ 25,389.

In the National Bank of India.	... „	59,853.
In Rajkot Debentures. ...	... „	1,000.
	Total...Rs.	7,13,414.

149. The total receipts from all heads, excluding the heads of Deposits and Advances, which are merely floating items of adjustments, amounted to Rs. 9,70,978 and the expenditure, excepting those heads, amounted to Rs. 7,88,222 thus effecting a saving of Rs. 1,82,756 from the ordinary revenue of the State. This enabled the State to invest Rs. 1,62,500 in 3½ p. c. Government Paper at different times during April to October 1911 as the revenue on account of Rabi crops harvested since April 1911 had already been received. And, had it not been for the failure of the monsoon, the investment would have been larger. The holding off of the rains, however, changed the whole situation. The State had to incur heavy expenditure for the protection of its subjects and cattle. Large advances were made to cultivators to enable them to raise irrigated crops and fodder, for the maintenance of themselves and their families and cattle and a large amount was required in providing reliefs for other people in need of help. A major portion of these disbursements will appear in the next year's report as they were incurred subsequent to 31 March 1912. The State was under the circumstances obliged to sell off securities worth one lac of rupees in February last. It may be added that about Rs. 25,282 were also paid in cash towards liquidating the private debts of His Highness the late Rana Sahib. The total receipts and disbursements including everything amounted to Rs. 14,22,939 and Rs. 13,76,670 respectively during the year under report leaving a net saving of Rs. 46,269 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,59,683 made up as under :—

In the State Treasury	...Rs.	1,60,408.
In Government Promisary Notes ...	„	5,49,900.
In the Bank of Bombay. ...	... „	8,977.
In Do. Do. Rajkot Branch.	... „	19,109.
In the National Bank of India.	... „	21,289.
	Total...Rs.	7,59,683.

This speaks favourably of the financial condition of the State as compared with that of the preceding year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

(*a*) *Vital Statistics.*

Births and deaths.

150. The number of births in the State declined from 2,644 to 2,376 and the number of deaths rose from 1,838 to 2,294 (Appendix XXIV). The increase in deaths is mainly traceable

to plague epidemic which raged for nearly three months in the beginning of the year under report in the town of Porbandar and some villages near it and in the months of April to October in Madhavpur and its neighbourhood.

The decrease in the number of births may also be due to the same cause as many births may not have been registered here which otherwise would have been.

(b) Medical Relief.

151. Of the four institutions maintained by the State for medical relief the most important is the Hospital in the town of Porbandar, the remaining three being small dispensaries in the principal villages of the three Mahals. In addition to these there are private dispensaries in Porbandar two of which are charitable.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

152. Two sets of rooms were presented to the Hospital by Sheth Harkhchand Velji for accommodating relatives of respectable indoor patients at a cost of Rs. 2,052. These have supplied a real need.

153. The number of out-door patients treated in the fourState dispensaries was 32,126 as against 33,248 and the numbar of indoor patients was 544 as against 452 in the preceding year. The falling off in the number of outdoor patients can possibly be mainly attributed to a large number of people having removed to other places from Porbandar and Madhavpur for a period of three or four months of the visitation of plague. The rise in the number of in-door patients was due to the additional accommodation provided in the Porbandar Hospital during the year under review.

Patients treated.

154. The prevailing diseases during the year were malaria, diseases of the eye, and of the digestive and the respiratory system and diseases of the skin, besides the epidemic form of plague.

Prevailing diseases.

155. The number of major operations performed at this State Hospital was 139 and that of minor operations was 579 as against 79 and 595 respectively in the foregoing year.

Operations.

156. The total expenditure of the Medical Department during the year was Rs. 18,538 as against Rs. 16,118 in the previous year. The provision of men and means being both inadequate when the State came under Administration, and as these are being gradually supplied, the expenditure appears to increase from year to year. The annual expenditure of this department will be constant at about Rs. 20,000. The scale of pay and promotion of Sub-assistant Surgeons has been revised and put on a higher footing.

Expenditure.

157. A long felt want has been supplied by the appointment this year of a

lady doctor. She will also do the work of examining female passengers for African ports.

158. We have nothing but praise for the head of this Department Dr. Mascarenhas the chief Medical Officer.

Vaccination.

159. The control of Vaccination was handed over to the State in the beginning of this year. It has been placed under the Chief Medical Officer as a branch of his department.

For the purposes of vaccination the State has been devided into two circles:—Porbandar and Ranawav and two vaccinators taken from the Agency put in charge.

160. The number of primary vaccinations was 2,846 and that of revaccinations 22 as against 2,422 and 3 respectively last year. Of the 2,846 primary vaccinations 1,479 were males and 1,367 females.

Plague.

161. The epidemic of plague which began in the last months of the previous year, lasted through the first three months of this year. Besides the ordinary precautions of disinfection, voluntary evacuation and rat catching, inoculation was also resorted to, when the epidemic was at its worst. It was difficult at first to remove the popular prejudice against it. Some of the principal officers and myself however got ourselves inoculated which had the desired effect. Gradually people began to come in and 594 persons were done, and the prejudice was wearing out when happily the epidemic ceased. As only one single case of plague and that too of a very mild type occurred among those inoculated and it had no other undesirable effect so far as could be seen, we hope the prejudice has, to a certain extent, been removed. The Chief Medical Officer personally carried out all the operations and the fact that there was not a single case of suppuration, points to the care with which they were carried out. Total number of plague cases was 662 of whom 392 proved fatal.

162. The two new suburbs called the Ran and Natwar plots laid out last year have not been patronised to the extent it was expected. It appears peoples' appreciation of healthier surroundings only comes and passes away with its immediate cause. The removal of small dingy houses from congested localities and widening narrow lanes can only be done after some arrangements for providing quarters for the poor occupants of the houses to be removed. This will be taken in hand as soon as possible.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Number of Schools and pupils

163. It was under contemplation to open new schools for primary instruction at some of the villages of this State during the year under report but the famine has rendered it necessary

to postpone the idea. The number of State schools has, therefore, remained unchanged being 39 but the number of pupils attending them has increased from 2,785 to 2,930. The number of private schools was also the same as during the previous year., *viz.*, 17, but they too have to their credit an increase in the number of pupils from 790 to 865. The daily average attendance in the State Schools was 2086·65 as against 2035·6 in the preceding year. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the population of the State was 4·17 against 3·9 last year.

Delhi Darbar Festivities.

164. The school-children had their due share in the festivities which took place at every place throughout the State in connection with the Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

School Buildings.

165. Two new school buildings were completed in the course of the year under report, one for the Gujarati Taluka School and the other for the Sanskrit Pathshala. The Gujarati Taluka School has thus been transferred from its old rickety building which was situated in a locality hardly suited to modern requirements, to an excellent well ventilated school house, built at a cost of Rs. 14,251 on a pleasant open site near the sea and in close vicinity to the Bhavsinhji High School, to which it serves as the chief feeder and by which it will be influenced for the better in no small measure in matters of tone, discipline, organisation etc.

The two wings of the High School building have been extended by the addition of two big rooms which have supplied a long felt want of the institution.

Bhavsinhji High School.

166. The Bhavsinhji High School has maintained the same high standard of efficiency as in the previous years. The number of students rose from 334 to 337, but the average daily attendance declined from 277·3 to 242·04 owing to plague which rendered it necessary to close the school for 10 weeks including the summer vacation. Out of 10 candidates sent up from the school for the Matriculation Examination 7 were successful. This may be regarded as highly satisfactory. In the year under report one of the old boys of the school has passed the B. A. Examination, one has passed the B. E. Examination, two have passed the First LL. B. Examination, one has passed the Intermediate Examination, and four have passed the Previous Examination.

The High School took part in the Hill Cricket Shield Tournament and played a match with Junagadh. The Cadre of the High School has been fixed, and the salaries and prospects of the Assistant Masters made secure.

167. Under the inspiration and guidance of Mr. Mangalprasad Karsonji Desai, B A., an Assistant Master in the High School, the students have started two years back a fund named "Vidyarthi Vidyotejaka" with the object of help-

ing their poor brothern without distinction of caste or creed by supplying them with books, clothes and other necessaries. Mr. Desai is a steady silent worker with his heart set on philanthropic work. His example naturally exercises very wholesome influence. From a poor start, the fund has been gradually moving steadily onward. It had distributed books &c. worth Rs. 496 to poor students till March 1912 and had a balance of Rs. 304 on hand. The spirit of healthy brotherhood creating the sense of duty of service which such movements are calculated to nourish in young hearts is their great recommendation.

Sanskrit Pathsala.

168. The Sanskrit Pathsala now occupies the fine new school house built by Sheth Chatrubhuj Shivji at a cost of Rs. 13,000. 22 students attend this institution.

Girls Schools.

169. There are three Girls Schools maintained at the expense of the State. The largest of them is at Porbandar and the other two are at the big villages of Ranawav and Madhavpur. The number of girls receiving instruction in these schools was 402 as against 371 last year ; and the number of girls attending boys schools was 87 as against 47.

Drawing.

170. Drawing forms part of the curriculum of studies in the vernacular schools and a teacher has been specially appointed for the last many years to teach this subject in the schools situated in the town of Porbandar. Special attention is paid to this subject in the Bhavsinhji High School where students are regularly prepared for the examination annually held by the principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art at Bombay. During the year under report 1 student passed the First Grade Examination in Drawing out of 4, and all three who appeared for the third Grade Examination were successful.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

171. Efforts have been made to place religious and moral instruction on a more systematic basis and a regular curriculum has been drawn up and text books prescribed for this purpose.

Physical Education.

172. Physical exercise in the shape of cricket or other games is compulsory in the Bhavsinhji High School and native games are played in some of the primary schools.

Teachers' Association.

173. The Teachers' Association at Porbandar has been doing satisfactory work. Similar associations have been started by the teachers of the Ranawav and Advana Divisions.

The Hostel.

174. The Jethva Hostel which was opened in January 1911 has 20 free borders all of them being sons of Jethva Rajputs the tribe to which the Chiefs of this State belong. The institution is maintained by the State at an expense of Rs. 23,000 per annum and is under very good supervision.

175. The Madresa a charitable institution established for Mahomedan boys and its branch for Mahomedan girls have splendid good houses and a large annual income but they have ceased to do any good to the community owing to the litigation that has been going on for a long time past amongst the trustees of the property. A change has however, come over the leaders and hopes are entertained of an amicable settlement of the differences. We may be in a position by the time the present year has run its course to record that the Madresa has recommenced its beneficient work of education. Varji Kamdar's private school which teaches upto the second vernacular standard deservedly retains its popularity.

Private Schools.

176. Primary education may be regarded as being practically free in this State as a very large percentage of the children are exempted from the payment of any fee. Sons of all State employees drawing Rs. 25 or less and of all members of the Educational department together with all sons of poor parents are exempted from fee, and the rest who are generally children of well to do people can very easily afford to pay the nominal fee of one anna per month. All girls attending State schools receive free education and so do the children of agriculturists and of the labouring classes like the Kharvas and Bhois and of all other people who are too poor to bear the expense of their children's education. Moreover, out of the fees received from well to do persons the State has created a special sum of Rs. 350, to be spent in supplying sons of the poor with slates and books. A set of rules has been framed regulating the distribution of this grant.

Fees.

177. The total amount spent by the State during the year on account of education was Rs. 26,614 as against Rs. 23,711 in the previous year. In addition to this, the State spent Rs. 25,041 on account of buildings and repairs as against Rs. 7,349 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

178. Mr. Marker the Educational Inspector and Head Master of the Bhavsinhji High School and Mr Vishvanath the Deputy Educational Inspector both deserve mention for their experience and zeal which are bringing about slow but sure change for the better over the whole department.

Among Assistant Masters and Gujarati Teachers, Messers Pandya Desai and Jagjivan are noticeable for their devotion for their work.

CHAPTER VIII

Miscellaneous,

(*c*) *The Paddock.*

179. At the close of the year under report there were 69 horses, 2 colts and 4 mules. 12 State mares and 15 others were covered by the two stallions as against 5 and 19 respectively last year.

The Paddock.

195 animals were treated against 210 last year.

Besides horses and mules there are 25 camels, 1 elephant, 20 bullocks and a few cows in charge of this department. It is under the supervision of the Personal Assistant, Kumar Shri Ravat Khacher and we are glad to note the intelligent interest taken by him is reflected in the improved management and organisation and better condition of live-stock as well as conveyances.

Printing Press.

180. Besides the State Printing Press, there is at Porbandar a small private press started about two years ago by a local stationer. The Porbandar State Gazette is the only periodical published in the State and it is issued twice a month from the State Press.

Libraries.

181. The only library deserving any special mention is the Desai Nanji Gokalji and Sheth Zavershah Harjivan Library at Porbandar. The State and the Municipality bear part of the expenses of maintaining this institution. There are also two very small libraries at the village of Ranawao and one at Porbandar which have all been established by the Memons chiefly for the benefit of their own community.

The library rules were revised by which the Sirnyayadhish became ex-officio chairman of the managing committee which is elected every year by the general body of subscribers from among themselves.

Conclusion.

182. In concluding this report it is a pleasure to me to be able to note the harmony and cooparation displayed by all the heads of departments. The Huzur office staff have worked very satisfactorily throughout in spite of extra work on account of the Famine. Special mention however may be made of Mr. Harilal, Mr. Bhawanishanker and Mr. Hirachand who have all displayed zeal and good work–the last especially in Railway matters.

Porbandar
31st July 1912.

Senior Administrator,
Porbandar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1911-12

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To	
Azam Vajsurwala.	Senior Administrator.	1—4-11	31-3-12	
Kalianrae Jetha Bakshi Esquire	Junior ,,	1—4-11	31-3-12	
Mr. Kanji Premji Dodia Bar-at-law.	Sarnyayadhish.	1—4-11	1-5-11	Under suspension.
,, Narbheshanker Jiwanram Maru High-Court Pleader.	Ag. Sarnyayadhish and Nyayadhish.	1—4-11	31-3-12	
K. S. Balsinhji.	Revenue Comissioner.	1—4-11	31-3-12	
Mr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer,	1—4-11	31-3-12	
,, Harjivan Gokaldas Ved.	State Engineer.	1—4-11	30-9-11	Resigned.
,, Mahomed Latiffkhan.	Do,	4—1-12	31-3-12	
,, Gulabrai Chhaganlal Oza.	Port Superintendent.	1—4-11	31-3-12	
,, Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhutta.	Chief account and Audit Officer & Superintendent of Huzur Office.	1—4-11	31-3-12	
,, Jaikrishna Indraji.	Forest and Garden Superintendent.	1—4-11	31-3-12	
,, Hirjibhai Framji Marker B. A	Educational Inspector and Head master.	1—4-11	31-3-12	
,, Datatraya Pandurang Bhoseker.	Assistant Engineer.	1—4-11	31-3-12	
K. S. Pratapsinhji.	,, Revenue Comissioner.	9-11-11	31-3-12	Returned from Leave.
K. S. Ravat Khacher.	Personal Assistant.	1—4-11	31-3-12	
Mr. Kalidas Karamchand Gandhi.	Treasury Officer.	1—4-11	31-3-12	

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Porbandar State.

Discription.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
New Civil Procedure Code	Yes	No.	
Criminal Pro. Code.	,,	,,	
Penal Code.	,,	,,	
Contract Act.	,,	,,	
Evidence Act.	,,	,,	
Oaths Act.	,,	,,	
Majority Act.	,,	,,	
Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
Specific relief Act.	,,	,,	
Guardian and wards Act.	,,	,,	
Succession certificate Act.	,,	,,	
Administration of Estates.	,,	,,	
Regulation.	,,	,,	
Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
District Police Act.	,,	,,	
Explosive Act.	,,	,,	
Caste question Act.	,,	,,	
Trust Act.	No.	,,	
Agency Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
Court fee Act.	,,	,,	
Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
Registration Act.	,,	,,	
Revenue Code.	,,	,,	
Insolvency Act.	Yes	,,	
Conveyance Rules.	,,	,,	
Civil Prisoner's Rules,	,,	,,	
Petroleum Act.	,,	Yes	
Port clearance Rules for Ports out of India.		,,	
Rules for the prevention of the importation of Jiggar.	,,	,,	

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1911—12

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Body Guards.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(Mounted Police siledary)	44	8	4	0	4	*44	0	0	0	1	4	39	15,684-0-0	*This figure includes camel Sawars also.
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantary (Police)	360	63	11	0	65	347	0	0	0	*12	53	282	44,177-0-0	*The increase is due to a vacant post being filled up.
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tatal.	404	71	15	0	69	391	0	7	0	13	57	321	59,861-0-0	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of Police for the year 1911-12.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentaly.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent.	1	150	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
,, Inspector.	1	70	840	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief Constables.	4	1×40,1×35&2×30	1,620	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	
Subedar.	1	40	480	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadars.	5	2×30,1×25&2×20	1,500	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	
Havaldars	16	15	2,880	3	7	0	0	2	16	0	
Naiks.	37	24×12,13×10	5,016	3	17	0	4	2	28	7	
Sepoys-	274	50×10,40×9&184×8	27,984	54	175	10	62	28	55	15	
Recruit boys.	8	4	384	5	3	0	0	0	4	0	
Village Police Patels.	14	2×10,4×9&8×8	1,440	1	2	0	3	0	14	0	
,, Puggy,	8	6×8&2×7	744	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	
,, Sepoys.	20	10×7,10×6	1,560	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	389*	0	46,248	79	219	10	72	32	129	22	*This number includes village police also.

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1911-12.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions. (columns 4&5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbandar.	289	306	344	335	307	*303	105	171	144	†128	30.52	51.00	34.07	56.43	*4 accused are under trial. †32 accused were released by Police without trial.

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbandar State during the year 1911—12.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porbandar.	7,838	17,835	3,175	7,010	40·5	39 30	

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar State during the year 1911-12.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Accused awaiting trial.	Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprison ment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Chapter VIII. Offences against public tranquility	2	5	7	6	5	43	22	0	0	4	0	18	0	22	21	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter X. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	4	12	16	9	12	20	7	0	0	3	0	4	0	7	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4		
Chapter XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	2	7	9	3	5	12	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2		
XII. Coins and Government stamps	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
XIII. Weights and measurements	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chapter XIV. Offences relating to public health & safety	0	1	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Accused awaiting trial.	Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
XV. Offence relating to religion	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting the human body murder ...	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder ...	2	0	2	2	2	12	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Abortion	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit suicide ...	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Voluntarily causing hurt	13	230	243	118	59	167	32	0	0	0	1	31	0	32	125	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	2	15	17	13	14	25	13	0	9	0	3	1	0	13	9	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	3	1	
Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life	0	8	8	0	8	8	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongful confinement	0	1	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
wrongfully restraining any person	0	13	13	9	10	22	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assault	1	52	53	35	10	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	
Kidnapping...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
Chapter XVII Theft	2	72	74	42	73	101	64	1	25	5	13	18	2	64	37	0	0	34	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Theft in dwelling etc...	3	50	53	25	51	66	44	1	13	3	26	1	0	44	22	0	0	22	12	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	5	5	0	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dishonest misappropriation of movable property...	0	8	8	0	8	12	5	0	2	0	2	1	0	5	7	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal breach of trust	2	14	16	3	15	16	11	0	6	2	2	1	0	11	5	0	0	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	0	13	13	1	4	15	7	0	1	0	2	4	0	7	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assisting in concealment of stolen property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheating	1	12	13	10	12	13	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mischief	10	35	45	18	26	56	12	0	0	0	8	4	0	12	40	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
Criminal Trespass	3	10	13	20	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House trespass...	2	20	22	4	8	10	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XVIII Forgery for the purpose of cheating	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XIX Criminal breach of contracts of service.	2	3	5	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Chapter XX. Offences relating to marriage	3	5	8	7	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Chapter XXI. Defamation	1	6	7	6	7	19	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XXII. Criminal intimidation insult and annoyance.	20	382	402	235	310	673	51	0	1	0	3	47	0	51	600	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	14	0	0	0	0
Total...	75	986	1061	585	670	1376	307	2	69	17	67	150	2	307	1014	0	0	94	23	6	15	6	7	2	0	0	2	0	55	31	0	0	0	0

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1911-12.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought into trial.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Magistrate.	89	107	23	66	47	28	1	8	209	173	113	3	46	4	0	7	¶6 have been committed to the sessions court. Out of them 2 have been convicted, 2 acquitted and 2 remained awaiting trial.
S. C. Magistrate Porbandar.	266	344	34	85	283	35	0	0	368	437	76	259	91	0	6	5	
Third class Magistrate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	213	242	25	65	208	44	0	0	285	342	88	174	56	0	0	24	
Ranawao S. C. Magistrate.	174	161	27	45	110	50	0	0	195	232	98	62	57	0	6	9	
Navibandar F. C. Magistrate	101	132	34 *4	42	25	78	9	0	134	188 4	120	3 4	55	2	0	8	*Last year's pending
Total...	843	986	147	303	673	235	10	8	1191	1376	495	505	305	¶6	12	53	

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1911–12.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks. (Criminal revisions disposed of by the Huzur court).
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Last year's balance. 3 Admitted this year. 24 27 Disposed of during the year. 27 Balance at the end of year. 0
Sarnyayadhish Court.	107	0	0	47	42	31	27	39	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	
Total.	110	0	0	47	42	31	27	44	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1911—12.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
S. C.	23	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	23	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
																									y. m. d.	
Nyayadhish Court Reg.	5	6	8	9	13	15	7	8	6	7	58563-1-6	0	7	2	0	0	0	5	2	0	4	0	4	152937-15-3	0-8-22	
S. C.	13	26	552	543	565	569	539	500	26	69	20761-9-11½	0	543	0	495	48	0	0	0	163	80	1	256	19398-11-2½	0-1-28	

Total.	18	32	560	552	578	584	546	508	32	76	79324-11-5½	0	550	2	495	48	0	5	2	163	84	1	260	172336-10-5½	y. m. d. 0-5-10
Munsiff Court Porbandar.																									
Reg.	65	89	124	116	189	205	100	153	89	52	42046—9—0	19	62	35	0	48	5	9	0	2	36	5	110	59783-11-11	0-10-1
S. C.																									
Total.	65	89	124	116	189	205	100	153	89	52	42046—9—0	19	62	35	0	48	5	9	0	2	36	5	110	59783-11-11	0-10-1
Navibandar Munsiff Court.																									
Reg.	3	29	75	83	78	112	49	98	29	14	15895—7—6	5	75	3	36	36	2	1	0	31	26	7	34	11348-15—6	0—3-9
S. C.	0	28	95	132	95	160	67	160	28	0	2828—1—1	0	132	0	132	0	0	0	0	59	24	34	43	3466-15—4	0-1-19
Total.	3	57	170	215	173	272	116	258	57	14	18723—8—7	5	207	3	168	36	2	1	0	90	50	41	77	14815-14-10	0-2-14
Grand Total.	109	178	854	883	963	1061	785	919	178	142	140094-13—½	24	819	40	663	132	7	15	2	255	170	47	447	246936—5-2½	0-5-28

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Execution of decrees are from 1909 done by the Nyayadhish Court and there is no entry in the remaining columns.
Do. — S. C.	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court Porbandar Reg.	3	9	71155-11-9	8	5	8460-10—0	11	14	79616—5-9	2	8	34004-1-8	9	6	45612-4-1	1	0	5	
Do. — S. C.	141	214	10657-12-11	985	565	27725-14-11	1126	779	38383-11-10	912	708	34389-2-0	214	71	3994-9-10	59	5	7	
Total.	144	223	81813-8-8	993	570	36186—8-11	1137	793	118000 1-7	914	716	68393-3-8	223	77	49606-13-11	60	5	12	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	133	82	49869 13-10	198	165	46424—9—4	331	247	96285—7-2	249	170	47708-1-4	82	77	48577-5-10	34	12	31	

S. C.	8	4	86-8-0	0	0	0	8	4	86-8-0	8	4	86-8-0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	141	86	49947-5-10	198	165	46424-9-4	339	251	96371-15-2	257	174	47794-9-4	82	77	48577-5-10	34	12	31
Navibandar Munsiff Court Reg.	26	60	6865-15-9	188	202	25876-8-7	214	262	32742 8-4	154	203	23736-7-1	60	59	9006-1-3	46	5	8
Do.— S. C.	25	46	1069-7-0	189	222	5661-0-1	214	268	6730-7-1	168	226	5664-11-5	46	42	1065-11-8	37	2	3
Total...	51	106	7935-6-9	377	424	31537-8-8	428	530	39472-15-5	322	429	29401-2-6	106	101	10071-12-11	83	7	11
Grand total...	355	415	139696-5-3	1568	1159	114148-10-11	1923	1574	253845-0-2	1512	1319	145588-15-6	411	255	108256-0-8	177	24	54

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work, Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1911—12.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed		Dicision reversed.		Dicision amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.
Huzur Court.	17	1	4	22	21	23	20	17	1	6	1227-8-0	8922-13-4	10	6	1	4	6	4	0	0	3	3	1-1-24	0-3-1
Sirnyayadhis Court.	0	0	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	0	0-0-0	9332-11-3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0-9-28	0-2-18
Second appeal on regular appeal,	0	13	31	20	31	33	18	17	13	16	9581-9-0	8586-0-0	10	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	0-5-10	0-5-11
Nyayadhis Court.	4	5	52	50	56	55	51	39	5	16	16923-0-10	9837-11-1	29	20	5	9	13	7	1	1	3	2	0-3-0	0-3-23
Total.	21	19	88	97	109	116	90	78	19	38	27332-1-10	36661-3-8	50	27	13	13	20	11	1	1	6	26	0-8-½	0-3-21

Civil revisions disposed of by the Huzur court. 13 / 32/3

Last year's balance... ... ... 22 / 35

Admitted this year... ... ... 32/3

Disposed of during the year... ... ... Balance ... 3

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of persons confined in the jails and Lock-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1911-12.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Porbandar.	1	30	229	127	259	17·7	24·1	39	6082-10-4	6·4	

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Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar.	130	133	46	54	76	75	1	0	0	0	7	4	130	133	2,12,823—6-3	2,43,033—2-4	0	0	0	0	
Ranawao.	38	24	8	9	22	14	0	0	0	0	8	1	27	23	14,760—4-0	15,839-14-0	0	0	13	14	
Navibandar.	14	9	8	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	9,528—8-0	3,367—8-0	0	5	7	7	
Bagvadar.	21	18	21	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	9	8,933-10-0	2,725—0-0	0	0	4	13	
Total.	203	184	83	90	104	89	1	0	0	0	15	5	190	169	2,46,045-12-3	2,64,965—8-4	0	5	24	34	

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the recipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1911–12.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
Mortgages.	83	95878	10	0	362	14	0		91	90752	6	9	323	5	5		
Sale deeds.	104	93826	2	0	502	11	0		89	161987	14	10	584	2	9		
Wills.	1	20685	0	0	3	1	6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Money bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous.	15	36476	0	0	162	8	3		5	7700	0	0	33	1	0		
Total.	203	246865	12	0	1031	2	9		185	260440	5	7	940	9	2		
Deduct expenditure.																	
Net profit.																	

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APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1911-12.

Name.	Opening balance on 15th March 1911.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 15th March 1912.	Remarks.
		Past.	present.		Past.	Present.		
Porbandar.	*23969-11.7	33897-15-0	43211-8-0	67181-3-7	25569-12-10	52331-0-1	14850-3-6	*23969-11-7 Actual. 3766-12-3 Advances & diposits. 27736-7-10

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Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Porbandar State.

State.	April 1911.	May 1911.	June 1911.	July 1911.	August 1911.	September 1911.	October 1911.	November 1911.	December 1911.	January 1912.	February 1912.	March 1912.	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 year.	Remarks.
Porbandar.	0	0	1·20	·19	1·60	1·41	0	0	·32	0	0	0	4·72	27·76	18 95	
Ranawao.	·84	0	1·23	·18	1·17	·71	0	0	0	0	0	0	4·13	28.92	19·74	
Bagwadar.	2·12	0	2·93	·3	1·20	·52	·14	0	0	0	0	0	6·94	33·85	21·95	
Madhavpur.	0	0	2·86	1·57	1·71	·89	0	0	0	0	0	0	7·3	35·3	21·81	
Total.	2 96	0	8·22	1·97	5·68	3·53	·14	0	·32	0	0	0	22·82	125·56	82·45	

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Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1911-12.

Article.	During March (past year).			During March (present year).			Remarks.
	Fr.	l.	Re.	Mau.	She.	Fr. Re.	l.	Mau.	She.	
Wheat.	,,		26			,,		18		
Bajri.	,,		23			,,		20		
Juwar.	,,		31			,,		22		
Gram.	,,		26			,,		17		
Rice (Bhimdi.)	,,		12			,,		19		
,, (Bengali)	,,		19			,,		14		
Tur Dal.	,,		13			,,		11		

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Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1911—12.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Buildings.	54866-0-1	35478-7-4	90344-7-5	0	0	0	
Communication (roads)	8782-4-6	7399-15-2	16182-3-8	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous public. improvements.	18601-14-9	6303-4-9	24905-3-6	0	0	0	
Total.	82250-3-4	49181-11-3	131431-14-7	0	0	0	

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Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Porbandar State during the year 1911–12.

District.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Porbandar.	1911–1912	100	500	10	300	50	15	4	200	140	35	0	48	10	
Adwana.		10073	7252	171	3620	260	300	88	372	32816	3443	0	20	1504	
Ranawao.		6947	6108	432	4645	117	133	56	358	18569	2169	0	34	1281	
Navibandar.		7319	5038	214	2877	119	210	80	248	19013	2611	0	0	1286	
Total.		24439	18898	827	11442	546	658	228	1178	70538	8258	0	102	4081	

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Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Turi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Porbandar.	8	13000	9	6001	5	810	0	0	22	19811	

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Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX

Statement of Reciepts and Disbursements of the

Receipts.

Items.	Rupees.		
Opening Balance	713414	1	4
I. Land Revenue	560442	13	4
II. Taxes on Non-agriculturists	2376	9	1
III. Sayer	141588	9	8
IV. Law and Justice....	7352	7	11
V. Gardens and Forests	29329	6	8
VI. Education	2367	0	7
VII. Printing Press	436	9	11
VIII. Miscellaneous	27297	10	11
IX. Interest	21935	14	0
X. Railway	174318	8	5
XI. Police	377	11	10
XII. Jail	3155	0	4
XIII. Deposits	247844	3	5
XIV. Advances, Takavi and Loan	204115	15	4
Total Rs.	1422938	9	5
Grand total with Balance....	2136352	10	9

No. XXII.

Porbandar State for the year 1911-12.

Disbursements.

	Items.	Rupees.		
I.	General Administration and finance.	51634	14	8
II.	Revenue Department	48564	0	2
III.	Sea Customs	13619	9	9
IV.	Stamps, Salt, Opium &c.	904	12	4
V.	Law and Justice	16184	13	9
VI.	Jail	6209	5	2
VII.	Police	80439	10	1
VIII.	Political	60830	11	9
IX.	Bardashi Khata	4647	8	1
X.	Education	30467	8	3
XI.	Printing Press	3626	0	6
XII.	Gardens, Forests and Stables.	64297	1	8
XIII.	Agriculture	1453	3	3
XIV.	Public works	152314	14	9
XV.	Palace	69770	12	10
XVI.	Ceremonial charges	2467	6	5
XVII.	Allowances	16867	14	9
XVIII.	Desai Nanji Gokalji & Sheth Zavershah Harjivan Library	200	0	0
XIX.	Travellers Bungalows &c.	3225	2	11
XX.	Municipality	92	14	0
XXI.	Medical Department	18427	10	0
XXII.	Surveys	1864	11	7
XXIII.	Miscellaneous	10683	3	0
XXIII.(A)	Famine Relief.	44052	13	3
XXIV.	Debts Refunds and write-off	36488	11	4
XXV.	Railway	48886	5	2
XXVI.	Deposits	254233	13	2
XXVII.	Advances Takavi & Loan	334214	11	4
	Total Rs.	1376670	3	11
	Balance at the end of the year :—	759682	6	10
	Grand total with balance Rs.	2136352	10	9

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1911—12.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.		Remark.
	Out-door	Indoor	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		In door.	Ont-door.	
Porbandar Hospital.	17955	544	498	0	14	32	16420–13–1	1·5	49·2	
Madhavpur Dispensary	4118	0	0	0	0	0	737–10–6	0	11·3	
Ranawao Do.	6829	0	0	0	0	0	692—5–6	0	18·7	
Bugwadar Do.	3224	0	0	0	0	0	687—0–7	0	8·8	
Total...	32126	544	498	0	14	32	18537–13–8	1·5	88 0	

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1911-12.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Porbandar.	89548	2644	2376	0	268	1838	2294	456	0	29·26	26·53	20·34	25·62	

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1911-12.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Bhavsinhji High School	334	337	277·3	242·04	7661-12-1 *6929-14-2			*These figures relate to the expenditure on repairs and extention of buildings.
35	35	Primary school for boys	2080	2191	1562·4	1673·59			16398-13-5 *16585-2-2	
3	3	Primary school for girls	371	402	195·9	231·02			2291-4-3 *1526-3-2	
2	2	Virji Kamdar partlyaided school for boys	88	87	84·6	67·8			52-0-0	
		and Ved Shala	38	20	0	20			211-0-0	
41	41		2911	3037	2120·2	2234·45	14591-10-3		37064-7-0	

VAJSURWALA,

Sr. Administrator.

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Administration Report of the State of Porbandar for the year 1912-13.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Area.—642¼ square miles. *Population 90,837*
Average Revenue.—Rs. 9,00,000.
Tribute to British Government.—Rs. 16,000.
Peshkashi to Baroda.—Rs. 7,196.
Zortalbi to Junagadh—Rs. 5,106.

The Governor's visit.

1. The visit of His Excellency the Governor, Lord Sydenham, accompanied by Lady Sydenham, to Porbandar to lay the foundation stone of the Indian Cement Factory at Porbandar was the chief event of the year. It being an event of special interest and importance a full account of it is given in Appendix A.

The Minor Chief.

2. The studies of the Minor Chief Rana Shri Natvarsingji, who is now 11 years of age, were unfortunately interrupted during the last winter term of the Rajkumar College. He was spending the Christmas Vacation at the small place called Ajak in the Junagadh State with his Tutor and Guardian, Lieutenant Harbord, when he had a serious attack of enteric which kept him in bed for over two months. He was removed from Ajak to Madhavpur, the nearest place of this State, and was kept there till he was considered fit to undertake the journey to Porbandar.

3. Dr. Mascarenhas, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, was in attendance upon him during the whole period of illness, and the Agency Surgeon, Major A. Hooton, was also called in for consultation for about a week. On the occasion of the ceremony of thanks offering for his recovery from this dangerous illness certain concessions were announced such as remission of a fraction of the land assessment, reduction in the sentences of prisoners, transferring from the State to the Municipalities and the Village Sanitary Committees the revenue derived from the fees levied on the right of removing the skins of dead cattle, etc.

4. Lieutenant Harbord having resigned his appointment Lieutenant J. C. Tate has been nominated to succeed him, as Tutor and Gardian. He took charge on 2nd May.

The Rana Saheb's relatives.

5. It is with deep regret that I have to record here the sad deaths of two relatives of the Chief. One of them, the Shahpur Ba Saheb, a widow of the late Rana Saheb Bhav-

singji, breathed her last on 12th September 1912 after several weeks protracted ailment. She was a victim of pulmonary phthisis. The other, the nearest cousin of the late Rana Saheb, K. S. Vijaysingji, died of failure of the heart on 3rd November 1912. He leaves behind him a son and a widow. The son is a minor. His mother being a sensible and intelligent lady has been entrusted with the management of her son's estate of the village of Bapodar under the general supervision of the State during the son's minority.

Debts of the late Rana Saheb.

6. There was a balance of 6 claims estimated at Rs. 5,39,664 against the late Rana Saheb at the end of the last year. Two of them of the value of Rs. 578 were disposed of during the year, and four valued at Rs. 5,39,086 were pending settlement at the close of the year. The negotiations with the Trustees of the late Mr. N. W. Wadia for settling the biggest of the remaining claims have not yet come to any definite settlement.

The Mohorum disturbance.

7. The Mohorum during the year under review was unfortunately marred by the unexpected and unfortunate occurrence of a riot. For special reasons a Commission has been appointed for trying the accused. It has also been asked to go into the causes of the unfortunate occurrence, the behaviour of the Police etc, and to submit a Confidential report with any suggestions it may have to make regarding measures to be adopted in future. It is composed of two members, one a Mahomedan and the other a Hindu, and a President belonging to neither of the two communities. Mr. Ardeshir Jamshedji Kamdeen, who has at different times filled the posts of Diwan in the Radhanpur and the Bansda States and of Special Assistant Diwan in the Junagadh State, and who is now a pensioner of the British Government, is the president, and Mr. Keshavlal Manishanker Dholakia, High Court Pleader and some time SirNyayadhish in the Jamnagar State, is the Hindu member. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Barrister-at-law, Diwan of Mangrol, worked for some time as the Mahomedan member, and on his having resigned to join his appointment in the Small Causes Court at Bombay was succeeded by Mr. G. M. Munshi, Barriter-at-Law, Public prosecutor, Kathiawar Agency. The riot was suppressed within about fifteen minutes of its commencement and measures were taken to prevent its recrudesence and its spread beyond the limited area of that part of the Bandar, where it broke out. Sixteen Kharwa Hindus and thirteen Mahomedans were injured of which one Kharwa Hindu died of the injuries he received. It is as regrettable as it was unexpected but the fact that it could be suppressed so soon and the casualities so few as compared with the last riot of 1895 is a matter of some consolation at least.

Distinguished Visitors.

8. Besides H. E. the Governor the following distinguished persons visited Porbandar during the year.

(*a*) The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay, who stayed here for three or four days during Christmas.

(*b*) Mr. J. Sladen, I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, who was here from the 7th to the 9th February in connection with the visit of His Excellency.

(*c*) Lieut. H. W. Bell, Political Agent, Sorath, who too came here on the same occasion.

(*d*) The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas.

(*e*) Sheth Chaturbhuj Shivji.

(*f*) Sheth Parsottamdas Thakordas. The three last named gentlemen and one or two others with a large party of guests came here as representatives of the Indian Cement Company at the laying of the foundation stone of the Factory at His Excellency's lands.

(*g*) The Thakor Saheb of Chuda, who spent a few weeks in the summer of 1912.

(*h*) Kumar Shri Bhojrajji, heir apparent of Gondal, who too stayed here for a month or so during the hot weather.

(*i*) Mr. Mayne, Principal of the Rajkumar College, and some of the Kumars studying at the College, who stayed here for four or five weeks during the summer vacation.

Political relations with other states.

9. Issues have been framed in the suit pending in the court of the Political Agent, Sorath, in the matter of the Surajven dispute between Junagadh and this State.

10. A portion of the earthern Bund at the Raval Miani Ghed has been washed away by the floods. As we said last time we had our doubts as to the arrangments answering the purpose. The first year of good rain after the present arrangements has seen a breach in the Bund.

11. The appeal filed by this State against the Bantwa share-holders in the Chauta Pati case remains undisposed of. In the meanwhile attempts are being made to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Personnel of Administration.

12. Appendix I gives a list of high officials in the State. Mr. N. J. Maru was confirmed in the appointment of Sar Nyayadhish, the services of Mr. K. P. Dodia having been dispensed with for reasons already stated in the last report. Mr. V. J. Modi, Barrister-at-law, has succeeded Mr. Maru as Nyayadhish. Mr. Ganpatram N. Bhatta, the Chief Account and Audit Officer and Superintendant of the Huzur Office, has gone on long leave and Mr. Kalidas K. Gandhi has been appointed Chief Account

and Audit Officer. K, S. Pratapsingji, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, has also gone on long leave, on his being appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police at Palanpur.

CHAPTER II.

Adiministration of the Land.

13. The Constitution of the Revenue department *viz.* The Revenue Commissioner, with Mamalatdars under him and Tajvijdars, and Tappedars under the Mamalatdars, has remained unchanged. For the three Mahals there are three Mamalatdars, five Tajvijdars and 24 Tappedars. The town of Porbandar has a special Mamalatdar for itself working directly under the Administrators.

Organisation.

14. The Mahals are divided into Tappas as under :—

Ranawav	8
Adwana	9
Navibandar	7

24

15. The Mamlatdars in two of the Mahals and in the town of Porbandar are invested with the Powers of second Class Magistrates, the third Mahal having a special Munsiff and First Class Magistrate on account of its peculiar geographical position.

16. The number of villages in the State is 101 exclusive of the town of Porbandar and of 14 hamlets known as Nesses. The system of *viz.* Bhagbatai with small cash assessment has remained the same.

17. As stated in the last report it had been under consideration for some time to bring about a change in the system. Having recieved applications from a number of villages and after carefully weighing all the advantages and disadvantages, we have resolved upon introducing the *Vighoti* or Cash assessment system and have for this purpose appointed an officer having special experience of this kind of work. He has joined his appointment and commenced his operations since the close of the year under review.

Method ef assessment.

18. The variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past three years are shown in the following table ;—

Area of Land under cultivation.

District.	Land under cultivation in acres.		
	1910—11.	1911—12.	1912—13.
Ranavao.	62,056	61,758	61,115
Adwana.	1,05,543	1,05,618	1,04,252
Navibandar.	49,080	50,505	54,927
Porbandar town.	260	260	264
Total...	2,16,939	2,18,141	2,20,538

The decrease, in the area under cultivation in the two Mahals of Ranawao and Adwana, is attributable to the after effects of the last famine. Navibandar Mahal however has shown a compensating increase. After the close of the year under report some land has been taken up by new cultivators in both the former Mahals.

19. The only alienation case pending at the beginning of the year still remains undecided. It has been taken in hand though.

Alienation cases.

20. As explained in para 22 of the last year's report the larger advances since made amounted to Rs. 79,885 as will be seen from the following table :—

Takavi.

District.	1912-13.								
	Kos.	Seed.	Bullocks.	Wells.	Food	Cotton Seed.	Grass.	Houses	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adwana.	0	6,418	2,835	812	723	2,260	2,573	...	15,621
Ranawav.	0	1,318	3,505	185	227	360	702	...	6,297
Navibandar.	0	12,752	8,845	13,373	13,779	4,747	4,022	70	57,588
Porbandar town	88	31	20	40	...	56	114	...	349
Total.	88	20,519	15,205	14,410	14,729	7,423	7,411	70	79,855

21. The amount of advances during the year under review thus aggregated Rs. 79,855 as against Rs. 71,344 in 1911—12 and Rs. 8,087 in 1910-11. The total sum advanced on account of famine and spread over the accounts of the last two years comes to more than a lakh and a half.

Suspension and Remissions

22. One of the boons granted to the people as a mark of joy for the recovery of the minor Rana Saheb from the serious illness was the remission for one year of one third of the land assessment and the Salami Vero, one-fourth of the fixed Vighoti, and one-half of the assessment on the Mehr lands and of the contribution for general improvements.

Water supply.

23. Thirty new wells, 10 pacca and 20 kacha, were sunk during the year under report, thus slightly increasing the facilities of this kind of irrigation, which were already considerable.

The water of the Khambhala Tank was utilised by means of canals to irrigate 125 acres of the neighbouring land for raising crops. Advantage was also taken, wherever it was practicable of the numerous irrigation works scattered all over the State. Care is being taken to extend and improve these works according to requirements, and to keep them all in good condition.

Land Revenue collections.

24. Collections for the year ending 31st March 1913 realized ~~Rs~~. 4,35,114 as against Rs. 5,60,443 in the preceding year showing a decrease of ~~Rs~~. 1,25,329 due to the famine as anticipated in para 32 of the last year's report.

Redemption of Mehr land.

25. The special officer appointed for the purpose of bringing about the redemption of Mehr Pasaita lands mortgaged to money lenders, etc. as stated in paragraph 34 of the last Administration Report, commenced his work in December and disposed of 53 cases involving 992 acres of land.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(*A*) *Legislation.*

26. Appendix II enumerates the laws in force in this State. Rules were framed during the year under report :—

(*a*) To regulate the management of public charitable and Dharmada institutions.

(*b*) To classify the legal practitioners.

(*c*) To check the unwarranted movements of Mianas as advised in Agent to the Governor's No. 5739 dated 21-9-11.

(*d*) For the examination of Police Havaldar.

Besides, orders were issued (a) fixing the hours for public dramatic performances (b) requiring reports of strange suspicious arrivals in the capital.

(*B*) *Military Force.*

27. There is no military force in the State. The 28 Arabs who guard the palace and the other residences of the Ranees are the only vestige left of the old Sirbandi. They are being gradually absorbed in the Police. No vacancies are filled up by Arab recruits. At the present there are 8 vacancies and the actual number of Arabs is only 21.

(*C*) *Police.*

Mounted Police.

28. The strength of the mounted police remained unchanged and was 44 including 4 Camel sowars.

Foot Police.

29. The sanctioned strength of the foot police stood at 377, the same as in the foregoing year, including 13 superior officers, 64 subordinate officers and 300 constables. But owing to difficulties of recruiting there were over 40 vacancies all through the year. The standard height measure has been lately reduced as an experiment, the chest measure being retained to guard against inferior physic.

Equipment.

30. Swords, carbines, and lances form the equipment of the mounted police while the foot police are armed with muzzle-loaders, but the carbines are mostly unserviceable. Fresh arms, indented for, have not yet come in.

Artillary.

31. The number of guns in the State is 7. The only use to which they are put, is the firing of salutes. The occassions for such use being few and far between the gunners are in-efficient. Endevours are made to import one or two clever men from outside to train the local party.

Cost.

32. The total cost of the force amounted to Rs. 60,931 as against Rs. 60,107, in the preceding year.

Ratio to population and area.

33. The ratio of the sanctioned police force to population is 1 to 245 people and to area is 1 to 1.55 square miles.

Offences.

34. The number of offences reported to the police rose from 306 to 321. The classification of these offences is given in the following table.

Offences.	1911—12.	1912—13.
Theft.	206	202
Murder.	2	6
Kidnapping.	9	8
Grievous hurt.	11	19
Miscellaneous.	78	86
Total...	306	321

Out of the 321 reported offences, 174 were detected and 147 remained pending on the police file.

Accused persons.

35. The number of accused persons arrested was 471 as against 335 in the previous year. 445 of them were placed before the courts for trial as against 303. Of the persons tried, 168 were convicted, 134 were either discharged or acquitted and 143 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the number awaiting trial 127 are in cases arising out of the riot. In truth only 53 individuals are involved in these riot cases, yet they figure as 127, because several of them being implicated in more offences than one count over again. The percentage of convictions was 35.67 of those arrested and 37.75 of those committed for trial, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 51 and 56.

36. The police also sent up for trial 131 persons arrested in connection with 50 offences against local rules. Of these 52 were convicted, 70 were discharged, and 9 were under trial.

Recovery of stolen property.

37. Property valued at Rs. 12,529 was reported to have been stolen during the year; and property worth Rs. 3,804 was recovered. In the preceding year property valued at Rs. 17,835 was stolen, out of which Rs. 7,010 worth was recovered. The percentage of recoveries was 30·36 as against 39·30.

38. The comparatively poorer results are explained by the absence of two clever Faujdars, one being transferred to other department and the other having resigned and by the shortage and poor quality of recruits. That this is so and that the force as a whole is not wanting in either vigour or courage nor the superior officers in requisite intelligence is demonstrated by the fact as observed by the Special Commissioners that "the Police Force as a body behaved creditably in quelling the riot in the first instance and in making after arrangements to prevent a recurrence of the same, that the constables are generally of good physic, that a training is going on for the last two years and some improvement is perceptible." On the other hand the Commissioners strongly disapprobate the

investigations as also the manner in which the police acquitted them in the witness box. The Foujdars and Jamadars are deficient in their knowledge of law and most of the men are simply unlettered. To remedy these defects, besides the measures spoken of in last year's report, standards of study and regular examinations have been introduced and the provision of a special class to teach is contemplated. The departmental exminations were held in drill and police catechism of the Naiks. In all 40 candidates appeared of whom 25 passed in both the subjects, 6 in one subject and 9 failed entirely. Their respective seneority is altered in accordance to these results. Stricter discipline and supervision being insisted upon. 2 men were punished judicially, 53 were dismissed, 12 were degraded or suspended, and 87 were fined.

(D) Criminal Justice.

39. The number and constitution of Criminal Courts remained unchanged There are 6 of them as shown below:—

Criminal Courts.

3 Second Class Magistrates' courts of which one is in the town of Porbandar and the remaining two are in the districts of Ranawav and Adwana.

2 First class Magistrates' Courts of which one is in the town of Porbandar and the other in the Navibandar district.

1 Court of the Sarnyayadhish or the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge.

40. Details relating to the offences dealt with by these Courts are given in Appendix VIII, from which it will be seen that 1013 cases were reported during the year as against 986 in the foregoing year, and 1,284 persons were involved as against 1,376. Of these 1,284 persons tried, 377 were discharged, 485 were acquitted, 241 were convicted, and 13 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Original Work.

41. 13 Accused persons were committed to the Sessions Court during the year and 2 were under trial at the close of the previous year making a total of 15, of whom 9 were convicted and 6 acquitted.

42. The two courts of criminal appeals, *viz.*, the Sarnyayadhish Court and Hazur Court disposed of 60 appeals between them as against 110 in the preceding year. 40 decisions were upheld, 8 were modified, 10 were reversed and 2 remained unsettled. The Sarnyayadhish Court also entertained 8 applications for revision and disposed of 5 of them leaving 3 pending at the close of the year. The Huzur Court had before it 26 cases for revision out of which 25 were decided

Appellate work.

and 1 was left in the balance. This shows a greater dispatch and better work all round.

(E) Civil Justice.

Work in the original Civil Courts.

43. The Civil Courts started the year with a balance of 142 suits and received 1,046 fresh ones during the year, the figures, for the previous year being 178 and 883 respectively. Of the 1,188 suits on the files 1,011 were disposed of as against 919 last year leaving a closing balance of 177. The aggregate value of the suits instituted during the year fell from Rs. 1,40,095, to Rs. 1,29,119, and of the suits disposed of from Rs. 2,46,936, to Rs. 1,22,021. other particulars relating to these suits will be found in Appendix X.

Execution of decrees.

44. Applications for execution of decrees presented during the year numbered 893 against 1,159 in the preceding year, and the balance of the previous year was 255, making a total of 1,148. Of this number 691 were disposed of leaving a balance of 457 at the end of the year. (Appendix XI.)

45. The number of civil appeals rose from 97 to 140 including the balance of the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 178 of which 158 were disposed of. The arrears fell from 38 to 20. Over and above this the Huzur Court decided 25 cases of revision out of 26. (Appendix XII.)

46. The civil work too like the Criminal shows a decided improvement both in quantity and quality, except in the execution of decrees, which is explained by the unfavourable season.

(F) Extradition.

47. 16 persons were made over by this State to other States and 7 by other States to this State through the Agency authorities during the year under review.

(G) Prisons.

48. 39 Convicts were under going imprisonment at the commencement of the year and there were 205 fresh admissions during the year, the total number of prisoners thus falling from 259 to 244, of whom 201 were released and 43 remained in confinement at the close of the year.

49. At the beginning of the year there were 2 civil prisoners and 12 were subsequently admitted. They were all discharged during the year.

50. The daily average population was 23.7 as against 24.1 so far as convicts were concerned and 1.02 as against 1.05 as regards civil prisoners.

51. The health of the prisoners was good and discipline was satisfactorily maintained.

52. The Cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,961 as against Rs. 4,088 in the preceding year and the income for the year was Rs. 3,732 as against Rs. 3,577. The average cost per prisoner came to Rs 122 per annum.

53. The block of rooms for civil prisoners and lumatics which was in course of construction last year has been completed and the unfortunate persons for whom these rooms are intended now find special separate accommodation in them.

(H) Registration and Stamps.

54. 226 documents were presented for Registration which with 34 left unregistered at the end of the last year totalled 260 as agaist 208 in the previous year. The number registered this year was 246 of the aggregate value of Rs, 2,06,614, as against 189 worth Rs. 2,64,966 last year.

55. The registration fees increased from Rs. 941 in 1911-12 to Rs. 1,029 in 1912—13.

56. Details relating to registration will be found in Appendices XIV and XV.

(I) Municipal Administration.

57. The regular Municipal Board for the town of Porbandar and the Sanitary Committees of the larger villages of Madhavpur, Ranawav, and Navibandar are doing their work well.

58. The Porbandar Municipal Board as reorganised three years ago is composed of 5 official and 10 uon-official members with the Senior and the Junior Administrator as the ex-officio President and Vice-President respectively.

59. The work of town improvement taken in hand three years ago is steadily progressing.

60. The "Wheel Tax", one of the staple sources of Municipal income at many places, was introduced here for the first time during the year under review. Another new source of income has been added by the State having transferred to the Municipality the right of collecting fees on the skins of dead cattle as already stated in Chapter I.

61. With a view to replenishing the deficient water-supply of the town a big new well was sunk during the year at the expense of the State. It cost Rs. 11,842; pipes are being laid, windmill has been ordered, and the well is hoped now to soon come into use.

62. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 14,850, and closed with a balance of Rs. 3,245. The income realised during the year amounted to Rs. 31,445 as against Rs. 43,211 last year. The decrease is in part attributable to the decrease in the amount of duties on ghee, grains, and similar other commodities the imports of which fell off as a result of the preceding year's famine. Moreover one of the factors in swelling the total in 1911–12 was the proceeds of the sale of a piece of land in the Bhavsingji Park which the State granted to the Municipality for the purpose of carrying out certain improvements in the park and its surroundings. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,050 as against Rs. 52,331.

63. The southern of the three remaining gates of the Manekchok spoken of in para 78 of the last years report is being rebuilt. The western has been pulled down and will be rebuilt next year.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*A*) *Weather and Crops.*

64. The annual rainfall in the State averages about 25 inches, but even 20 inches if well distributed would suffice to ensure a prosperous season. During the year under report the rainfall varied from 22 inches in the coast tract to 32 inches in the hilly areas. The monsoon opened propitiously and sowing operations were carried out on a scale that left little to be desired. The bright prospects were, however. somewhat marred by the excessive rains of July which adversely affected the early sown crops, the result being a poor outturn. But this excess of moisture was not an unmixed evil, as it benefited the cotton and caster plants. The weather was favourable to the rabi crops which gave a good yeild especially of wheat. The growth of grass was abundant and large quantities were exported from the State by merchants, while in the preceding year the same article had to be imported on an extensive scale as a relief measure on account of famine.

(*B*) *Agricultural Stock.*

65. As there was a good supply of fodder, the condition of the agricultural stock was satisfactory, but as an after effect of the preceding year's famine

the rate of breeding among milch cattle fell off temporarily thus giving rise to a deficiency in the supplies of milk and ghee. The prices of these articles, especially of ghee, therefore ruled very high. No outbreaks of contagious diseases occurred anywhere in the State except foot-and-mounth disease which prevailed in scattered instances in the districts. 888 cattle were preserved at the three cattle camps established by one of the three branches of the Porbandar Famine Relief Fund already reviewed at some length in the last report. 70 were returned to their owners, 767 were sold to farmers and others in the State and 58 were sent to the Pinjrapol. This Fund, to which the State contributed a large sum, and the liberal takavi advances referred to in chapter II were the main factors in minimizing the loss of cattle. Statistics under this head will be found in Appendix XX from which it will be seen that the aggregate number of cattle remained practically unchanged during the year.

(C) *Wages and Labour.*

66. Wages have maintained the same high level for some years past, the rates for unskilled labour varying from 3 annas to 8 annas and for skilled labour from 10 annas to Rs. 1-6-0. There is generally a large demand for labour at the quarries of the famous Porbandar stone at the village of Adityana, and the construction of public and private buildings supplies sufficient employment for those seeking work nearer home at Porbandar.

(D) *Prices of cereals, etc.*

67. Prices were slightly below those of the previous year which was a year of scarcity but still considerably above those of the year 1910-11. They ruled higher during the monsoon than during the rest of the year on account of the temporary cessation of communication by sea in that season. The variations in the prices of the principal food stuffs during the year are shown below :—

Article.	Amount purchasable per rupee.			
	Maximum		Minimum	
	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.
Wheat.	20	0	14	30
Bajri.	21	0	15	0
Juwari.	26	0	19	0.
Gram.	23	0	18	10
Rice (Bhimdi).	10	13	9	6
Rice (Bengali).	13	20	12	0
Tur Dal.	11	13	9	30

The price of hay which ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 for a thousand pounds in 1911-12 fell to Rs. 6-4-0 during the year under review.

(E) Forests and Gardens.

68. The number of reserved forests in the State is 7.

69. The rainfall being favourable the growth of grass was luxuriant and the regeneration of forest trees very satisfactory.

70. As an experimental masure seeds of the fruit tree *Rayan* and the timber trees *sisum shirash*, etc ; were sown in some areas and the experiment bids fair to be successful.

71. As the last famine, was mainly a fodder famine, the one lesson it has taught is the advisability of storing grass in large quantities as a provision against a future emergency A scheme was accordingly drawn up and put into force during the year under report, whereby 20 lakhs of pounds will be annually handed over to the Superintendent of the State Padock for the use of the State animals of which nearly 15 lakhs will be consumed leaving a balance of 5 lakhs every year, and 16 or 17 lakhs of pounds will be pressed and stacked every year till the whole quantity amounts to 15 lakhs at the Trawda and 50 lakhs with the forest department after three years accumulation. When this figure is reached, the first year's stock will be disposed of and replaced by an equal quantity of the fresh supply. One third of the stock will thus be renewed every year and there will always be on hand a supply of nearly 65 lakhs of pounds for use in an emergency.

72. The Rajwadi gardens and the Rajmehel gardens are the principal places of public recreation at Porbandar. Besides these two gardens the Forest Superintendent has in his charge three smaller ones known as the Sultan Baug, the Bhojeshwar Gardens, and the Bhavsingji Park, which are maintained by the State or the Municipality. All these gardens and the cocoanut and casuarina plantations on the sea-shore at Porbandar as well as the mango plantation at Khambhala are in a good condition.

73. Roadside trees numbered 2,320 at the beginning of the year, 474 new ones were planted and 101 died during the year, the number remaining at the end of the year being 2,693.

74. The revenue rose from Rs. 24,639 to Rs. 28,263 made up of Rs. 21,080 from sale of grass, Rs. 2,073 from wood, Rs. 2,477 from fruit, and Rs. 2,633 from other produce. The expenditure increased from Rs. 26,814 to Rs. 31,699, the increase being due to the storing of grass according to the scheme sketched above.

(*F*) *Trades.*

75. The Porbandar Port is the chief port of the State.

Miyani, Visavada, Navibandar, and Madhupur are of lesser importance. Visavada is practically out of use at present.

76. The imports and exports of the State for the last two years are compared in the following table :—

Heads	1911–12	1912–13	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.	34,67,470	39,54,329	4,86,859
Exports.	32,81,495	59,14,558	26,33,063

77. The principal items of import in which increase is noticeable are rice, grain cloth, sugar, molasses, oils, betel nuts, dates and cotton seed, and those which show a decrease are silver and other metals, timber, ground nuts, coir ropes, and tobacco. The export trade has increased in cotton, grain, ghee, dates and grass. Exports of stone and wool, however, show a decline.

78. The aggregate trade which had experienced a set back in the year 1911–12 has thus begun to recover as appears from perceptible increases in the bulk of both, imports and exports during the year under review.

79. The training wall built to help scouring out the sand bar and prevent its re-formation, does not seem to be quite a hopeless experiment as it seemed to us last year.

80. It has effectually closed an useless opening called Narwa Bara to the west of the real Bara and helped not only the scoure by concentrating the force of the heavy floods straight against the sand bar but to some extent prevented its formation to its former height. It is now proposed to lengthen the training wall.

81. The import trade of Madhavpur records an advance of Rs. 9,482, while the exports show a decline of Rs. 45,056. The trade of this port is adversely affected by the duty levied by the Junagadh State on merchandise carried from Madhavpur into the Junagrdh territory and *vice versa.*

82. The trade of Miani shows a slight improvement. Imports advanced from Rs. 246 to Rs. 941 and exports from Rs. 202 to Rs. 2,107. The transactions between this port and the Jamnagar village of Gandhvi situated on the opposite side of the creek in the Jamnagar territory continue to be hampered by the harassments to which the merchants are subjected by the petty officials at Gandhvi.

83. The customs receipts for the last two years are compared in the following table.

Ports.	Import duties.		Export duties.		Other receipts.		Total.	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Porbandar.	34,648	37,220	22,876	19,526	23,421	25,468	80,945	82,214
Other Ports.	414	375	784	218	331	226	1,529	819
	35,062	37,595	23,660	19,744	23,752	25,694	82,474	83,033

Though there is a considerable advance in the value of exports, collections on account of export duties fell by Rs. 3,916 or 16·5 per cent. The increase in the bulk of the export trade is due to the unusually heavy shipments of through-booked full pressed bales of cotton this year from beyond Dhoraji for which no export duty was charged.

(G) *Industries.*

84. Of the three ginning factories in the State two are in the town of Porbandar and one is at the village of Bordi. Owing to the bad season of the preceding year and the consequent failure of the cotton crop no work was done at the former, while only 700 bales of cotton were turned out at the latter. The cotton press at Porbandar had also no work for the same reason.

(H) *Quarries.*

85. The exports of stone by sea rose from 39,488 tons to 42,469 tons but the traffic by land fell off considerably as was anticipated in the last report in consequence of the increase in the rates charged by the different integral railways into which the old combined system of railways in Kathiawar was split up in 1911. Thus the quantity exported by rail beyond the limits of the State declined from 19,349 tons to 9,857 tons and the quantity sent to places within the limits of the State decreased from 3,55,954 maunds to 2,37,902 maunds. The decrease in the latter case is attributable to diminished building operations in the town owing to a great rise in the price of timber. The quantity sent by carts contracted from 783 cart-loads (392 tons) to 206 cart-loads (103 tons). As regards the debris the quantity removed advanced from 451 wagons (2,706 tons) to 838 wagons (5,028 tons).

The debris which has been accumulating in huge heaps greatly obstructing the working of the quarries will now be profitably utilized in the manufacture of cement.

The income from royalty decreased from Rs. 94,257 to Rs. 85,509 owing to the decrease in the traffic by land.

Cement Factory.

86. The foundation stone of the Factory was laid in February of this year by His Excellency the Governer. Details are given in Appendix A.

(*I*) *Excise and salt.*

87. The figures of receipts under the heads, *liquor*, *ganja*, *opium*, *and salt* as compared with those for the previous year were as under :—

Heads.	1911–12	1912–13	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquor.	13,000	13,000	...
Ganja.	810	810	...
Opium.	6,001	3,750	-2,251
Salt.	1,350	1,350	...

The falling off in the opium receipts is due to the change of policy which deprived the farmers of the choice of market they formerly possessed.

(J) Public Works.

88. The total expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 1,51,336 to Rs. 2,64,248 inclusive of the establishment charges. The details will be found in Appendix XIX.

89. Among new "Buildings Original" completed during the year may be mentioned the Bhojeshwar Plot School, the City Police Lines. one Police Station, and the Telephone Exchange. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 49,502 as against Rs. 54,866 in the preceding year.

Under the head "Communications" the expenditure during the year was :—

New works	Rs.	44,221
Repairs	,,	67,762
Total.		**1,11,983**

The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 8,782, Rs. 15,258, and Rs. 24,040 respectively. The increase is due to the relief works opend on account of the preceding year's famine. The principal works carried out were the Khareda Causeway and the Ratia Road. A large quantity of road metal was also collected by those employed on the relief works.

The expenditure on account of " Repairs to buildings " fell from Rs. 35,478 to Rs. 27,121.

Under the head " Miscellaneous works of public utility " the expenditure during the year was :—

New works.....	Rs. 46,964
Repairs.....	„ 15,838
Total...	62,802

The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 18,602 Rs. 6,303 and Rs. 24,905 respectively. In this case, too the increase is due to famine relief works, such as the Godhana Tank and the Rinawada Tank, as also to certain town improvements, such as widening roads, etc, in the town of Porbandar, and to the construction of the Torania Bund and the addition of a canal at the Khambhala irrigation works.

(K) Railway.

90. This State and Gondal are the joint proprietors of the Gondal-Porbandar Railway the length of which is 148 miles.

Up to the end of the year under review this State has invested Rs. 20,79,716 as its share of the capital. The net earnings that came to Porbandar during the year were Rs. 1,38,414 as against Rs. 1,50,003 in the previous year.

(L) Post Office.

91. Besides a combined post and telegraph office and a branch post office at Porbandar there are in the State ten other post offices of which the one at Ranawav is a sub office and the remaining nine are branch offices. All the post offices in the State are under the control of the Indian Imperial Post.

(M) General condition of the people.

92. As the monsoon was favourable, the general condition of the people was quite satisfactory. The agriculturists had good crops, the merchants and traders had thriving business, and the labouring classes ample employment. Moreover there was no outbreak of any epidemic in any part of the State.

(N) Famine.

93. As has already been stated in Chapter II the takavi advances made by the State on account of the famine aggregated Rs. 1,51,199. The expenses incurred on relief works, such as road repairs, irrigation works, etc., amounted to Rs. 50,639 during the year under report over and above Rs. 58,243 accounted for in the preceding year. The other items of expenditure were as under :—

Relief measures by the State.

Items.	1911–12. Rs.	1912–13 Rs.
Wages to cultivators employed in sinking new wells or cleaning and deepening old ones.	12,268	4,465
Gratuitous relief to destitute people unable to work on account of physical disabilities.	3,688	9,517
Loans to Bhayats and others.	3,442	3,019
Grain compensation to State servants receiving Rs. 30 and less per mensem.	9,186	10,477
Increments in small pensions.	140	372
Cash payment to village Chokiats usually paid in kind	731	0
Cash payment to Vasvayas or village servants, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, barbers, etc. generally receiving payments in kind.	0	1,122

The aggregate cost of the relief measures thus adopted by the State together with Takavi advances amounted to Rs. 3,20,224. In addition to this the State contributed Rs. 47,110 to the Porbandar Famine Relief Fund opened jointly by the State and the people.

94. Of the three branches of the Porbandar Famine Relief Fund the first known as the Sahayakari Fund had for its object the sale of grain and grass at cost price or at reduced rates. This fund had nine grain shops at nine different places in the State, at which 87,660 maunds of grain were sold to 1,31,400 persons at a loss of Rs. 23,115 during the year under review in addition to 55,702 maunds sold to 83,500 persons at a loss of Rs. 13,855 in the preceding year. As regards the grass operations of the Fund 25,95,650 lbs. were sold at a loss of Rs. 11,104 during the year besides 18,38,748 lbs. at a loss of Rs. 6,745 sold in the preceding year.

Sahayakari Relief Fund.

95. The second branch of the Fund called the *Pashu Rakshan* or Cattle Relief Fund devoted its attention solely to the work of preserving cattle. There were in the beginning of the year 880 head of cattle in the three cattle camps organized by the mana-

Cattle Relief Fund.

gers of this Fund and 292 were admitted during the year. Of this number 277 died, 70 were returned to their owners, 767 were sold, and 58 were sent to the Pinjrapole. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,625 during the year under report.

Anath Dharmada.

96. The third branch is Anath Dharmada. The gratuitous relief to the respectable poor, as explained in the last year's report, was granted from this fund. The amount spent was Rs. 3,819-2-11 in addition to Rs. 290 accounted for last year.

The gratuitous relief to the poor incapables of all castes in the shape of monthly doles of uncooked food was continued at State expense. The cost on this head amounted to Rs. 9,517 as noted in para 93 above.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finances.

97. The year under report began with a balance of ~~Rs~~. 7,59,683, made up as under :—

In the State Treasury	~~Rs~~.	1,60,408
In the Bank of Bombay	„	8,978
–Do.– Rajkot Branch	„	19,108
In the National Bank	„	21,289
In Government Promisory Notes	„	5,49,900
	„	7,59,683

98. The total receipts from all heads, excluding Deposits and Advances which are floating item of adjustments amounted to ~~Rs~~. 9,50,928, and the expenditure, excepting those heads, amounted to ~~Rs~~. 9,90,141 thus showing a deficit of Rs. 39,213. But against this the receipts and expenditure on account of deposits and advances amounting to Rs. 8,86,801 and Rs. 8,36,839 respectively, left a surplus of Rs. 49,962 which brought the net savings of the year to Rs. 10,749. Add to this Rs. 2,17,000 realized from sales of State jwellery, making up the total surplus of Rs. 2,27,749. From this amount, Rs. 2,01,728 were invested in Government Promisory Notes and other Bonds during the year under report which closed with a balance of Rs. 9,87,431 made up as under.

In the State Treasury	Rs.	1,16,660
In the Bank of Bombay	„	41,533
–Do.– Rajkot Branch	„	48,462
In the National Bank...	„	29,148
In Governments Promisory Notes.	„	6,47,328
Other Bonds and Shares	„	1,04,300
Total...	„	9,87,431

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

(*A*) *Vital Statistics.*

99. The births registered numbered 2,353 as compared with 2,376 in the previous year, while deaths increased from 2,294 to 2,647.

(*B*) *Medical Relief.*

Number of institutions.

100. The number of institutions for medical relief supported by the State is 4, of which one is a fairly big hospital at Porbandar and three are dispensaries at important villages in the three districts.

Number of patients.

101. The total number of out-door patients treated in these institutions rose from 32,126 in 1911–12 to 36,803 in 1912-13, while the number of in-door patients fell from 544 to 535. The number of out-patients was smaller in 1911-12 probably on account of a large number of people having gone away to other places for 3 or 4 months while plague was raging at Porbandar and Madhavpur. The increase in the number of out-patients in 1912–13 may be possibly thus accounted for by the absence of plague during the year.

Prevailing diseases.

102. Malaria, eye diseases, diseases of the respiratory system, and diseases of the skin were the chief prevailing diseases during the year.

Operations.

103. Major operations numbered 113 and minor operations 649 as compared with 139 and 579 respectively in the previous year.

Expenditure.

104. The cost of maintenance of these institutions rose from Rs. 18,538 to Rs. 19,274. The increase was due to the payment of part of the bills for medicines purchased in the preceding year having been made during the year under review.

(*C*) *Sanitation.*

Inspection of vessels.

105. Conformably to Government orders 24 vessels which sailed from Porbandar for ports out of India were inspected together with their crew and passengers. and their belongings disinfected.

(*D*) *Vaccination.*

106. 3,058 persons were primarily vaccinated and 54 were re-vaccinated as against 2,846 and 22 respectively last year.

107. The method of arm to arm vaccination has been discontinued and the use of glycerinated lymph from the Punjab has been introduced with satisfactory results. The inconvenience and hardships entailed by the system of carrying children for lymph from one village to another being thus obviated the reform will, it is hoped, decrease the unpopularity of vaccination.

CHAPTER VII

Education.

Number of schools and pupils.

108. Ten new primary schools were opened at different villages in the State during the year under report. The total number of State schools thus rose from 39 to 49 and the number of pupils attending them from 2,930 to 3,535 showing an increase of 605. The number of private schools declined from 17 to 12 and the number of pupils from 865 to 699. Of the five private schools closed during the year three were night schools, two at Ranavav and one at Porbandar. one was a Sanskrit Pathshala at Madhavpur, and one was a primary school at the village of Shingda. These five schools which were conducted by private individuals and had been in existence for only a short period were more or less unimportant and the closing of them will put almost none to any inconvenience. The average daily attendance in the State schools rose from 2,086·65 to 2,666·8.

Scool buildings.

109. A new schoolhouse was built at the village of Visavada and another was in course of construction in the suburb of Porbandar known as the Bhojeshwar Plot. The question of providing the vernacular Branch School, a big school situated in the heart of the town, with a suitable building is under consideration.

Bhavsingji High School.

110. The number of students in the Bhavsingnji High School was 346 as against 337 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 278.64 as against 242.04. Only two out of nine students passed the Matriculation Examination. Of the old boys of the institution one passed the M. A., one the LL. B., one the B. A., two the Intermediate Arts, two the Previous, and one the District Pleaders' Examination during the year under report.

Girls' Schools.

111. The State maintains three Girls' Schools, one at Porbandar and the other two at the two large villages of Ranavav and Madhavpur. The total number of girls on the rolls was 449 as against 402 in the preceding year. In smaller villages girls attend boys' primary schools and the number of girls thus receiving instruction at boys' schools was 169 as sgainst 87 in the foregoing year. The Girls' schools

are under the control of Headmistresses who have gone through the full three years' course at the Female Training College.

Drawing.

112. Drawing is taught by an experienced teacher at the High School and at the large primary schools in the town of Porbandar. There is also a special class in the Bhavsingji High School in which students are prepared by the same teacher for the examinations in drawing held by the Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art. During the year under review two of his pupils appeared for the Third Grade, *i. e.*, the highest examination and both were successful, four appeared for the Second Grade and they too were all successful, and one passed the First Grade out of three.

Music.

113. A qualified singing teacher was employed during the year to teach singing in the different schools in the town of Porbandar. The songs in the revised series of Gujarati Readers have been set to music according to the Indian system by a professor of music at Baroda, and the newly appointed teacher imparts instruction according to the method adopted by the professor.

Religious and moral instruction.

114. Religious and moral instruction forms part of the regular curriculum of studies in the Bhavsingji High School, and every teacher on the staff is supplied with a copy of the admirable book prepared for the purpose by Prof. Anandshanker Bapubhai Dhruva, M. A., LL. B., to be used by the teacher himself. The experiment of imparting direct and systemetic moral and religious instruction was extended to the primary schools during the year under report

Physical Education.

115. Physical education continues to receive careful attention at the High School where half a dozen elevens are generally seen playing cricket and as many batches of students playing Indian games. Nor are physical drill and football neglected. In the primary schools only Indian games are played, as they are inexpensive.

Teachers' Associations.

116. The Teachers' Association at Porbandar discussed various interesting quetions relating to school management and school methods and we are glad to say from what we personally observed of the proceedings of some of the meetings we attended that the debates are conducted in an intelligent and enthusiastic manner. The village schoolmasters assemble periodically at covenient centres to hold deliberations on similar subjects.

117. There are twenty free borders in the Jethwa Hostel established in January 1911 for the benefit of the sons of the Jethwas, a clan of Rajputs of which the Chief of the State is the leading member.

The Hostel.

118. With a view to raising the status of the teachers in the public esteem and impressing upon the minds of the people the importance and dignity of the noblest of all professions it has been ruled that in matters of precedence all members of the Educational Department should take rank with other servants of the State drawing half as much pay again. It is admitted on all hands that the salaries which the teachers receive everywhere in the country are not adequate to the responsibilty of the work with which they are entrusted, and if the public finances do not allow of their salaries being raised all at once, the next best thing is to raise their status, as has been done here, in the interests of society itself.

Status of Teachers.

119. Of the private schools the Madharesa with its costly magnificent buildings exists only in name. It has ceased to do the good work for which it was established in consequence of the interminable litigation among the Trustees.

Private schools.

Virji Kamdar continues to conduct his private Gujarati school with unflagging zeal and industry in spite of the physical disabilities under which he has been labouring for many years past. The work done at the Keshav Gujarati School, a charitable institution like the Madressa, was also equally satisfactory.

120. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 29,472 as against Rs. 26,614 in the preceding year. This amount is exclusive of the sum spent on account of new buildings and repairs which was Rs. 12,163 as against Rs. 25,041 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

(A) Paddock.

121. The number of horses in the State Paddock at the end of the year was 46 and the numbers of colts, fillies, and mules were 6, 1, and 6 respectively. There were 2 Arab stallions and 10 brood mares of which 3 were Kathi and the remaining 7 country-bred.

122. The stallions served 7 of the brood mares in the Paddock and 48 mares belonging to private owners.

123. The Veterinary Officer in charge of the dispensary attached to the Paddock treated 310 animals during the year as against 195 in the preceding year.

124. There are also 31 other animals including 1 elephant, 1 camel and 23 bullocks in charge of the Superintendent of the Paddock.

(B) Printing Presses.

125. There are three printing presses at Porbandar, one belonging to the State and the two others to private proprietors. No newspaper is published in the State except the State Gazette which is issued twice a month from the State press.

(C) *Libraries.*

126. The Desai Nanji Gokalji and Sheth Zaversha Harjivan Library at Porbandar is one of the Registered Libraries of the presidency. The expenses of this institution are met from the interest on the endowment fund, the contributions from the State and the Municipality and the subscriptions from the members. The Madresa Library at Porbandar is temporarily closed on account of litigation among the Trutees. The Memon community at the village of Ranavav has two small libraries of its own.

(D) The Anath Ashram.

127. The Chaturbhuj Shivji Anathashram began its beneficent work during the year under review. Though Sheth Chaturbhuj Shivji has defrayed the expenses of building the house and the State has assigned towards its maintenance the *Salami* or quit-rent amounting to Rs. 600 per year, of Shingda, a village alienated as *Dharmada*, neither party has reserved to itself any proprietory rights over this asylum and it is regarded as a public charitable institution established with the one definite object of granting relief to those who are physically disabled and at the same time destitute of all means of livelihood. Until funds sufficient to maintain the institution from interest thereof are raised and a public managing committee is appointed, the State has appointed as its Superintendent the Chief Medical Officer to conduct the Institution.

128. The number of inmates at the end of the year was 16 and donations received during the year amounted to Rs. 919.

Porbandar
July 1913.

VAJSURWALA,
Senior Administrator,
Porbandar State.

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Porbandar
July 1913.

VAJSURWALA,
Senior Administrator,
Porbandar State.

APPENDIX A.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay

6 February 1913.

Politicæ[1] Agent, Sorath arrived at 6 15 P. M. The arrival was private.

7 February 1913.

Agent to the Governor Karhiawar arrived at 6–15 P. M. The arrival being public he was met at the station by the Administrators and principal officers of the State. A Guard of Honour was drawn up at the station and a salute of 13 guns was fired.

9 February 1913.

1. Their Excellencies arrived off Port at about 6 A. M. by R. I. M. S. S. Dalhousie. The Agent to the Governor, Political Agent and the Administrators went on board the Delhousie in the State Launch "Sudamaji" at 10–45.

2. Their Excellencies landed at 11–45 A. M.

3. The following State Officers, Non-official members of the Municipality and other leading Citizens were presented to His Excellency in the Shamiana by the Senior Administrator.

State Officers.

1. Mr. Narbheshanker Jivanram Maru, High Court Pleader Sir-nyayadhish.
2. K. S. Balsinhji, Revenue Commissoner.
3. Mr. M. Latiffkhan, State Engineer.
4. Mr. Vanechand J. Mody, Barrister-at-law Nyayadhish.
5. Mr. Jaykrishna Indraji, Garden and Forest Superintendent.
6. Mr. Hirjibhai Framji Marker, B. A. Educational Inspector.
7. K. S. Ravat Khacher, Personal Assistant.
8. Mr. Kalidas Karamchand Gandhi, Chief Account and Audit Officer.
9. Mr. Lallubhai Vallubhram, Superintendent of State Police.

Members of Municipality and other leading citizens.

1. Dr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas L. M. & S.
   Chief Medical Officer and chairman of the Municipality.
2. Sheth Virji Kanji.

3. „ Haji Esmail Abubaker Jhavery.
4. Mr. Kalianrai Chhabildas.
5. Sheth Tajbhai Jiwaji.
6. „ Hormasji Hirjibhai.
7. Mr. Sundarji Piagji.
8. Sheth Amarshi Anandji.
9. „ Haji Mahmad Haji Dada.
10. „ Rugnathji Bhimji.
11. „ Haji Umar Kasam.
12. „ Kalidas Dewkaran.
13. „ Haji Dada Habib.
14. „ Haji Esmail Dada.

4. A procession was then formed in the fallowing order.

Sowars.

Carriage No. 1.

Military Secretary, Political Agent Sorath,
Agent to the Governor, His Excellency.

Sowars.

Carriage No. 2.

A. D. C. Captain Lucas R. A. M. C.
Senior Administrator, Her Excellency.

Carriage No. 3.

A. D. C.
Junior Administrator, Private Secretary.

Carriage No. 4.

Garden and Forest Superintendent, Nyayadhish,
Sarnyayadhish, E. P. Sims Esq.

Carriage No. 5.

Chief Account &. Audit officer, One Municipal Member.
Revenue Commissioner, Chief Medical Officer.

Carriage No. 6.

Superintendent of Police, One Municipal Member.
Personal Assistant. Educational Inspector.

Three Carriages for the State Engineer and the remaining Municipal Members and other leading Citizens.

5. At the Shamiana a Guard of Honour of the State Police with Band was drawn up and presented arms and the Band played the *Notional Anthem* as Their Excellencies alighted from their carriages.

6. The Senior Administrator, the Chairman and the Directors of the Cement Company received Their Excellencies and conducted them to their seats in the Centre of the Dias.

7. After Their Excellencies had taken their seats the Senior Administrator read the following address of welcome :—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

On behalf of the Minor Rana Sahib, ourselves and the people, I beg to offer Your Excellency, Lady Sydenham and other guests a hearty welcome and tender our thanks for the honour done to us by this visit.

We only feel Your Excellency's stay among us will be so short, but we know, how valuable Your Excellency's time is. That your Excellency agreed even to spare these few hours with us and that too on a Sunday is no small obligation.

We all greatly miss the presence of the Minor Rana Sahib and regret that the absence is due to a long serious illness, though we thank God that he is quite convalescent and nearly alright now.

As an outcome of Your Excellency's well-known broad and sympathetic views, Porbandar has been placed in charge of an Indian Administration. Many years ago there was a similar Administration at Morvi, and this Administration has one further aspect in having a Talukdar like myself placed as its head with an able and experienced colleague in the person of my friend Mr. Kalianrae Bakshi by my side.

I need hardly assure Your Lordship of our being conscious of the magnitude of the trust reposed in us and of the far-reaching effects of success or otherwise of it. At the same time, every such change is met with special difficulties and those selected at the start to carry it out, have to contend with them, but we feel strong in the conviction that there is a sympathetic Government above us and we try our best to justify the trust put in us.

Although our annual reports render an account of the Administration from year to year, I hope I shall be excused if I avail myself of this opportunity to personally place before Your Excellency a brief summary of what little we have been enabled to do for the State in its different departments.

At the commencement of the Administration the cash balance was a little above Rs. 2½ lacs with outstanding claims of 11 lacs of rupees to satisfy. The cash balance in spite of the large sum of about Rs. 6 lacs having been spent on Public and other remunerative works and on different relief measures, was at the

close of the last year about 7 lacs to which we hope to add more than half a lac even after paying off the remaining claims of a little over two lacs.

The total annual income which on an average of five years previous to the Administration came to about Rs. 8½ lacs, now exceeds Rs. 10 lacs, on an average in spite of last year being a famine year.

Introduction of cash assessment in place of the present Bhagbatai system of land revenue is decided upon and an expert officer already selected. A number of differences and misunderstandings between the Meher alienees and the State have been amicably settled. A special officer has been entrusted with the work of the redemption of Meher lands from mortgagees outside their own clan and the settlement of long standing claims of the Mehers against the State about house sites &c., in the villages.

Rules have been framed and a special committee appointed to regulate and supervise all public Dharmada Institutions in the State.

The number of primary schools has increased by 10 with an increase of 500 in the school going children. The teachers' prospects improved by fixing their grades and scales of promotion. Four teachers' associations at different places have been started; six scholarships amounting to Rs. 840 for different lines of study have been established to which will now be added the Edward scholarships. A regular course of moral and religious education has been introduced.

The constitution of the City Municipality has been revised, taking in a larger number of non-official members. It has been provided with new decent offices.

The inconvenient and obnoxious house and window taxes have been abolished. Town improvements by widening the streets and removing houses from congested parts is being gently pushed on. About Rs. 45,000 have upto now been spent on this. New water works to supply the deficiency of the old ones are in hand and will be ready shortly. The general prosperity and the sense of security of the people are reflected in the rapid spread of the town over new suburbs and the springing up of new and costly private buildings.

The reorganization of the Police force was begun by its division into Head-quarter and City, provision of drill masters, issue of good service certificates and giving of rewards for good works, change of personnel of officers, introduction of grades and increase of pay of the rank and file, introduction of regular examinations & regulating promotion by their results, insistance upon good physique and morals in the recruits &c. The force still falls short of the standard it should reach yet the progress is marked and can compare favourably with the

condition we found it in. The recent Mohorum riot was very unfortunate and was as much a surprise to us all as it was most unexpected by the police. One thing may however be said to the credit of the Police that they suppressed it almost immediately and effectively prevented any rekindling of it. There is a noticeable improvement in the detection of crimes, successful commitments, recovery of stolen property &c.

The city police have already been supplied with new lines and those for the head-quarters are under construction.

The hospital has been provided with requisite additional accommodation and surgical instrument and asceptic furniture of the latest type &c ; grades of salaries and promotions of the staff have been fixed.

The forests were being denuded ; this has been stopped and measures introduced during the former Administration for their preservation which had been entirely neglected have been revised and are being scrupulously carried out ; a scheme for the regular storage and renewal of fodder has also been introduced.

The bulk of sea borne trade shows an increase in imports from Rs. 25,00,000 to Rs. 29,00,000 and in exports from Rs. 27,00,000 to Rs. 33,00,000. A steam launch service between here and Dwarka has been established and is doing good regular work at a profit. A new disinfecting machine has been put up to disinfect the belongings of those going to South African and other ports outside India. A commodious passenger shed has been built. The bunder yard has been extended and railway sidings have been extended and added to. The wharf-wall is being extended in continuation of the proposed Cement Works and a new timber platform with a ship building yard has been taken in hand and these are to be provided with suitable railway sidings.

The famous Adityana building stone is being patronized by an increased number of customers which now include those from Cylone, Calacutta and even African Ports.

The towns of Porbandar and Ranawao owe their beauty in a large measure to this precious gift of nature in their vicinity.

They are these quarries which have suggested the proposed new

Cement Works.

On my very first visit to the quarries I was impressed with the necessity of finding some means of getting rid of the enormous debris which was collecting and not only hampering the working of the quarries but in some cases burying some of the best quarries with their really good stone.

Some Engineer friends were consulted as to the best mode of usefully disposing of the said debris but they could only suggest its use either as

road metal or for chunam making but for the former it was found to be too soft and the demand for the latter insufficient even to prevent further accumulation. I happened to mention this to my friend the Honourable Mr. Lallubhai. He knew that it could be very profitably utilized in making Cement as it had been tested in 1907 and found suitable. We went to Messrs. Marsland Price & Co., and arranged for Mr. Anderson to once more visit Porbandar to carry out further tests and submit a detailed report. Mr. Anderson could come about a year afterwards; the whole scheme was gone into with him and as we were assured of the concern being profitable both to its promoters and the State, a company was formed and an agreement with the State entered into. Leaving aside the business aspects concerning the company I may briefly mention the benefits the State hopes to derive from this project as being :—

(1) Effectual removal of the debris and the consequent facilitating the working of the quarries.

(2) An yearly income of about Rs. 15,000 from

- (*a*) increased Railway Traffic in Debris, coal, Cement &c.
- (*b*) Ground rent of the site.
- (*c*) Royalty on the Cement manufactured.
- (*d*) Import duty on coal and coke.
- (*e*) Anchorage fee on Company's vessels.
- (*f*) Interest on capital employed in wharf wall, filling in of the ground, provisions of Railway sidings, Bunglows &c, &c.

Indirectly the factory will benefit the State by supplying labour to large number of its subjects and augmenting trade at the Bunder.

It may also help to carry out some of the feasible harbour improvements by reducing their costs which were considered prohibitive.

I again beg heartily to thank Your Excellency, Her Ladyship and all the guests for this visit.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR replied as follows :—

Administrators of Porbandar State :—We are fortunate in being able to break our journey so as to obtain a glimpse of your very interesting town at a time when new developments, holding out promise of great advantage to you, have taken practical form. Lady Sydenham and I much wish that our visit could have been longer but heavy work awaits us in Bombay and we feel that the capital of the Presidency has special claims upon us during our short remaining time in India. I am very sorry that the Minor Rana Saheb cannot be with us to-day. His illness has been a cause of anxiety but I am glad to know that he is now quite convalescent and I earnestly hope that he will grow out

of any early delicacy and gain strength for the important duties that lie before him. Every care will be taken to fit him for the discharge of those duties which are vital to the progress and prosperity of the State and I trust that his career will be rendered happy by the love of his people and the consciousness of having given them the inestimable benefits of a just and sympathetic rule.

You refer to the experiment of an Indian administration in Porbandar which as you say is rare in Kathiawar. There are some cases in which such an arrangement may not be possible, or may be possible only after a preliminary period of administration by British officers. I am, however, strongly of opinion that the principle of an Indian administration should be accepted wherever the conditions are favourable and thoroughly qualified administrators are available. The success which I have noted in Porbandar goes far to confirm that opinion. The Government reposed confidence in you and you have fully justified our trust. I can well understand that you encountered difficulties at the start and that you felt the weight of a special responsibility in regard to an experiment upon which much depended. I am very glad to have this opportunity of congratulating you both publicly on the good and solid work you have accomplished. Your administration has been marked by the carrying out of needed reforms and by advances in many directions which reflect great credit upon your labours. The State has a satisfectory cash balance in spite of the expenditure on public works, education and relief measures. The outstanding differences with the Meher alienees have been amicably settled. The increases of 10 primary schools and of 500 pupils is very satisfactory and you have been wise in improving the prospects of teachers. This is a policy to which I attach great importance because I am convinced that the quality of teaching should be a paramount consideration in any sound system of education. The competent, contented and enthusiastic master is a tremendous power for good and his influence carries far. I am thankful that progress in this direction has been made throughout the presidency, but more is needed and I trust that in time it will be realized in India that an increase of schools and of the pupils on the rolls means educational progress only when the teachers are fully qualified and can be counted upon to put their hearts into their supremely important work.

In a native State there are means of providing religious and moral instruction which the Government does not possess. You tell me that you have introduced a regular course of such instruction and I have no doubt that in years to come Porbandar will reap benefit by the raising of the standard of citizenship and of the moral responsibility of individuals towards one another and the State. New water works which will be a great boon to the people and sanitary improvements in the town are among the very valuable fruitsof

your administraton. I well know the difficulties of dealing with sanitation in an old Indian city. The process must be gradual and patient, but at least it should be possible to prevent the creation of new insanitary dwellings and this, I am sure, you are carefully guarding against. The reorganisation of the police was most necessary and the measures you describe seem well calculated to improve the efficiency of the force. Upright and energetic officers able to enforce thorough discipline, adequate pay and good quarters which help to engender the sense of self-respect, prompt rewards for exceptional services and education are the only sure means of rendering the police capable of discharging their difficult duties and of winning the confidence of the people whose friendly protectors they should be. I was sorry to hear of your troubles during the recent Mohorum which were quite unexpected. I do not know the causes which you have doubtless investigated, but it is satisfactory to hear that your police were able to deal promptly with a sudden disturbance. I trust that what should be regarded as a solemn religious ceremony will not again be marred and discredited by riots here or elsewhere. I wish I had time to visit your hospital but I am sure that you are doing all you can to provide medical aid for the poor which is one of the pressing needs in India.

Considering the scanty natural advantages of the ports of Kathiawar it is wonderful that the trade is so well maintained, illustrating the economic benefits of sea transport. In conditions comparatively unfavourable your total trade has increased by 10 lakhs and a further development for which you are very wisely providing is certain when the output of the Cement factory begins. The Porbandar building stone is far renowned and it is most fortunate that even the debris can now be turned to useful account. The State will, as you anticipate, benefit directly and indirectly. The increase of public revenue will enable more to be done for the good of the people while steady employment will bring individual prosperity. Gentlmen, I warmly congratulate you on your practical achievements in less than four years. They constitute a record of which you have a right to feel proud. you have given an object lesson in enlightened and progressive Indian Administration which the Government warmly appreciate. To have worked faithfully and with marked success for the public good will always be to you a source of gratification. Nothing else is worth living for. Lady Sydenham and I thank you for your hearty welcome to Porbandar. Few more such happy meetings as this on Indian soil remain to us, but we shall remember them as long as we live. It is with deep regret that we must part from the good people of India who have shown us infinite kidnesss and from the sunshine which there warm hearts reflect. We cordially wish happiness and prosperity to the citizens of Porbandar and to the Administrators who have

served them so well and we are particularly glad to come among them on a day which may claim to be marked with red letters in the annals of the State.

8. Honourable Lallubhai Samaldas the chairman of the company then inviting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the CEMENT FACTORY said :—

As the Chairman of the Indian Cement Company, Ltd, and speaking on behalf of my co-directors and the shareholders of the Company, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to lay the foundation stone and thereby inaugurate the works of the Company.

The conception of the idea which formed the foundation of the present scheme was due to Mr. J. J. Marsland, of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., Ltd., who formed a small syndicate, with Mr. H. W. Anderson, who is now our consulting engineer, as a partner to start works for the manufacture of cement in India. Owing to certain difficulties, the Syndicate was not able to proceed with any scheme, and probably for some time nothing would have been heard of the Porbandar works had not Durbar Shree Vajsurwala, Senior Administrator of the State, approached me with regard to the utilization of the debris from the well known quarries. I suggested to him the possibility of manufacturing cement from this debris, and we decided to take the advice of the cement expert, Mr. Anderson, before taking any further steps. Mr. Anderson revisited Porbandar, and after a careful examination of the materials available reported in favour of starting cement works. Mr. Vajsurwala was satisfied that the establishment of a cement factory at Porbandar would lead to an increase in the prosperity of the State ; and whilst careful of the interests in his charge he met us in a fair spirit. I may mention, in passing, that he has thereby directly benefitted the State to the extent of some, ~~Rs~~. 15,000 per annum, and has indirectly provided further work for the workmen at Porbandar. The Company has secured the right of using the raw materials on payment of royalty, and has also a lease of nearly three acres of lands on the Bandar for 40 years. When all these preliminaries were settled I saw Mr. Ratan Tata, of Messrs. Tata, sons and Co., and requested him to float a company to start the works. Having inherited from his eminent father a constant desire to improve the industrial and intellectual positon of the people of his country, he examined the details, and as soon as he was satisfied that it would be a success, agreed to the proposal to establish a company, to be managed by his firm as Agents. The fact that all the shares were subscribed without the issue of a prospectus indicates the confidence which the public have in the managing capacity ef Messrs. Tata Sons and Co.,

The works have been designed by Mr. Herbert W. Anderson, C. E.; who has been retained as constructional and consulting engineer of the company,

in accordance with the best modern practice, so that the maximum quantity of good Portland cement may be produced at a minimum cost. All the machinery has been ordered and we hope to be in a position to supply Portland cement equal in quality to the best European product in October next. The works are so designed as to be able to manufacture 30,000 tons of cement a year. Looking to the imports of cement for the last few years and the almost certain increase in the demand in the future the directors feel that there will be no difficulty in finding a ready sale for the whole output, as they are confident that they will be able to put on the market an article equal to the best British Portland cement at a much cheaper rate.

I would only add that we are determined to maintain a uniformly high standard in our output, and that we have arranged to keep in constant touch with Mr. Anderson for this purpose. Your Excellency will pardon me if I introduce a note of personal nature in this address. From the moment when I first spoke of this enterprise, Your Excellency has continued to take a keen and sympathetic interest in it, and this simpathy for which I personally feel deeply grateful, has been very helpful to me whenever I lost heart at the difficulties which arose. This sympathetic attitude is, I may be permitted to say, in entire keeping with Your Excellency's deep and active interest in all matters that have the amelioration of the condition of the people of this country as their object. We all know of the many calls that are made upon Your Excellency's time and we cannot therefore sufficiently thank you for the great kindness you have shown in breaking your journey at Porbandar to give your countenance to this important industry. Our heartfelt thanks are due to Her Excellency Lady Sydenham, who has actively supported Your Excellency in your noble work from the time she landed in Bombay, and who has at so much inconvenience graced the occassion with her presence.

I would now request Your Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the Porbandar Cement works.

HIS EXCELLENCY made the following reply:—

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, ladies and gentlemen,—I am fortunate in being able to come here to-day to inaugurate a very important new industry. The account of the genesis of the Indian Cement Company which we have heard is interesting from several points of view. The Company will be distinctly a swadeshi enterprise, but the original conception came from Mr. Marsland who with Mr. Anderson formed a small syndicate to develop it. Difficulties having arisen no progress could be made until Mr. Vajsurvala realizing doubtless that waste products can frequently be turned to useful account consulted Mr. Lallu-

bhai as to the disposal of the debris from the famed stone quarries of Porbandar. The happy thought of cement making then occurred to Mr. Lallubhai and careful examination by Mr. Anderson led to the conclusion that the materials were suitable for the purpose. The financial arrangements were entrusted to Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., whose name naturally carries confidence and all the shares were subscribed without the issue of a prospectus. All this seems to me to be peculiarly satisfactory. We see the fructification of an idea and co-operation between western science and eastern enterprize brought to bear upon the waste resources of a native State which will directly and indirectly benefit. We may note the case with which Indian capital was obtained for the carrying out of an Indian industry committed to competent management. The moral has an important bearing beyond Porbandar State even beyond the presidancy of Bombay.

We frequently read about the decay of industries in India and precisely the same thing was said in England when industrialization was beginning to make rapid strides. The industries of India are already far greater than at any period in her history and they are steadily growing. There has been transformation, but if instead of concentrating attention on the loss of some forms of activity which has occurred in every progressive country we conscientiously set ourselves to learn what is actually happening all over India, it is impossible not to be struck alike with the accomplishment of the present and the promise of the future. In more than five years that I have lived in India I have tried to follow all economic developments and my strong opinion is that industrialization is advancing steadily and quite as rapidly as is desirable. Having regard to the labour available on the one hand any extensive and sudden withdrawal of population from the land would lead to a diminution of food supply with a further rise of prices and to an expansion of cities for which we are not yet sufficiently prepared. On the other hand, a too pronounced boon in industries would give rise to wild-cat schemes, the failure of which would create a setback to progress. The latent capital in India on the most moderate estimate is very large. We have to set free that capital and turn it into reproductive channels. In other words we have to create confidence in the mind of the potential investor. The great and growing mill industry of Bombay is a proof that such confidence has been established among some classes and it is creating more capital which will be turned to reproductive account. The building of feeder railways with Indian money is another significant symptom. Even more remarkable is the financing of the great Tata hydro-electric project as a purely Indian enterprise.

A few years ago it would have been necessary to call in the aid of London promoters who are very expensive luxuries. This course was only just avoided and the difference to the shareholders will be considerable ; but the more important is the practical demonstration of the fact that Indian capital can be

attracted to a sound scheme even of an unaccustomed character and now we are to have Indian cement manufacture on a considerable scale to be followed shortly. I trust, by large chemical works in Bombay which have long been needed and ought to have a great future. The consumption of cement in India is very large and must vastly increase if the great reclamation scheme to which I have devoted much time and thought, because it would make Bombay one of the finest cities in the world and would help to remove the difficulties rapidly growing to serious dimensions, is ever carried out, cement will be in demand on a huge scale. The great barrage at Sukkur which cannot long be delayed will require an immediate supply. Prices at the present time are high, and if the output of the Indian Cement Company is equal to the English standard as I have no doubt it will be, you have a market which will easily take all that you propose to make, in the first instance give you good profits and call upon you to increase your production. As the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas has told you I have taken a deep interest in this project ever since he first told me of its inception. It is, therefore, a particular pleasure to me to be associated with the particular commencement. Lady Sydenham does not know quite as much about cement as I do, but she shares with me in the earnest desire to help every object directed to the welfare and advancement of India, and we both most warmly wish triumphant success to the Indian Cement Company.

9. His Excellency then proceeded to lay the foundation stone, accompanied by the gentlemen on the Dias and the chairman and directors of the company.

10. On His Excellency's returning to the Dias, Mr. Pursotamdas Thakurdas thanked him on behalf of the company in the following words:—

Gentlemen:—I deem it a privilege to have the pleasure of proposing a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency Lord Sydenham for presiding over this gathering and laying the foundation stone of the works of the Indian Cement Company, Ltd. A proposition, such as this, is usually looked upon as purely complimentary; but, for reasons that I will just mention, I am sure His Excellency will accept our vote of thanks, not as a formal compliment, but, as a sincere expression of gratitude of the people of Porbandar and of the shareholders and directors of the Indian Cement Company, Ltd.

His Excellency has been touring for more than three weeks and from reports we have read, it is clear that it has not been a pleasure trip by any means. That in the midst of such a busy time His Excellency should have been pleased to accept the invitation of the directors of the company, and should have sacrificed his Sunday's rest is quite sufficient to show how sincere is his interest in

this venture. We feel particularly happy that Her Excellency Lady Sydenham has graced this occasion, and I beg to tender her also our best thanks.

My Lord, this enterprise may well have been conceived and taken in hand years back, for, the raw material has been available for many decades and I understand it has all along been a serious question with the State what to do with the debris of the Porbandar stone. We may, therefore, very well congratulate the State and the people of Porbandar on having an Administrator of the originality and business tact of Darbar Saheb Vajsurwala, who in consultation with his able colleague, Mr. Kalianrae Bakshi, could arrange such reasonable terms with such a leading firm in Bombay as Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. for promotion of this industry in Porbandar.

Your Excellency's keen interest in industries such as the Tata Iron Works, the Tata Hydraulic Power Supply Company, and similar undertakings is well known, and your consent to accede to our request to perform to-day's ceremony may well fill with hope the hearts of all those connected with this concern.

My Lord, enterprises such as this, to utilize to the best extent the raw materials available in quantities in India, are the necessary complement to the industrial awakening of India, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the one that Your Excellency has just inaugurated will lead to many others in the near future.

Gentlemen, this is neither the time nor the place wherein to enumerate the several lasting benefits derived by the Bombay Presidency from the beneficient rule of His Excellency. If we look back to the progress made during the last five years, in the advancement of Education, be it commercial, scientific or technical, in increased facilities for trade and industrial development and in an increased anxiety of Government to safeguard, as far as possible, public morality we cannot but be struck by the great influence for good, weilded by a head of Government taking such a keen personal interest in the welfare of the people entrusted to his care. You will all be glad to know that this lasting work is to be commemorated in a fitting manner by a representative movement in Bombay. The presence of Their Excellencies here to-day is one more example, if such were needed, of their desire to do the best and the most they can for the people of Western India.

My Lord, in the name of this meeting and on behalf of the Directors and shareholders of the Indian Cement Company, Ltd., I beg leave to tender to you our greatful thanks at this meeting, and for having laid the foundation stone of the Indian Cement Company's Works, a stone, which being truly laid, will, we hope permit of a sound superstructure being erected upon it, for the benefit of

the shareholders and for the concurrent advantage of Porbandar, and I venture to hope of similar concerns in other parts of this Presidency. I also beg to assure Her Excellency of our great joy at her gracious presence amongst us to day.

11. *Attar Pan* and *garlands* were distributed to their Excellencies, the Agent to the Governor, the Members of His Excellency's Personal staff and other European Officers by the Senior Administrator and the Chairman of the Company, to the guests and Visitors by the officers of the State and to State servants by the members of the company.

12. After the distribution of *Attar Pan* and *Garlands*, Their Excellencies left the *Shamiana* with the same ceremony as on arrival and drove to the Lal Bangalow.

13. Lunch at the Rajmahel 1-30 P. M.

14. Interviews 2-30 P. M.

15. Their Excellencies left the Lal Banglow at 3-45 P. M. to go on board the R. I. M. s. s. Dalhousie accompanied by agent to the Governor, Political Agent Sorath and the Administrators.

16. The same party accompanied Their Excellencies to the R. I. M. s. s. Dalhousie as on Their arrival.

17. The Agent to the Governor and Political Agent Sorath left here at 10 P. M. by goods train. The departure was private.

APPENDIX I.

Name of high officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1912-13.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Azam Vajsurwala.	Senior Administrator.	1—4-12	31—3-13	
Kalianrae Jetha Bakshi Esquire.	Junior Do.	1—4-12	31—3-13	
Mr. Narbheshanker Jivanram Maru, High Court Pleader.	Nyayadhish and Ag. Sir Nyayadhish.	1—4-12	3—7-12	
	Sir Nyayadhish.	4—7-12	31—3-13	
K. S. Balsinhji Jalamsinhji.	Revenue Commissioner.	1—4-12	31—3-13	
Mr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1—4-12	31—3-13	
„ Mahomed Latiffkhan.	State Engineer.	1—4-12	31—3-13	
„ Gulabrai Chhaganlal Oza.	Port Superintendent.	1—4-12	30—9-12	Pensioned.
„ Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhutta.	Chief Account and Audit Officer and Superintendent of Huzur Office.	1—4-12	14—8-12	On long leave.
„ Vanechand Jhaverchand Modi, Bar-at-law.	Nyayadhish.	4—7-12	31—3-13	
„ Hirjibhai Framji Marker, B. A.	Educational Inspector and Head Master.	1—4-12	31—3-13	
K. S. Rawat Khachar.	Personal Assistant.	1—4-12	31—3-13	
Mr. Jaikrishna Indraji.	Forest and Garden Superintendent.	1—4-12	31—3-13	
„ Dattatraya Pandurang Bhosekar.	Assistant Engineer.	1—4-12	31—3-13	
K. S. Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji.	Do. Revenue Commissioner.	1—4-12	9—5-12	On long leave.
Mr. Kalidas Karamchand Gandhi.	Treasury Officer	1—4-12	31-10-12	
Do.	Chief Account and Audit Officer.	1-11-12	31—3-13	
Mr. Lalubhai Vallabhram.	Police Superintendent.	1—4-12	31—3-13	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Porbandar State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
New Civil Procedure Code	Yes	No.	
Criminal Pro. Code.	,,	,,	
Penal Code.	,,	,,	
Contract Act.	,,	,,	
Evidence Act.	,,	,,	
Oaths Act.	,,	,,	
Majority Act	,,	,,	
Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
Specific relief Act.	,,	,,	
Guardian and wards Act.	,,	,,	
Succession certificate Act.	,,	,,	
Administration of Estates.	,,	,,	
Regulation.	,,	,,	
Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
District Police Act.	,,	,,	
Explosive Act.	,,	,,	
Caste question Act.	,,	,,	
Trust Act.	,,	,,	
Agency Limitation Act.	No.	,,	
Court fee Act.	,,	,,	
Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
Registration Act	,,	,,	
Revenue Act.	,,	,,	
Insolvency Act.	Yes	,,	
Conveyance Rules.	,,	,,	
Civil prisoner's Rules.	,,	,,	
Petroleum Act.	,,	,,	
Port clearance Rules for ports out of India.	,,	,,	
Rules for the prevention of the importation of Jiggar.	,,	,,	
Rules to regulate religious sansthas in Porbandar.	No.	Yes	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1912—13.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Body Guards.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(Mounted Police siledary)	44	2	1	0	3	*42	0	0	0	1	4	37	15,072-2-1	*This includes camel swars also.
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artilery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantary (Police)	347	43	2	3	48	337	0	0	0	12	49	276	59,009-1-9	
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	391	45	3	3	51	379	0	7	0	13	53	313	74,081-3-10	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of Police for the year 1912-13.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentaly.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent.	1	150	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Police Inspector.	1	100	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Chief Constable 1st grade.	1	50	600	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Chief Constable 2nd grade & 3rd grade.	3	45-40&35	1,440	0	0	0	2	0	3		
Subedar Major.	1	50	600	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Jamadar 1st grade.	2	30	720	0	1	0	2	0	5		
Do. 2nd grade.	4	1×25;3×20	1,020	0	0	0					
Havaldars.	16	15	2,880	0	1	0	0	0	16		
Naiks F. Class.	33	12	4,752	0	1	0	1	0	24		
Do. 2nd Do.	15	10	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	4		
1st Class Police 50. 2nd Do. Do. 75; 3rd class 175.	300	10;9;8	30,780	53	98	2	3	0	40		
Recruit Boys.	8	4	384	3	2	0	0	0	4		
Pagi 10;village Police 21;village Patels15.	46	10;9;8;7;6.	4,056	7	0	0	0	0	20		
Total.	431		52,032	63	103	2	9		120		

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1912—13.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4&5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbandar.	306	321	335	471	303	445	171	168	128	134	51.00	35.67	56.43	37.75	*143 Under trial.

*Most of these are concerned in riot cases the number seems rather large because persons charged under more than one sections recur under several heads of offences detailed in appendix VII.

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator,

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbandar State during the year 12-13.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porbandar.	17,835	12,529	7,010	3,804	39·30	30·36	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar State during the year 1912—13.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial persons.	Do. case.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Chapter V. Abetment.	0	12	12	0	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter VIII. Offences against public tranquility	0	69	69	5	5	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	
Chapter IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter X. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	4	13	17	12	14	16	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Chapter XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	3	8	11	5	7	16	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Chapter XIV. Offences relating to public health & safety	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XV. Offences relating to religion.	0	3	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting the human body murder ...	0	3	3	1	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*1	0	2	0	*Aquitted in appeal

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial persons.	Do. case.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	to the Huzur Court.
Attempt to commit murder ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Abortion	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit suicide ...	0	6	6	1	5	6	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Voluntarily causing hurt	9	236	245	59	108	288	33	0	5	0	0	28	0	33	226	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	8	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	3	16	19	14	11	27	6	0	4	1	0	1	0	6	16	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	
Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life	0	3	3	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongful confinment	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongfullyrestraining any person	1	12	13	10	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assault	1	45	46	10	23	52	10	0	1	0	1	8	0	10	42	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kidnapping	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XVII																															
Theft	0	70	70	73	60	106	69	2	30	0	13	24	0	69	26	0	0	34	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII.

Statemant showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Porbaedar State during the Year 1912—13.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.						Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaning at the end of last year.	Brought in to trial in.					Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred		
				Arrested by police	Upon warrant.	on. summons	Volun-tary.	Arrested in presence of the Magi-strate.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Magistrate.	107	203	7	158	58	19	5	0	173	*247	77	4	24	13	0	129	*Includs 2 of the last year disposed of by session court this year.
S C. Magistrate Porbandar.	344	307	5	94	295	3	1	0	437	398	153	148	87	0	0	10	
Thir! Class Magistrate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	242	219	24	96	139	30	1	0	342	290	68	149	69	0	0	4	
Ranawao S. C. Magistrate.	161	103	9	42	87	11	0	0	232	149	33	76	31	0	0	9	
Navibandar S. C. Magistrate.	132	181	8	55	48	88	0	1	192	200	46	108	30	0	0	16	
Total.	986	1,013	53	445	627	151	7	1	1,376	1,284	377	485	241	‡13	0	168	‡Committed to the court of session.

Persons disposed of by the Sessions Court :—

Last year's balance	2	
Committed this year	13	15
Convicted		9
Acquitted		6

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement Showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1912–13.

Tribunals.	Number of Applications	Number of persons and Cases.																Remarks. (Criminal rivisions disposed of by the Huzur Court.)	
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.		Procedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered.		Pending.			
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
Huzur Court.	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	Last year's balance	0
																		Admitted this year	26
Sirnyayadhish Court.	56	1	1	40	36	13	8	9	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1		26
																		Disposed of during this year.	25
Total.	60	5	3	40	36	13	8	12	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	Balance at the end of year.	1

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator,

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1912-13.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year Received by transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money trans-action.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
S C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court Reg.	6	7	9	13	15	20	8	8	7	12	52,953-6-3	1	11	1	0	0	0	4	7	1	1	0	6	24,163-2-0	y m. d. 0-5-24	
S. C.	26	69	543	705	569	774	500	685	69	89	25,848-10-8	0	705	0	654	51	0	0	0	246	63	110	266	29,994-13-5	0 -1-28	
Total.	32	76	552	718	584	794	508	693	76	101	78,802-0-11	1	716	1	654	51	0	4	7	247	64	110	272	54,157-15-5		

Munsiff Court Porbandar.																									
Reg.	89	52	116	140	205	192	153	137	52	55	40,883-15—1	29	78	33	7	52	16	3	0	13	13	21	90	54,267—0-8	y.m. d. 0-8-16
S. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	89	52	116	140	205	192	153	137	52	55	40,883-15—1	29	78	33	7	52	16	3	0	13	13	21	90	54,267—0-8	0-8-16
Navibandar Munsiff Court																									
Reg.	29	14	83	63	112	77	98	66	14	11	6,661-12-10	3	58	2	30	28	0	0	0	14	18	13	21	11,065-15-7	0-3-29
S. C.	28	0	132	125	160	125	160	115	0	10	2,771—7—0	0	125	0	125	0	0	0	0	49	15	27	24	2,529-14-9	0-1-12
Total.	57	14	215	188	272	202	258	181	14	21	9,433—3-10	3	183	2	155	28	0	0	0	63	33	40	45	13,595-14-4	
Grand Total.	178	142	883	1046	1061	1188	919	1011	142	177	1,29,119-3-10	33	977	36	816	131	16	7	7	323	110	171	407	1,22,020-14-5	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1912—13.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nyayadhish Court. Reg.	9	0	45,612-4—1	5	6	28,314-3-10	14	12	73,926-7-11	8	5	35,472-15—7	6	7	38,453-8—4	3	2	2	
Do.— S. C.	214	71	3,994-9-10	565	556	25,903-2—½	779	627	29,897-11-10½	708	361	15,189-7-7½	71	266	14,708-4—3	255	7	4	
Total...	223	77	49,606-13-11	570	562	54,217-5-10½	793	639	1,03,824-3-9½	716	366	50,662-7-2½	77	273	53,161-12—7	258	9	6	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	82	77	47,577-5-10	165	153	54,367-10—8	247	230	1,01,945-0—6	170	126	28,144-9—7	77	104	73,800-6-11	83	14	7	
Do.— S. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	82	77	47,577-5-10	165	153	54,367-10—8	247	230	1,01,945-0—6	170	126	28,144-9—7	77	104	73,800-6-11	83	14	7	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

S. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navibandar Munsiff Court Reg.	60	59	8,956-1—3	202	91	11,235-2—1	262	150	20,191-3—4	203	98	12,565-10—2	59	52	7,625-9—2	40	5	7	
Do.— S. C.	46	42	1,065-11—8	222	87	2,214-5—9	268	129	3,280-1—5	226	101	2,313-5—7	42	28	966-11-10	24	2	2	
Total...	106	101	10,021-12-11	424	178	13,449-7-10	530	279	23.471-4—9	429	199	14,878-15—9	101	80	8,592-5—0	64	7	9	
Grand total...	411	255	1,07,106-0--8	1159	803	1,22,034-8-4½	1570	1148	2,29,240-9—½	1315	691	93,686-0-6½	255	457	1,35,554-8—6	405	30	22	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work. Number and result of appeals in civil suits in 1912—13.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		closing balance.		Value of apeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed.		Decision amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year,	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							M. D.	M. D.	
Huzur Court.	1	6	22	38	23	44	17	41	6	3	8,922-13-4	17,678—3-2	6	21	4	14	4	0	0	1	3	5	3—1	2-21	Civil revisions disposed of by the Huzur Court:—
Sirnyayadhish Court Regular.	0	0	5	3	5	3	5	2	0	1	9,332-11-3	674—0-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2-18	0-11	Last year's balance 3 Admitted this year 23 26 Disposed of during the year 25 Balance 1
Second appeal regular appeal.	13	16	20	31	33	47	17	40	16	7	8,586—0-0	8,828-14-6	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	16	*37	5-11	3—1	*35 Transferred to Huzur Court 2 compromised.
Nyayadhish Court.	5	16	50	68	55	84	39	75	16	9	9,837-11-1	23,318—7-0	20	47	9	10	7	9	1	7	2	2	3-23	3-23	
Total...	19	38	97	140	116	178	78	158	38	20	36,679—3-8	50,499—8-8	27	69	13	26	11	9	1	8	26	46			

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator,

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1912—13.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Porbandar.	1	39	205	259	244	24·1	23·7	43	5,961-2-2	7·6	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State during the year 1912–13.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar.	133	168	54	72	75	87	0	1	0	0	4	8	133	168	2,43,033—2–4	1,72,838—5–1	0	0	0	0	
Ranawao.	24	21	9	8	14	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	35	15,839–14–0	17,600—3–0	0	0	14	0	
Navibandar.	9	15	9	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	3,367—8–0	6,491—0–0	5	0	7	8	
Bagwadar.	18	22	18	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	29	2,725—0–0	9,684–15–3	0	1	13	5	
Total..	184	226	90	108	89	107	0	1	0	0	5	10	169	246	2,64,965—8–4	2,06,614—7–4	5	1	34	13	

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Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1912-13.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
Mortages.	91	90,752	6	9	323	5	5		108	76,664	5	0	441	8	10		
Sale deeds.	89	161987	14	10	584	2	9		107	113079	5	1	500	3	7		
Wills.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	400	0	0	2	12	0		
Money bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous.	5	7,700	0	0	33	1	0		10	12,943	0	0	84	9	5		
Total.	185	260440	5	7	940	9	2		226	203086	10	1	1,029	1	10		
Deduct expenditure.																	
Net profit.																	

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Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1912—13.

Name.	Opening balance on 15th March 1912.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current year.	expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 15th March 1913.	Remark.
		Past.	Present		Past.	Present.		
Porbandar.	14,850–3–6	43211·8·0	31445-4-3	46295–7–9	52331·0·1	43049-11-0	3,245-12-9	

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Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain—fall in thcPorbandar State.

State.	April 1912.	May 1912.	June 1912.	July 1912.	August 1912.	September 1912.	October 1912.	November 1912.	December 1912.	January 1913.	February 1913.	March 1913.	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Porbandar.	0	0	2·96	18·20	3·73	0·35	0	0	0	0	0	0	25·24	4·72	21·75	
Ranawao.	0	0	3·78	17·34	5 13	0·75	0	0	0	0	0	0	27·00	4 13	22·53	
Bagwadar.	0	0	2·13	21·22	8·19	1·03	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.57	6·94	25·00	
Madhavpur.	0	0	5·32	18·15	2·59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26·06	7·03	24·55	
Total...	0	0	14·19	74·91	19·64	2·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	110·87	22·82	93·83	

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Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1912—13.

Article.	During March (past year.)			During March (present year.)			Remarks.
	Fr. 1. Re.	Mau.	She.	Fr. Re. 1.	Mau.	She.	
Wheat.		,,	18		,,	20	
Bajri.		,,	20		,,	21	
Juwar.		,,	22		,,	25	
Gram.		,,	17		,,	23	
Rice (Bhimdi)		,,	9		,,	10	
,, (Bengali)		,,	14		,,	13	
Tur Dal.		,,	11		,,	12	

VAJSURWALA.

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1912-13.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs.	Total.	
Buildings	49501-10-5	27121-13-11	76623- 8- 4	0	0	0	76623-8-4
Communication(roads)	44220-15-7	67762- 3- 1	111983- 2- 8	0	0	0	111983-2-8
Miscellaneous public improvements.	46963- 9-6	15837-15-11	62801- 9- 5	0	0	0	62801-9-5
Total.	140686-3-6	110722-0-11	251408- 4- 5	0	0	0	251408-4-5

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Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Porbandar State during the year 1912-13.

District.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remark.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes Male	Buffaloes Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Porbandar.	1912—13.	125	600	10	325	50	20	12	250	190	35	0	50	15	
Adwana		9,006	7,236	118	4,113	315	312	92	357	27207	3382	0	7	1504	
Ranawao.		6,580	5,974	231	6,188	132	201	43	255	26108	2074	0	5	1248	
Navibandar.		6,996	5,132	113	2,925	117	207	73	215	13620	2548	0	1	1227	
Total.		22,707	18,942	472	13551	614	740	220	1077	61125	8039	0	63	3994	

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Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1912–13.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Turi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Porbandar.	7	13000	8	3750	3	810	0	0	18	17,560	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX

Statement of Receiepts and Disbursements of the

Receipts.

Items.		Rupees.		
Opening Balance		7,59,682	6	10
I.	Land Revenue	4,34,318	9	9
II.	Taxes on Non-agriculturists	7,000	1	3
III.	Sayer	1,29,594	0	9
IV.	Law and Justice...	17,619	12	6
V.	Gardens and Forests	16,051	12	4
VI.	Education.	2,439	11	0
VII.	Printing Press	481	3	0
VIII.	Miscellaneous	2,23,544	4	1
IX.	Interest	41,515	2	7
X.	Railway	2,92,500	6	7
XI.	Police.	150	11	2
XII.	Jail	2,712	4	2
XIII.	Deposits	3,56,987	1	4
XIV.	Advances, Takavi and Loan	5,29,814	7	4
	Total Rs. ...	26,54,729	7	10
	Grand total with Balance ...	28,14,411	14	8

No. XXII.

Porbandar State for the year

Disbursements.			
Items.	Rupees.		
I. General Administration and finance...	49,815	12	9
II. Revenue Department	53,464	3	10
III. Sea Customs	50,043	14	3
IV. Stamps, Salt, Opium &c.	1,041	9	8
V. Law and Justice	18,251	5	2
VI. Jail	5,931	2	7
VII. Police	83,849	10	5
VIII. Political	63,301	2	3
IX. Bardashi Khata...	5,176	14	0
X. Education	32,723	11	8
XI. Printing Press	3,895	13	0
XII. Gardens, Forests and Stables	68,499	1	9
XIII. Agriculture	943	2	6
XIV. Public works	2,05,307	3	9
XV. Palace	77,714	6	6
XVI. Ceremonial charges.	6,314	11	11
XVII. Allowances	15,386	8	3
XVIII. Desai Nanji Gokalji & Sheth Zavershah Harjivan Library... ...	0	0	0
XIX. Travellers Bungalows &c.	2,984	5	8
XX. Municipality	57	11	10
XXI. Medical Department	20,265	6	5
XXII. Surveys	1,953	10	2
XXIII. Miscellaneous	16,393	8	5
XXIII. (A)Famine Relief.	1,16,656	0	1
XXIV. Debts Refunds and write-off	14,846	10	7
XXV. Railway	75,323	1	11
XXVI. Deposits	3,74,498	10	1
XXVII. Advances Takavi & Loan...	4,62,340	9	5
Total Rs....	18,26,980	0	10
Balance at the end of the year :—	9,87,431	13	10
Grand total with balance Rs....	28,14,411	14	8

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1912–13.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expen-diture.	Daily aver-age.		Remark
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment		In-door.	Out-door	
Porbandar Hospital.	20,987	535	471	8	25	31	17,133–1–3	1·4	57·5	
Madhavpur Dispensary.	4,631	0	0	0	0	0	789–10–0		12·4	
Ranawao Do.	7,716	0	0	0	0	0	617–14–9		21·1	
Bugwadar Do.	3,469	0	0	0	0	0	734–0–10		9·5	
Total...	36,803	535	471	8	25	31	Rs. 19274-10-10	1·4	99·15	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

1,9.

6,3

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1912—13.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Porbandar.	90837	2376	2353	0	23	2294	2647	353	0	26 53	25 90	25·62	29·14	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1912—13.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure. (in rupees.)			Remark.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Bhavsinhji High School	337	346	242·04	278·64	7756-10-2 *357-15-5	0 0	19135—2-8 * 10889-12-10	*These figures relate to the expenditure on repairs and extension to buildings.
35	45	Primary schoolforboys.	2,191	2,740	1,673·59	2,123·38		0	2402—11—7	
3	3	Primary schoolfor girls.	402	449	231·02	264·78		0	*916-2-7	
2	2	Partlyaided schoolfor boys								
		a Virji Kamdar.	87	85	67·80	80·82		0	48	
		a Ved shala.	20	20	20·00	10·00		0	112	
41	51		3,037	3,630	2,234·45	2,757·62	8,114-9-7	0	33521-13-8	

VAJSURWALA,

Senior Administrator.

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for the year 1913-14.

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Administration Report of the State of Porbandar for the year 1913-14.

CHAPTER I.

General and Politics.

Area.—642¼ square miles. *Population—90,837.*

Average Revenue—... ... ... Rs. 10,00,000.

Tribute to British Government...	*Rs.*	*21,202.*
Special payment (fixed in the year 1853 in commutation of a half share in the customs duties of the Port ceded to the British Government in 1809)	„	*15,000.*
Peshkashi to Baroda	„	*7,196.*
Zortalbi to Junagadh	„	*5,106.*
Total.....		*48,504.*

The figures of Tribute &c. have been inaccurately reported during the past few years. And this mistake has been now rectified.

The Minor Rana Sahib.

1. The Minor Rana Sahib now 12 years of age, continued his studies at the Raj-Kumar College, Rajkot, during the year under report, under the care of his Tutor Captain J. C. Tate. His health has been good and he has made satisfactory progress in his studies. At the beginning of the year he was in Class III but in November he was moved up into Class II-b and is reported to have done well in this class. He is a keen rider, and in the course of the year won for the second time the Junior Riding and Parade Cup. He shows signs of becoming a good Cricketer and Tennis player, and in the annual athletic sports at the College he succeeded in winning three first prizes.

He and his companions Kumar Vijaysinhji of Bhavnagar and Kumar Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar in Vankaner were taken on a visit to Mount Abu in October 1913. The Xmas Holidays were spent at home in Porbandar where the Minor Chief enjoyed a few days shooting, and also distributed the prizes at a local Regatta which was arranged on New year's day.

Debts of the late Rana Sahib.

2. Negotiations with the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia with a view to settling the largest of the claims against the late Rana Sahib continued during the year and have since come to a final and satisfactory termination. There is now only one more claim of any importance left for settlement.

Riots.

3. The ill-feeling engendered between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Porbandar by the Muharrum riots of December 1912 culminated in further rioting in the middle of

July 1913. The Agency were then appealed to for assistance and Lieutenant H. W. Bell, the Political Agent, Sorath Prant, came to Porbandar with a small party of the Agency Police and restored order.

4. The riots of the Muharrum 1912 and of July 1913 cost the State a matter of between twentyfive and thirty thousand rupees on account of the Special Magistrates and the Special Prosecutor engaged to deal with the trial of the offenders and the special party of the Agency Police who had to be engaged to restore order.

Local Politics.

5. No effort has been spared to foster better relations between the different communities. But progress is slow and difficult. The local Mehmons are split up into parties & factions which tend to friction and ill-feeling between the Mahomedans inter-se. A great many of these gentlemen have made money in Africa and have aquired advanced ideas and a spirit of independence which constitute important factors in local lities. Even more difficult is the attitude and general character and conduct of the sea-faring classes.—the Hindu Kharwas and Mahomedan Kabavalias. Ignorant & narrow, prone to quarrel at the slightest excuse, loyal to their Chief but spoilt by many years of leniency and general indulgence these sailors, essential as they are to the trade and traffic of the Port, are a constant menace to the peace of the Capital.

The riot trials continued to keep feelings tense and irritated until they finally terminated on the 25th March 1914. And labour difficulties at the works of the Indian Cement Co., have added to the general unrest. The year has been a most anxious one. But fortunately the Muharram of 1913 passed off without disturbance. And it may be hoped that all the trouble and expense and general dislocation of local trade & industry entailed by the recent riots may for a time at any rate exercise a duly deterrent influence.

6. An important settlement was effected in the course of the year between the Kharwas and the leading merchants of the town under which various disputed items relating to freight and labour charges on country craft were settled for a term of 5 years. The settlement was most difficult to effect. And the final agreement was mainly due to the valuable arbitration of the retired Port Superintedent Mr. Gulabrai C. Oza.

Distinguished visitors.

7. The year's visitors included.

(1) General Sir O'Moore Creagh G. C. B. A. D. C. Commander-in-Chief India and Lady Creagh.

(2) General W. E. Peyton C. V. O. and Mrs. Peyton.

(3) Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Adviser to the Bombay University.

(4) Noel Paton Esquire, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

(5) J. Sladen Esquire, I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. & Mrs. Sladen.

(6) Captain H. C. Kay, Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial service Cavalry.

(7) J. T. Turner Esquire, M. A., Acting Principal, Raj-Kumar College, with some of the Kumars of the College.

(8) K. S. Jilubha, Heir Apparent of Morvi.

(9) The Thakore Sahib of Chuda.

(10) H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

(11) Lieutenant H. W. Bell, Political Agent, Sorath.

(12) C. A. C. Morris Esquire, General Manager Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

(13) K. S. Bhojrajji, Heir Apparent of Gondal.

(14) H. Stanley Esquire, Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency.

(15) Darbar Sahib Bavavala of Wadia.

(16) K. S. Sampatrao Gaikwad of Baroda.

(17) M. Lea Esquire, Engineer Karachi Municipality.

Mr. Stanley's visit was, with the permission of the Agency, made the occasion for his valuable advice and assistance being rendered to the State in the matter of Police re-organisation and reform.

Political relations with other States.

8. The suit relating to the Surajven water dispute between this State and Junagadh is still pending in the Court of the Political Agent, Sorath. But it is hoped that it may not be necessary for the litigation to proceed.

As regards the Raval Miani Ghed minor repairs are required and have since been carried out. And more extensive repairs, and extensions to the Agency Engineer's scheme are under consideration.

In the Chauta Pati matter hearing of the appeal lodged by this State in the Court of the Agent to the Governor against the decision of the Political Agent, Sorath, continues postponed in the hope of an amicable settlement.

Personnel.

9. Changes in the personnel are shown in Appendix I. Azam Vajsurwala was Senior Administrator till 5–8–1913. Lieutenant Bell held the appointment from 6-8-1913 to 12-9-1913 and handed over charge of the office to me on 13–9–1913. Mr. Kalianrai Jetha Baxi continued as Junior Administrator till 17–11–1913 since which date I have been in sole charge of the Administration of the State. Mr. Abhechand Govindji Desai, B. A., LL. B., was appointed Huzur Assistant to the Administrator in December 1913. Mr. Narbheshanker J. Maru, SarNyayadhish resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Bhimji Vaijnath Joshi B. A., LL. B., in December 1913.

Mr. Clement M. Sykes, A. M. I. C. E., was appointed to the post of State Engineer vacated by Mr. Mahomed Latiffkhan who resigned in October 1913. Mr. Lalubhai Valabhram having resigned his appointment as Police Superintendent in July 1913 Mr. Edward Dias held the post till 6-10-1913 when Mr. D. S. Panthaki took over charge of that Office. Mr. Khodabhai Somabhai Desai, B. A., was placed in charge of the Huzur Office as Superintendent in November 1913. The appointment of Mr. C. W. Maidment of the Indian Preventive service as Port Superintendent and Chief Customs Officer was arranged in the course of the year. And he took charge of the appointment on the 1-4-1914. Kumar Rawatkhatcher of Jasdan resigned the appointment of Personal Assistant on the 30-9-1913 and the post remained vacant for the rest of the year.

Mr. Tribhovan K. Desai G. B. V. C., returned to the service of the State as Veterinary Officer on the 2-10-1013.

Period reported on.

10. Following past practice, this year's report and appendices deal with the period April 1913 to March 1914 with the exception of.

Excise—Chapter IV-Appendix XXI-August 1913 to July 1914.
Managed States. Chapter II. Para 19.
August 1912 to July 1913.

The actual financial and revenue year of the State has been ever since the first introduction of British Administration in 1887, from August to July. This is based on climatic and general physical conditions, under which land revenue realisations are not completed till July, and is thus generally the most convenient arrangement. To meet the requirements of this report the practice has been however for the figures of 8 months of one State year and of 4 months of another to be specially compiled. And this is not an altogether satisfactory arrangement. In regerd to excise the actual figures of the State year's farm upto July 1914 are quoted. And in regard to Managed Estates also the State year has been followed.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

Organisation

11. For purposes of revenue administration the State is divided into four divisions *viz* (1) The Town of Porbandar, (2) the Ranawao Mahal, (3) the Adwana Mahal, (4) the Navibandar Mahal. Each of these four divisions is in charge of a Mamlatdar of whom the town or city Mamlatdar works under the direct control of the Administrator and the Mamlatdars of the three Mahals under that of a Revenue

Commissioner. Each of the three Mahal Mamlatdars has one or two assistants designated "Tajvijdars", and about 8 subdivisional subordinates called "Tappedars".

The Mamlatdars of Porbandar, Ranawao and Adwana exercised the powers of a Second Class Magistrate during the year under report; there being a special Munsiff and First Class Magistrate for the Navibandar Mahal.

There are 101 villages and 14 hamlets or as they are called "nesses" in the State besides the town of Porbandar.

Method of assessment.

12. The prevailing system of collecting the land revenue is still the Bhagbatai or crop-share method. In addition to the crop-share a cash assessment known as a "acre vero" is levied in the case of State land at rates varying from 2 as. 6 pies to Rs. 1-4-0 per acre according to the quality of the land. The rate of the crop share ranges from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ in the case of unirrigated land and from 1/5 to 1/7 in the case of irrigated land for certain State lands situated in Mehr villages; and for land within the urban limits of Porbandar as well as for certain vegetable gardens of the villages of Chhaya and Khapt a lump sum is fixed as the assessment in lieu of the crop share for the sake of administrative convenience. In certain villages where the Bhagbatai system is in force, vighoti or cash assessment is levied on certain kinds of crops such as juvari, vegetables, tobacco, sugar cane, fodder, lucern, grass, carrots &c. Vighoti is also thus levied on the irrigated rice crop raised in the summer at the villages of Madhavpur and Pata

13. The Special Revenue Settlement Officer appointed last year for the purpose of further introducing the Vighoti or cash assessment system has surveyed and classified land in several villages of the Adwana Mahal and his operations are still in progress and for the present confined to that district.

Area under cultivation.

14. The area of land under cultivation is compared for the last three years in the subjoined table.

District.	Land under cultvation in acres.		
	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14
Ranawao.	61,758	61,115	61,623
Adwana.	1,05,618	1,042,32	1,07,262
Madhavpur.	50,505	54,927	55,105
Porbandar town.	260	264	296
Total...	2,181,41	2,20,538	2,24,286

There are 21,420 acres of land classed as cultivable which still remain waste owing to the comparatively inferior nature of the soil.

Alienation case.

15. There is only one Barkhali or alienation dispute remaining unsettled, *viz.* that relating to some land in the village of Ishwaria. The case is now proceeding in the court of the Sar Nyayadhish.

Tagavi.

16. Advances to cultivators in the shape of Tagavi for the purchase of bullocks etc. amounted to Rs. 870 during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 1,370 was also advanced for the purpose of sinking wells.

Irrigation.

The State is now well provided with wells and other facilities for raising irrigated crops. A scheme for a new Bund across a strimulet at Erda is under consideration.

Redemption of Mehr land.

17. The work of the redemption of Mehr Pasaita Lands mortgaged to money-lenders is not yet quite completed.

Land Revenue collection.

18. The total amount realised from collections under the head of Land Revenue during the year under report was Rs. 6,77,079 as against Rs. 4,35,114 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 2,41,965 on the previous year's famine affected receipts, and of Rs. 1,16,626 on the receipts of the year before that.

This large increase is accounted for not only by good collections in cash and kind but by the recovery of considerable outstandings.

Managed estates.

19. Two estates *viz.* the Rojhiwada Barots' Jhagir and the Vachhoda Bhayats' estates were under management during the year under report on account of indebtedness. The former attachment is also due to a dispute regarding heirship. The income of the former was Rs. 2,656 and that of the latter Rs. 365 for the financial year ending 31st July 1913. The amounts of debt to be liquidated are Rs. 17,966 and Rs. 1,349 respectively.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(*A*) *Legislation.*

20. A list of the laws in force in this State is given in appendix II. No new legislative measure was introduced during the year under report.

(B) Military Force.

21. The State maintains no Military Force. A remnant of the old Sirbandi consisting of 18 Arabs, 1 Bawa and 1 Mahomedan is employed in guarding the palace and the residences of the Ranees.

(C) Police.

Strength of Police.

22. The strength of the Police was 480 at the end of the year under review as against 429 last year, and consisted of 435 foot and 45 mounted police.

The foot police is composed of 14 superior officers, 78 head constables, 335 constables and 8 recruit boys, and the mounted force consists of 2 superior officers, 3 petty officers, 35 Sowars and 5 camel Sowars.

The number of vacancies at the end of the year was 21 as against 40 in the preceding year.

Equipment.

23. The Mounted Police are provided with swords and breech-loading carbines and half the force still retain lances for ceremonial occasions.

The Foot Police are provided with muzzle-loading and breech-loading muskets and bayonets and the unarmed branch with batons. The muzzle-loading weapons are very old and for the most part worse than useless.

Artillery.

24. There are 6 serviceable guns which are used only for purposes of firing salutes. The gunners were inefficient and have been replaced by new recruits who have been given the necessary training for this work.

Race.

25. The proportion in which different communities are represented in the force is given in the following statement:—

Hindus	283
Mahomedans	174
Parsis	2

Police School.

26. 144 of the men are reported to be literate. There were no facilities for the large number of illiterate men to learn how to read and write. A school was, therefore, opened for their benefit during the year under report, and it is now attended by men off duty.

Physical training.

27. Existing arrangements for the physical training of the force being inadequate it is in contemplation to provide a properly equipped gymnasium for the purpose.

28. The absence of proper lines for the unarmed branch of the police doing duty in the town was a serious shortcoming and a material hindrance to proper discipline. New lines are now being built in the town to meet this want of accommodation, and when they are completed this city force as well as the men of the armed branch stationed at head quarters will be all of them properly housed. There were only two Police Chowkis in the town last year, one Pucca stone built and the other a wooden structure. During the year under review seven more Pucca Chowkis have been built in important positions in the town.

Buildings

29. There were as many as 270 offences against discipline during the year for which the men of the force were punished departmentally, 11 men having been dismissed, 20 degraded, 161 fined and 78 given extra drill. None was convicted judicially. The discipline of the force has thus been far from satisfactory. But there are now signs of improvement, and it is hoped that with a more regular course of training at head quarters, with all the men properly housed together, with better handling by their officers, with somewhat better pay and better prospects, and lastly by a more reasonable and regular system of relief from constant duty a further improvement will be soon brought about.

Discipline.

30. The cost of maintaining the force during the year amounted to Rs 66,722 as against 60,931 in the previous year. The increase of Rs 5,791 is mainly due to the increase in the number, and also to an increase in the rates of pay of the force. As the force was constituted at the beginning of the year there was very little flow of promotion amongst the rank and file. It has now been re-organised with a view to securing efficiency by a necessary increase of the strength and a better apportionment of the different grades.

Cost.

31. The ratio of Police actually employed to population was 1 to 198 people and to area 1 to 1.39 square miles.

Ratio to population & area.

32. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 454 including 99 against local rules as against *456 including 50 against local rules in the foregoing year.

Offences.

---

*Note:—There is an apparent discrepancy between the figure of offences for the preceding year as given here and as shown in the Administration Report for 1912-13. The reason is that last year 85 offences which were falsely reported, or non-cognizable or compounded were excluded from the number reported, whereas this year they are included in it. Thus last year there were—

321 mentioned in para 34 of the Administration report
50 " " para 36 "
85 Omitted.

377 of these offences were actually dealt with by the Police, the rest having been struck off as falsely reported or noncognizable. Out of the 377 true offences 295 were detected and 82 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 295 cases which were detected and sent up for trial, 191 or 64.7 percent ended in conviction, 72 were compounded or classed as false, 15 were dismissed as not proved, and 17 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

Arrests.

33. In connection with these offences 498 persons were arrested of whom 480 were sent up for trial with the result that 252 were convicted, 183 were acquitted or discharged and 45 awaited trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions shows an improvement over that of the preceding year. Further details relating to offences and arrests will be found in Appendix V.

Serious Offences.

34. Under "Serious Offences" the following were classed as true cases :—

1	of murder
3	of robbery
2	of riot
6	Total.

Value and recovery of stolen property.

35. The value of property stolen was Rs. 24,248 as against Rs. 12,529 in the previous year and that of property recovered Rs. 10,011 as against Rs. 3,804. The percentage of property recovered works out at 41·28 as against 30·36 in the preceding year.

Cattle lifting.

36. The total number of cattle thefts during the year was 9 Two of them were detected and ended in conviction. The rest were committed in villages bordering on Junagadh and Jamnagar limits.

Village Police.

37. The total strength of the Village Police is at present 247 made up of 87 Police Patels and 160 Chowkiats. The reorganisation and improvement of the Village Police of the State is now under consideration and may, it is hoped, render it possible to effect some reduction of the armed branch of the regular force which is now posted in various villages throughout the State.

General.

38. The year was one of heavy work for the police entailed by two riots, the Muharrum riot of the previous year and a recrudescence of the disturbance during the monsoon season of the year under report. The Muharrum of 1913 fortunately passed off without mischief but it was an occasion of grave anxiety and imposed a severe

strain upon both the morale and physique of the force to which they this year fully and zealously responded. The services of the force engaged were recognised by the grant of Bhata for the two most important days of the festival.

39. A less satisfactory feature of the year's report is the serious delay in securing the arrest of the outlaws who have undoubtedly found frequent shelter in the limits of this State during the year under review. No dacoities have been actually committed in Porbandar limits, but several subjects of the State have been concerned in offences committed elsewhere. And though some have been now arrested other still remain at large as a menace to the peace of the Province. Everything possible is being done to deal with the matter. And a Special Officer of the Agency Police has been engaged to further the efforts of the local force. The difficulties are considerable and include not only the difficult nature of the country in the Barda Hills and the difficult character of the Mehr Tribes who inhabit the affected locality. The sympathy of the neighbouring Waghers of Okha has also to be reckoned with. And the most serious difficulty of all is that of concerted action in the considerable number of different jurisdictions concerned. A redeeming feature is that at least there has been no fresh offence since 16-3-14.

(*D*) *Criminal Justice.*

Criminal Courts.

(40) The Number and constitution of the criminal courts of the State continued the same as in the previous year. They were 6 as follows :—

1. Court of the SarNyayadhish, District Magistrate and Sessions Judge.
2. First Class Magistrates' Courts :—
   one at Porbandar and the other in the Navibandar Mahal.
3. Second Class Magistrates' Courts at Porbandar, Ranawao, and Adwana.
   The 2nd Class Magistrate's Court at Porbandar has been closed since the end of the year and the Mamlatdar's judicial functions transferred to the First Class Magistrate.

Original work.

41. The work done in these courts is shown in Appendix VIII. The number of cases reported during the year was 994 as against 1,013 in the foregoing year and the number of persons subjected to trial 1,347 as against 1,284. Of the 1,347 persons tried 936 were acquitted or discharged, 340 were convicted, 2 died and 69 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

20 accused persons were committed to the Sessions Court in the year under report of whom 9 were convicted, 5 acquitted and 6 were under trial at the close of the year.

Appellate work.

42. There are two Courts of Criminal appeal in the State *viz.*, the Sar-Nyayadhish's Court to which appeals lie from the decisions of the Magistrates' Courts and the Huzur Court which hears appeals against the judgments of the SarNyayadhish Court. The total number of appeals presented in these two Courts was 75 of which 10 were entered in the Huzur Court and 65 in the SarNyayadhish's Court, the total in the preceding year being 60. Sentences were confirmed in 42 cases, modified in 8 cases, and reversed in 22 cases while further inquiry was ordered in 2 cases. One application was rejected. Besides these appeals the SarNyayadhish's Court entertained 12 appeals for revision and disposed of them all during the year.

(*E*) *Civil Justice.*

Suits disposed of.

43. The number and constitution of the Civil Courts also continued the same as in the previous year. There was a balance of 177 suits at the commencement of the year and 1,266 were filed during the year, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 142 and 1,046 respectively. The total number of suits on the files was, therefore, 1,443, of which 1,278 were disposed of during the year as against 1,011 in the foregoing year, the balance left at the close of the year being 165. The total value of suits filed in the courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 1,76,784 as against Rs. 1,29,119, and that of suits disposed of Rs. 1,39,755 as against Rs. 1,22,021. Of the 1,266 suits before the courts, 37 related to landed property, 1,176 to money transactions and 53 to other rights, as against 33,977 and 36 respectively, in the preceding year (Appendix X).

Execution of decrees.

44. The number of applications for execution of decrees increased from 893 to 1726. Adding to them the balance of the previous year, the total came to 2,183 of which 1,415 were disposed of leaving a closing balance of 768 (Appendix XI.)

Civil Appeals.

45. The year opened with a balance of 20 appeals, and 85 new appeals were filed during the year bringing the total to 105 out of which 94 were disposed of leaving 11 in arrears. The appeals instituted during the year were valued at Rs. 29,572 (Appendix XII.)

(F) Extradition.

46. During the year 13 persons were delivered over by the State to other States, and 10 to this State by other States, as against 16 and 7 respectively last year; all the extraditions being effected through the Agency.

(*G*) *Prisons.*

47. There were 43 convicts in the Jail at the commencement of the year and 208 were admitted during the year under report making a total of 251 as against 244 last year. 193 were released during the year and 58 were still undergoing confinement at its close.

The daily average number of convicts was 30·03 as agaist 23. 7 last year.

The prisoners enjoyed very good health during the year with the exception of one who developed consumption and was consequently released as a matter of grace before the expiry of his sentence.

There was no case of serious breach of discipline.

The prisoners were employed as usual in garden work and in the workshop.

The total cost of the Jail exclusive of the expenditure on account of the Jail guards was Rs. 6,088 as against Rs. 5,961 in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining each prisoner was Rs. 49-14-11 exclusive of establishment charges and Rs. 126-13-3 including those charges.

(H) Registration and Stamps.

48. The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 260 as against 226 in 1912-13 and there were 13 left pending enquiry at the close of the previous year. Of this total, 255 documents of the value of Rs. 2,62,063 were registered as compared with 246 of the value of Rs. 2,06,614 (Appendix XIV).

The registration fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,323 as against Rs. 1,029 in the preceding year (Appendix XV.)

(I) *Municipal Administration.*

49. The constitution of the Porbandar Municipality was slightly modified in January 1914. The General Committee under the revised rules is composed of the Administrator as the ex-officio President, the Huzur Assistant to the Administrator as the Vice President, five official members, and nine un-official members. The Managing Committee is composed of the State Engineer as the ex-officio Chairman, the Chief Medical Officer as an ex-officio member and four other members of the General Committee one official and three un-official serving in rotation.

50. The chief sources of the income of the Municipality are Octroi duty on Ghee and other commodities brought into the Town, the rent of the stalls in the Municipal markets, the fees levied on the skins of dead cattle, and a

wheel tax. The total receipts from all sources advanced from Rs. 31,445 in 1912-13 to Rs. 46,256 in the year under review while the expenditure receded from Rs. 43,049 to Rs. 34,170. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 15,332 as compared with Rs. 3,245 at the end of the preceding year.

51. Town improvement is now receiving serious attention. And It has been decided that a regular scheme of improving one street or quarter at a time is preferrable to continuing the piecemeal and haphazard improvements rendered possible in the course of renewal or transfer of title-deeds and the occasional re-building operations of individual citizens.

The road leading from the west gate of the Maneck Chowk to the Bunder was the first to claim the attention of the Special Town Improvement Committee under this new plan of working: but this has since been abandoned in favour of the more pressing necessity of opening out the Kharwa quarters near the Bunder. A revision of the local rules for Town Improvement is required and is under consideration.

52. The water supply of the town has been restored to the direct control of the State Engineer since the 11th December 1913 and the supply is now more adequate and more regular.

53. The question of improving the lighting the streets is receiving consideration, and experiments with an improved type of lamp have been undertaken.

54. The town drainage is incomplete and entirely inadequate. A regular level survey of the town is now being carried out with a view to an improved and more adequate system.

55. A revision of the rules and bye-laws of the Municipality is being undertaken by a select committee, as well as a revision of Municipal limits and of the existing methods of Municipal taxation.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*A*) *Weather and Crops.*

56. The conditions of soil and climate in the State require from 20 to 25 inches of well distributed rainfall to ensure a prosperous season. During the year under report the maximum amount registered was 21·50 inches in the Adwana Mahal and the minimum 8·61 inches in the Navibandar Division. In the other two districts the amounts were 17·94 and 19·75. The monsoon began well and favoured a vigorous growth of the early crops but the subsequent dis-

tribution of the rainfall was such that the outturn of Kharif crops was only 10 annas in the rupee. The satisfactory rainfall of the last part of the season, produced very good and valuable crops of cotton and castor seed. The Navibandar Mahal chiefly depends on the floods of the rivers Bhadar and Ojat. In this area the inundations were propitious to the crops at the opening of the season but here also the outturn of Kharif crops was eventually disappointing. Here however also the Rabi crops proved a redeeming feature, and the alluvial tract of country known as the Ghed in this district yielded bumper winter crops, especially of cotton. The weather conditions were favourable to the winter crop of wheat all over the State and the outturn was satisfactory.

(*B*) *Agricultural Stock.*

57. The condition of agricultural stock was satisfactory during the year under report, there having been only a few sporadic cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle. The supply of fodder was sufficient in all parts of the State except the Navibandar Mahal where there was some deficiency attributable chiefly to the physical features of the district which is subject to heavy floods and in which the soil on the seaboard is rocky and sandy. The cultivators in this Mahal, however, obtained the supplies they required from the other Mahals of the State and the surrounding country.

58. The following comparative statement shows a marked increase in the number of all kinds of animals as well as in the number of ploughs and carts during the year under report:—

Kind of agricultural Stock.	1912–13.	1913–14.
Bullocks	22,707	25,810
Cows	18,942	22,177
Male Buffaloes	472	1,031
Female „	13,551	16,195
Horses...	614	671
Mares	740	823
Colts & Fillies	220	339
Asses	1,077	1,154
Sheep and Goats... ...	61,125	79,004
Ploughs	8,039	8,559
Carts	4,057	4,457

(*C*) *Wages and prices.*

59 Wages again ruled high during the year and there was a great demand for labour at the quarries, the Cement factory, and on public works etc. The

rates for unskilled labour ranged from 3 annas to 8 annas and for skilled labour from 10 annas to Rs. 1-6-0 a day.

60 Prices of food stuffs (Appendix XVIII) were slightly below those of the preceding year. Generally speaking prices were higher from December to the end of the year under report than during the preceding period of the year. The following table gives the limits within which the prices varied during the year.

Article.	Amount purchasable per rupee.			
	Maximum		Minimum	
	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers	Tolas.
Wheat.	24		17	
Bajri.	26		20	
Juwari.	40		25	
Gram.	24		20	
Rice (Bhimdi).	10		9	
Rice (Bengali).	16		12	
Tur Dal.	12		10	

(D) Forest and Gardens.

61. There are seven forest reserves in the State.

The growth of grass was not so satisfactory as in the preceding year owing to less favourable distribution of the rainfall. There were, moreover, ten fires, six of which occurred along the railway line. The remaining four were probably due to the negligence of people tending cattle or of others passing through the forests. It has been decided to cut the grass along the railway line earlier in the year in future. And the necessity of more vigilance and of more stringent precautions has been duly impressed upon the forest department. The damage done by these fires is estimated at Rs 722 only.

The quantity of grass collected during the year was 24,30,030 lbs. as against 28,88,300 lbs. in the foregoing year. The stock in reserve at the end of the year consisted of 4,17,820 lbs. the balance of the previous year's stock-and 17,71,635 lbs. of fresh stock, making a total of 21,89,455 lbs.

62. Of the State gardens the Rajwadi garden close to Porbandar deserves mention as full of fruit trees as well as of many ornamental trees and shrubs. This garden is a really pleasant place of recreation for the people of Porbandar outside the town. The Raj Mahel garden and two smaller gardens in the town *viz.* the Bhavsinhji Park and the Sultan Bag, which are maintained by the Porbandar Municipality, serve a similar purpose on a smaller scale. The mango plantation at

Khambhala is in good condition and a scheme of extension is under consideration. The cocoanut and casuarina plantations on the shore are not as flourishing as they ought to be and probably would be under more expert supervision. There is probably scope for considerable development of these plantations if only expert private enterprise could be enlisted.

The number of road side trees rose from 2,693 in the previous year to 3,014 in the year under review, 417 new trees having been planted and 99 trees having died during the year.

63. The total receipts from Forests and Gardens for the year amounted to Rs. 28,175 as against Rs. 28,263 in the previous year, the following being the details.

	Rs.
Grass	14,531
Wood and Bamboo	7,346
Fruit	3,585
Other produce	1,354
Miscellaneous Revenue ...	1,359
Total ...	28,175

The expenditure advanced from Rs. 31,629 to Rs. 32,033. In regard to this apparent excess of expenditure over receipts it is to be observed that the sum of Rs. 3,835 being the price of 6,13,655 lbs. of grass consumed by State animals remained to be recovered at the end of the year. Further the value of the stock of grass held in reserve, is estimated at Rs. 9,841.

(*E*) *Trade.*

64. Porbandar itself is the chief port of the State. And the three villages of Navibandar, Madhavpur and Miyani on the sea coast now return seaborne trade on a comparatively small scale. A fourth village Visavada is now a port only in name, with no trade at all to boast of.

65. The following table compares the value of the imports and exports of the year under report with the figures of the preceding year :—

Heads.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.	39,54,329	41,47,070	1,92,741
Exports.	59,14,558	69,04,761	9,90,203

The rise in the value of imports is chiefly due to increase under the heads, cloth, metal, timber, sugar, sugarcandy, oil ground nuts, coir rope,

coccanuts, dates, cotton yarn and silver. Imports of rice, grain, molasses and betelnuts have declined. In the export trade the increase is specially noticeable In respect of grain, ghee and stone, while there is a falling off under cotton, hides and wool.

The trade of Navibandar improved during the year under review; the imports having advanced by Rs. 8,306 and the exports by Rs. 20,712. The Navibandar sandbar continued partially reopened during the year.

The trade of Madhavpur also improved to the extent of Rs. 26,840 in imports and Rs. 44,313 in exports.

66. The trade of this small port as also that of Navibandar are adversely affected by the unfriendly fiscal policy of the neighbouring State of Junagadh. The same cause with the added aggravation of a deliberately neglected trunk road similarly affects old trade relations between Porbandar and the considerable Junagadh village of Kutiana.

Miani, the small port on the northern boundary of the State, suffers from the duty levied by the Nawanagar State on imports passing through Gandhvi on the opposite side of the Miani creek. This small port records no imports during the year under report and returns a decrease of Rs. 1,658-8-0 in exports.

67. The subjoined table compares the customs receipts for the years 1912–13 and 1913–14.

Port.	Import duties.		Export duties.		Other receipts.		Total.	
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Porbandar.	37,220	41,351	19,526	43,374	25,468	33,707	82,214	1,18,432
Other ports.	375	631	218	732	226	218	819	1,581
Total.	37,595	41,982	19,744	44,106	25,694	33,925	83,033	1,20,013

The flourishing condition of trade is indicated by the actual value of imports and exports as well as by the amount of customs receipts.

(F) Industries.

68. There are four ginning factories in the State one of which was newly started during the year under report, and all of them have done satisfactory work as the cotton crop of the year was a good one. The number of bales pressed at the Cotton Press at Porbandar also increased from 700 in 1912-13 to 10,113 in the year under review.

(G) Quarries.

69. The quantity of Porbandar stone exported by sea increased from 42,469 tons in 1912–13 to 43,357 tons in 1913-14. The quantity exported by

rail beyond the limits of the State rose from 9,857 tons to 13,376 tons and consumption within the limits of the State rose from 2,37,902 maunds to 2,45,264 maunds. The quantity transported by carts also advanced from 206 cart loads (103) tons to 428 cart-loads (214 tons). The quantity of stone debris sent out from the quarries during the year was 1,240 wagons (7,440 tons) as against 838 wagons (5,028 tons) in the previous year.

With a view to promote the removal of the accumulated mass of debris which chokes up the old quarries and interferes with current quarrying operations both the royalty and the customs duty on this article have been recently abolished.

The amount realised from royalty on stone during the year was Rs. 92,614 as against Rs. 85,509 in the preceding year.

(II) Excise & Salt.

70. The revenue derived from Excise and Salt during the last two years is compared in the subjoined statement :—

Heads.	1912–13	1913–14	Difference
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Liquor.	13,000	3,500	–9,500
Ganja.	810	810	...
Opium.	3,750	2,625	–1,125
Salt.	1,350	1,350	...

The decrease under the first item "liquor" is mainly due to a temperance movement among the Kharwas who were formerly the chief consumers of this article, and that under "opium" to the change of system under which pass fees are now paid into the Treasury instead of being received by the opium farmer.

The figure entered in the statement represents only the income derived from the usual farm of the sale of opium. And to this should really be added the Pass fees realised by the State during the same period which amounted to Rs. 1,400. The State has also benefitted by the favourable rate of issue of opium from the Government Depot which has now been sanctioned.

(I) Public Works.

71. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs. 2,07,539 as against Rs. 2,64,248 in the previous year. The figure includes establishment charges as

Expenditure.

well as money spent on Works for the Cement Company as will be seen from the following details :—

	Rs.
1 Establishment	18,053
2 Works...	1,02,196
3 Repairs	60,703
4 Works for the Cement Co....	26,587
Total	2,07,539

Adding to this the charges for Telephone Maintenance (Rs. 3,725) and Electric Lights (Rs. 938) the total comes to Rs. 2,12,202.

New Works.

72. The amount spent on New Works was Rs. 1,02,196 as against Rs. 1,40,686 in the foregoing year and was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
1 Buildings...	48,580
2 Roads	6,727
3 Irrigation	13,652
4 Water works	16,511
5 Town improvement... ...	16,726
Total...	1,02.196

The chief items of expenditure on account of new buildings which cost Rs. 48,580 in the aggregate were :—

Porbandar Police Lines ... ...Rs.	5,646
—Do.—Chowki ... ... „	2,391
Ranawao Police Lines... ... ... „	2,226
Taluka School ... ... „	3,441
Bhojeshwar Plot School ... ... „	1,680
Additions to Porbandar Girls' school „	2,242
Additions to Madhavpur, Chhaya and Darbargadh branch schools ... „	3,054
Purchase of a Bungalow at Matheran„	8,000
The re-construction of one of the old Gates of the Maneck Chowk in the middle of the town of Porbanbar „	3,769
Bandsmen's quarters... ... ... „	3,332
New stables, coach house & compound wall in the Paddock at Travda... „	2,538

Of the new roads the Khareda Bund and the Ratia Road which cost Rs. 3,924 and Rs. 2,153 respectively are the only roads worth mentioning.

Under the head "Irrigation Works" the greater part of the expenditure was absorbed by the Torania Canal (Rs. 6,096) the Minsar Bund (Rs. 4,116) and the Ranawao River Bund *i. e.*, the Holda Shutter Weir (Rs. 1,288).

As regards the water works two new wind mills were erected at a cost of Rs. 16,511 on a new well near the old Jubilee well to augment the water supply of the town of Porbandar.

A grant of Rs. 16,726 was allotted to Town Improvement and was to a great extent utilized in the payment of compensation for buildings acquired for the purpose and to some extent in meeting the cost of demolition &c.

Repairs.

73. The total cost on account of repairs amounted to Rs. 60,703 as against Rs. 1,10,722 in the preceding year, the amounts spent under the principal heads being Rs. 31,575 for Building Repairs, Rs. 24,008 for Road Repairs, Rs. 5,120 for irrigation works &c.

Repairs to Officer's Quarters, Public Offices, School Houses and the Darbargadh involves the greater portion of the cost on account of the first of these three items. As regards the second item the expenditure was chiefly incurred in repairs to the main arteries of communication in the State. The third item comprises charges in connection with the Bhadar Work gate and weir and miscellaneous bunds.

(*J*) *Railway.*

74. The length of the Gondal-Porbandar Railway owned jointly by this State and Gondal is 143 miles, and the lengths of the Ranawao Quarry Line and the Porbandar Dock Estate Line which are the exclusive property of this State, are 3·70 miles and 1·55 miles respectively.

The amount invested by this State as its share of the capital of the Gondal Porbandar Railway upto the end of the year under report was Rs. 21,89,905. The net earnings allotted to Porbandar during the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,607 as against Rs. 1,38,414. These figures are exclusive of the net earnings of the two small lines mentioned above which amounted to Rs. 27,092 as against Rs. 23,013.

(*K*) *Post Office.*

75. There are two combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the State, one at Porbandar and the other at Madhavpur, besides ten post offices of which one is a sub-post office at Ranawao and nine are branch post offices at smaller villages. The office at Madhavpur was formerly a branch office and was converted into a sub-office combined with a telegraph office during the year under review. A branch office at the village of Modhwada was newly opened during the year.

The addition of a telegraph office to the post office at the important village of Ranawao is now under consideration.

(*l*) *General condition of the people.*

76. The general condition of the people was good during the year. The season was on the whole a favourable one ; both trade and agriculture flourished ; and there was a great demand for labour and wages ruled high.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

77. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 9,87,431 as detailed below :—

In the State Treasury	Rs.1,16,660
In the Bank of Bombay... ...	„ 41,533
In the Bank of Bombay Rajkot Branch	„ 48,462
In the National Bank of India	„ 29,148
In Government Promissory Notes	„ 6,47,328
Other Bonds and Shares ...	„ 1,04,300
Total	9,87,431

The actual receipts from all sources aggregated Rs. 14,37,259 and the actual expenditure Rs. 9,30,290 the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 9,50,928 and Rs. 9,90,141. These figures are exclusive of the amounts of deposits and advances which are mere floating items of adjustment. The savings amounted to Rs. 5,06,969 out of which Rs. 2,96,055 were invested in Government Promissary Notes and other securities. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 13,19,779, the particulars of which are given in the subjoined statement :—

In the State Treasury	Rs. 1,12,916
In the Bank of Bombay...	„ 17,724
In the Bank of Bombay Rajkot Branch	„ 2,476
In the National Bank of India... ...	„ 77,798
In Government Promissory Notes ...	„ 9,60,540
Other Bonds and Shares	„ 1,48,325
Total	13,19,779

CHAPTER VI

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

(*A*) *Vital Statistics.*

78. The number of births rose from 2,353 to 2,799 and the number of

deaths declined from 2,647 to 2,016. The birth rate per mille was 30.81 as against 25.90 in the preceding year; and the death rate was 22.19 as against 29.14.

(B) Medical Relief.

79. There are four institutions maintained by the State, *viz* the Hospital at Porbandar and dispensaries at Ranawao, Madhavpur and Bagwadar. It is proposed to open a fourth dispensary in the State dharmashala at the big village of Kandorna which is situated at a distance of 9 miles from Ranawao on the old trunk road to Rajkot. For the benefit of the large number of labourers working at the Adityana quarries it has been now arranged for the Assistant Medical Officer at Ranawao to visit the quarries twice a week during the more unhealthy months of the year.

Institutions.

80. The number of outdoor patients treated during the year was 35,559 as against 36,803 in the previous year and the number of indoor patients 552 as against 535. Other details will be found in Appendix XXIII.

Number of patients.

81. The chief prevailing diseases during the year were eye diseases, diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems, skin diseases and malaria.

Prevaling disease.

82. Plague appeared in the town on the 26th march 1914 and still continues. The first cases occurred as usual in the Kharwa quarter near the Bunder. And it seems probable that these frequent visitations owe their origin to infected merchandise imported by sea from Bombay. This year there was an abnormally large import of cotton seeds.

83. The number of major operations performed during the year was 189 as against 113 and the number of minor operations 787 as against 769.

Operations.

84. The total expenditure incurred on medical relief was Rs. 18,868 as compared to Rs. 19,274 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

85. The extension of the Porbandar Hospital, the construction at Porbandar of a separate Cottage Hospital for women, and the addition of a small inpatient ward at Ranawao are now contemplated.

Buildings.

(C) Sanitation.

86. During the year under report 1,557 passengers and 89 crew of 14 vessels which left the Port of Porbandar for Ports out of India were examined and their bedding, clothing &c. were disinfected. The arrangements which exist

at this Port for such purposes are attended to personally by the Chief Medical Officer and meet all requirements.

The sanitation of the town and more particularly the drainage still leave much to be desired.

(*D*) *Vaccination.*

87. Primary Vaccinations numbered 3,462 and revaccinations 96 as against 3,058 and 54 respectively in the previous year. The system of vaccinating children with glycerinated lymph is continued and gives satisfactory results.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Number of Schools and pupils.

88. Two new primary schools were opened at the villages of Shingda and Amardad during the year and a special Police School has also been opened at Porbandar. The total number of State Schools has thus risen from 49 to 52 and the number of pupils on the roll has advanced from 3,535 to 3,910 showing an increase of 375. The number of private schools fell from 12 to 11 and the number of pupils attending them rose by 384 from 699 to 1,083. The increase in the number of pupils attending private schools is due to the reopening of the Victoria Jubilee Madrasa at Porbandar and the decrease in the number of these schools is due to two of the local Koran schools having been closed. Most of the children who attended these Koran Schools now attend the Madrasa. The average daily attendance in the State Schools rose from 2,666.8 to 3,001.84. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the population of the State rose from 4.6 to 5.4.

School Building.

89. The building of a new school in the suburb of Porbandar known as the Bhojeshwar Plot was completed during the year under report. Extensions have been also carried out to the Porbandar Girls' School to meet the increasing requirements of that institution. The programme for the future includes new buildings for a Branch School at Porbandar, a Girls' School at Ranawao, and primary schools at Pata, Bokhira, and Vadvala and also extensions to the High School Building at Porbandar and to the school house at Kandorna.

Bhavsinhji High School.

90. The number of pupils on the roll at the Bhavsinhji High School was 363 as against 346 in the preceding year and the average daily attendance was 246.97 as against 278.64. Eleven students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination and were all successful.

The cadre of the High School was revised in August 1913 and the prospects of the teachers were considerably improved. With a view to improve

the teaching of Science a new post of Science Teacher has been created and it is now in contemplation to build and equip a good laboratory. It was also decided about the end of the year under review to start a literary society in connection with the Bhavsinhji High School as well as one in connection with the Gujarati Taluka School with suitable reading rooms provided with a few periodicals. Weekly lectures on elementary hygiene delivered by the Chief Medical Officer and one of his Assistants at the High School as well as at the Porbandar Taluka School were inaugurated during the year under report.

A New English Class.

91. Facilities were provided some three or four years ago for the teaching of English at the boys' schools at Ranawao and Madhavpur. These were extended to the school at Kandorna in February 1914.

Girls' Schools.

92. There are three Girls' Schools maintained by the State, at Porbandar, Ranawao and Madhavpur. The total number of Girls attending them rose from 449 to 550. Several of the boys' schools at other villages are attended by little girls and the total number of such Girls was 150 as against 169 in the previous year. The Head Mistresses of the three Girls' Schools are qualified teachers who have gone through the full three years' course at the Barton Female Training Collage. The opening of another Girl School at Khambhodar in the Adawana Mahal is now proposed.

Drawing.

93. An experienced teacher is engaged to teach drawing at the High School and the two large Gujarati schools at Porbandar, and there is a special class at the High School where students are prepared by him for the examinations in drawing held by the Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Two students from this class appeared for the Third Grade *i. e.*, the highest examination and both were successful, 2 appeared for the 2nd Grade and they also were successful, and 4 appeared for the First Grade and all passed.

School excursions.

94. A system of school excursions was introduced eight or nine years ago but has hitherto received insufficient attention. A new programme was drawn up in February 1914 and the system has been reorganised.

Training of primary teachers.

95. The supply of trained teachers turned out by the Male Training Collage at Rajkot is inadequate to satisfy the demands of the Educational Departments of the different states in Kathiawar. During the year under report six posts were offered by this State for selection by scholars of that Collage but only one was accepted. With a view to meet in part the difficulty of securing trained

teachers, a scheme for opening normal classes at convenient centres is being considered.

Instruction in hygiene.

96. Instruction in elementary hygiene and in the simpler rules of rural sanitation was introduced into all the primary schools of the State in January 1914.

Sloyd.

97. It is in contemplation to open a class for manual training in the form of Sloyd at Porbandar and a teacher has been already engaged.

Moral Instruction.

98. Moral instruction is imparted in the HighSchool by the direct method through the medium of stories and illustrations as given in Professor Anandshanker's book which is specially adapted to the needs of Indian students. In the primary schools the subject is taught from the Gujarati readers in which there are many lessons which serve the purpose of this kind of instruction.

Physical Education.

99. Cricket, football, drill, and Indian games, all receive attention at the High School. And the first eleven of the High School was entered for the Hill Cricket Shield tournament. They won the match against the Mangrol High School in the first round but were defeated by the Junagadh team in the second round. A team of about a dozen boys of the High School was also sent to Rajkot to take part in the Lord Hardinge Athletic Challenge Cup competition inaugurated there by the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot. The team did not secure the trophy but 2 of the boys returned with a couple of small cups each. In the primary schools Indian games are played and drill is taught. It is under contemplation to now provide regular gymnasia for the schools at Porbandar and Ranawao.

Teachers' Association.

100. Teachers' Associations at Porbandar and at the central schools in the districts continue to hold periodical meetings and discuss professional subjects.

The Hostel.

101. In the Jethwa hostel situated in the Darbari Utara at Porbandar, there are at present 20 free and 4 paying boarders, and the expenditure during the year under report on account of this Hostel was Rs. 2,828. The construction of a separate building for this Hostel is under consideration.

Private Schools.

102. Of the private schools two are charitable institutions, *viz.* the Victoria Jubilee Madrasa and the Keshav School. Owing to past mal-administration terminating in litigation amongst the trustees and owing also to internal dissensions of long standing

amongst the local Mehmons who are chiefly concerned in the institution, the reopening of the Victoria Jubilee Madrasa at Porbandar was a matter attended with considerable difficulties. These have been temporarily overcome by a State loan to finance the institution pending final settlement of its affairs.

In the meantime this important institution after having remained closed for several years is at last now once again doing useful and beneficial work for the Mahomedan community of Porbandar. It is already attended by 366 pupils. And a small local committee of management are with the zealous co-operation of the Principal, loyally seconding the endeavour to restore and revive this valuable private educational institution. The management has been fortunate in again securing the services of Mr. Burhanudin A. Uraizee as Principal.

103. The Keshav charitable school and Sheth Virji Kamdar's proprietary school, both teaching the lower primary standards, meet the requirements of the localities in which they are situated in the town of Porbandar.

104. At the important village of Ranawao there are unfortunately also acute differences between the local Mehmons which hinder the course of private Mahomedan education. Two rival bodies the Anjuman-al-Islam and the Akhvat-al-Islam keep these differences alive. And to the great discredit of the community there is a sum of about Rs. 10,000 which was collected so long ago as in 1906 still lying in deposit in the State Treasury pending a sufficient settlement of local differences to warrant the actual expenditure of the amount upon the establishment of a central Madrasa at that large village. These differences have now been so far settled as to decide that such a Madrasa shall be built as soon as sufficient further assistance and co-operation are ensured for its subsequent maintenance. And it is hoped that some further progress may be soon effected.

Expenditure.

105. The total Expenditure of the Educational department of the State was Rs. 31,389 as against Rs. 29,472 in the foregoing year. This amount does not include the expenditure on account of new buildings and repairs which was Rs. 11,881 as against Rs. 12,163 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER. VIII.

Miscellaneous.

(*A*) *The Paddock.*

106. There were 50 horses, 4 colts and fillies, and 5 mules in the State Paddock at the end of the year as against 46,7 and 6 respectively in the previous year.

The total number of mares served by the two stallions in the Paddock was 29 of which 8 belonged to the State and 21 to private owners.

The Veterinary Officer treated 439 animals at the dispensary in the Paddock as against 310 in the foregoing year.

Other animals in the Paddock numbered 30 including 1 female elephant, 25 bullocks, 2 malebuffaloes and 2 heifers. The return to service of Mr. Tribhovan K. Desai G. B. V. C., in the course of the year has tended to a much needed improvement in the condition of all the State animals, including the horses of the Mounted Police about half of which had to be cast and replaced in the course of the year.

(B) Printing Press.

107. Besides the Printing Press maintained by the State, there are two belonging to private individuals at Porbandar. The only publication in the State is the fortnightly State Gazette which is printed at the State Press.

(C) Libraries.

108. There are two libraries at Porbandar one of which being an adjunct to the Victoria Jubilee Madrasa was re-opened at the same time as the present institution during the year under report. The Chief Library of the Town is the "Desai Nanji Gokalji & Sheth Jhavershah Harjiwan Library"which is situated in the Victoria Commemoration HalI. There are also two small private libraries at Ranawao.

(D) Ambulance Work.

109. At a largely attended meeting of the people of Porbandar held in March 1914 a regular centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association was formally inaugurated, and a number of classes have since been opened for State Officials, the Police, and private citizens as well as school boys. The first meeting owed much of its success to the interesting address of Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta of Baroda, a well-known and ardent supporter of the cause, who was so good as to visit Porbandar for the purpose.

Conclusion.

110. The latter part of the year under report has been one of particularly hard work in the Huzur Office of the State to which heads of branches have done their best to respond. Mr. Khodabhai Somabhai Desai has rendered valuable assistance in the much needed improvement and reform. And the services of Mr. Hirachand Popatbhai in regard to railway and customs affairs have been also of particular value.

The most important improvement now required is the better arrangement and indexing of records, and the proper compilation of all the

more important rules and orders of the State, in the absence of which real efficiency and proper despatch are most difficult if not impossible of attainment.

A more reasonable degree of decentralisation is also a pressing requirement which is now receiving attention.

Valuable service is being rendered to the State by Mr. Nasarwanji Taimulji Dubash of the Accountant General's Office in framing a regular Account Code and generally reorganising the Treasury and Account branches of the Administration, as well as in disposing of serious arrears in the audit of the past few years accounts.

111. Other Officers and servants of the State have rendered loyal and valuable service, and thus contributed a most important share to the efficiency of the administration and the general welfare of the State.

Porbandar
30 *July 1914.*

F. DeB. HANCOK, MAJOR,
Administrator,
Porbandar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1913-14.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Azam Vajsurwala.	Senior Administrator.	1-4-13	5-8-13	
Lieutenant H W. BELL.	Do.	6-8-13	12-9-13	
MAJOR F. DeB. HANCOCK.	Administrator.	13-9-13	31-3-14	
Kalianrai Jetha Baxi Esquire	Junior Administrator.	1-4-13	17-11-13	
Abhechand Govindji Desai Esquire B.A., L. L. B.	Huzur Assistant to the Administrator.	5-12-13	31-3-14	
Narbheshanker Jiwanram Maru Esquire High Court Pleader.	Sir Nyayadhish.	1-4-13	30-11-13	
Bhimji Vaijnath Joshi Esquire B A., L. L.B.	Do.	1-12-13	31-3-14	
K. S. Balsinhji Jalamsinhji.	Revenue Commissioner.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Dr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas L. M. & S.	Chief medical Officer.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Mahomed Latiffkhan Esquire.	State Engineer.	1-4-13	10-10-13	
Clement M. Sykes Esquire A. M. I. C. E.	Do.	11-10-13	31-3-14	
Lalubhai Valabhram Esquire.	Superintendent of Police.	1-4-13	16-7-13	
Edward Dias Esquire	Do.	17-7-13	6-10-13	
D. S. Panthaki Esquire.	Do.	7-10-13	31-3-14	
Vanechand Jheverchand Modi Esquire B.A., L. L. B. Bar-at-law.	Nyayadhish.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Hirjibhai Framji Marker Esquire B. A.	Educational Inspector.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Khodabhai Somabhai Desai Esquire B. A.	Superintendent Huzur Office.	31-10-13	31-3-14	
Laxmidas Karamchand Ghandhi Esquire.	Chief Account and Audit Officer.	1-4-13	9-3-14	
K. S. Ravatkhachar.	Personal Assistant in charge Travda.	9-4-13	30-9-13	
Tribhovandas Keshavlal Desai Esquire.	Veterinary Officer.	2-10-13	31-3-14	
Jaikrishna Indraji Esquire.	Forest Superintendent.	1-4-13	12-2-14	
D. P. Bhoseker Esquire.	Assistant Engineer.	1-4-13	28-2-14	
Harjiwan G. Ved Esquire.		1-3-14	31-3-14	
Girdharlal Keshavlal Esquire.	Treasury Officer.	1-4-13	28-2-14	
Chhaganlal R. Patel Esquire.		1-3-14	31-3-14	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR.
Administrator.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Porbandar State 1913—14.

Description.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
New Civil Procedure Code	Yes	No.	
Criminal Pro. Code.	,,	,,	
Penal Code.	,,	,,	
Contract Act.	,,	,,	
Evidence Act.	,,	,,	
Oaths Act.	,,	,,	
Majority Act.	,,	,,	
Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
Specific relief Act,	,,	,,	
Guardian and wards Act.	,,	,,	
Succession certificate Act.	,,	,,	
Administration of Estates. Regulation.	,,	,,	
Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
District Police Act.	,,	,,	
Explosive Act.	,,	,,	
Cáste question Act.	,,	,,	
Trust Act.	,,	,,	
Agency Limitation Act.	No.	,,	
Court fee Act.	,,	,,	
Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
Registration Act.	,,	,,	
Revenue Act.	,,	,,	
Insolvency Act.	Yes	,,	
Conveyance Rules.	,,	,,	
Civil prisone's Rules.	,,	,,	
Petroleum Act.	,,	,,	
Port clearance Rules for ports out of India.	,,	,,	
Rules for the prevention of the importation of Jiggar.	,,	,,	
Rules to regulate religious sanstbas in Porbandar.	No.	,,	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR.
Administrator.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1913-14.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Body Guards.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	In the past years returns figures seem to have been supplied. But since there is no military force, this year's return is blank.
(Mounted Police siledary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artilery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantary (Police)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of Police for the year 1913–14.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent.*	1	250	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*Free Quarters& Travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulation.
Police Inspector.	1	100+15+10	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief Constables 1st grade.	2	50+10+5									
Do. 2nd Do.	2	45+10+5	3660	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	
Do. 3rd Do.	1	40+10+5									
Jemadars 1st grade.	2	35+3									
Do. 2nd Do. & 3rd Do.	2 & 3	30+32+5+3	2712	0	1	0	1	2	6	0	
Havildars 1st & 2nd Do.	10 + 17	16,15	4,980	0	11	0	1	4	26	0	
Naiks 1st Class.	21	14	7,848	0	24	0	5	2	26	0	
Do. 2nd Do.	30	12									
1st Class Police.	73	11	39,216	9	143	0	4	21	61	67	
2nd Do. Do. & 3rd Do.	107; 155	10, 9									
Recruit Boys.	8	4	384	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Pagi10;village Police21; village Patels15.	10·21·15	10–9–8 8 & 7 7 & 6	4,056	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	
Total.	481		67,356	11	181	0	11	29	144	67	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1913—14.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4&5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbandar.	321	454	471	498	445	480	168	252	134	183	35·67	50·60	37·75	52·5	45 under trial.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbandar State during the year 1913–14.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porbandar.	12,529-6-8.	24,248-8-4.	3,804-1-7.	10,011-1-7.	30·36.	41·28.	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR
Administrator.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar State during the year 1913—14.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.												Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial persons.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	Do. case.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Chapter V. Abetment.	0	11	11	2	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter VIII. Offences against public tranquility	0	58	58	5	19	303	34	0	6	0	11	17	0	34	253	0	1	1	3	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	
Chapter IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	1	60	61	1	54	64	41	0	1	0	0	40	0	41	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	
Chapter X. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	0	2	2	14	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	1	5	6	7	5	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XIV. Offences relating to public health & safety	0	4	4	2	4	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XV. Offences relating to religion.	0	2	2	1	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting the human body-murder ...	0	1	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial persons.	Do. case.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Abortion	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit suicide	0	2	2	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Voluntarily causing hurt	9	212	221	108	57	133	14	0	1	3	6	4	0	14	118	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	**0**	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	0	10	10	11	6	15	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life ...	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongful confinement...	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongfully restraining any person	0	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assault	1	37	38	23	9	16	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kidnapping	0	3	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XVII Theft	0	50	50	60	44	65	51	2	17	0	0	32	0	51	10	0	0	13	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	
Theft in dwelling etc. ...	2	30	32	44	30	43	28	2	17	1	6	2	0	28	14	0	0	12	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	1	5	6	1	4	6	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property	0	5	5	10	5	6	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal breach of trust	0	9	9	6	8	9	7	1	0	1	3	2	0	7	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	0	11	11	4	6	9	6	0	1	0	0	5	0	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assisting in concealment of stolen property ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cheating	1	1	2	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1913—14.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.						Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
	Past. year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought into trial in.					Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	on. summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Magistrate.	203	221	129	196	85	22	3	0	247	435	333	17	50	9	1	25	
S. C. Magistrate Porbandar.	307	393	10	122	241	43	5	0	398	421	85	187	134	0	0	15	
Third Class Magistrate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	219	136	4	76	55	20	2	0	290	157	64	10	83	0	0	0	
Ranawao S. C. Magistrate.	103	125	9	53	64	20	0	0	149	146	18	61	54	0	0	13	
Navibandar S. C. Magistrate.	181	119	16	33	77	62	0	0	200	188	144	2	19	6	1	16	
Total...	1,013	994	168	480	522	167	10	0	1,284	1,347	644	277	340	15	2	69	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,

Adminstrator.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1913-14,

Tribunals.	Number of Applications	Number of persons and Cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court.	10	0	0	10	7	24	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SirNyayadhish Court	65	1	1	39	35	7	6	21	21	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Total....	75	1	1	49	42	31	8	22	22	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1913—14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.							Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
SirNyayadhish Court Reg:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	0-0-0		
S. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	0-0-0		
Total.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	0-0-0		
Nyayadhish Court Reg:	7	12	13	13	20	25	8	12	12	13	89,169-9-4	0	10	3	0	0	0	4	6	0	3	1	8	68,013-7-0	1-3-13		
S. C.	69	89	705	812	774	901	685	876	89	25	32,771-8-0	0	812	0	753	59	0	0	0	312	161	151	252	34,036-12-3	0-2-11		
Total.	76	101	718	825	794	926	693	888	101	38	1,21,941-1-4	0	822	3	753	59	0	4	6	312	164	152	260	1,02,050-3-3	0-0-0		

Munsiff Court Porbandar.																									
Reg.	52	55	140	158	192	213	137	108	55	105	33,719-3-7	34	79	45	9	50	11	9	0	5	10	40	53	14,734-10-7	0-6—2
S. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	0-0-0
Total.	52	55	140	158	192	213	137	108	55	105	33,719-3-7	34	79	45	9	50	11	9	0	5	10	40	53	14,734-10-7	0-0-0
Navibandar Munsiff Court																									
Reg.	14	11	63	116	77	127	66	112	11	15	17,389-7-4	3	108	5	51	53	2	2	0	55	26	15	16	19,203-15-10	0-3-16
S. C.	0	10	125	167	125	177	115	170	10	7	3,734-8-9	0	167	0	167	0	0	0	0	93	26	26	25	3,766-0-3	0-1-22
Total	14	21	188	283	202	304	181	282	21	22	21,124-0-1	3	275	5	218	53	2	2	0	148	52	41	41	22,970-0-1	0-0-0
Grand Total.	142	177	1046	1266	1188	1443	1011	1278	177	165	1,76,784-5-0	37	1176	53	980	162	13	15	6	465	226	223	354	1,39,754-13-11	0-0-0

F. DeB. HANCOCK,, Major,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1913—14.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nyayadhish Court. Reg.	6	7	38,453-8-4	6	11	53,464-15-10	12	18	91,918-8-2	5	5	23,958-11-2	7	13	67,959-13-0	6	3	4	
Do.— S. C.	71	266	14,708-4-3	556	1,107	56,388-5-7½	627	1,373	71,096-9-10½	361	866	43,739-1-7	266	507	27,357-8-3½	473	17	17	
Total...	77	273	53,161-12-7	562	1,118	1,09,853-5-5½	639	1,391	1,63,015-2-½	366	871	67,697-12-9	273	520	95,317-5-3½	479	20	21	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	77	104	73,800-6-11	153	253	88,298-3-1	230	357	1,62,098-10-0	126	206	68,086-9-9	104	151	94,012-0-3	69	43	39	
Do.— S. C.	0	0	0-0-0	0	0	0-0-0	0	0	0-0-0	0	0	0-0-0	0	0	0-0-0	0	0	0	
Total...	77	104	73,800-6-11	153	253	88,298-3-1	230	357	1,62,098-10-0	126	206	68,086-9-9	104	151	94,012-0-3	69	43	39	
Navibandar Munsiff Court Reg.	59	52	7,625-9-2	91	160	19,706-10-11	150	212	27,332-4-1	98	162	18,989-8-3	52	50	8,342-11-10	29	10	11	
Do.— S. C.	42	28	966-11-10	87	195	4,897-5-6	129	223	5,864-1-4	101	176	4,028-12-3	28	47	1,835-5-1	37	6	4	
Total...	101	80	8,592-5-0	178	355	24,604-0-5	279	435	33,196-5-5	199	338	23,018-4-6	80	97	10,178-0-11	66	16	15	
Grand total...	255	457	1,35,554-8-6	893	1726	2,22,755-8-11½	1,148	2183	3,58,310-1-5½	691	1,415	1,58,802-11-0	457	768	1,99,507-6-5½	614	79	75	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed.		Decision amended		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							m. d	y. m. d.
Huzur Court.	6	3	38	1	44	4	41	4	3	0	17,678-3-2	133-5-4	21	0	14	1	0	0	1	0	5	3	2-11	1-1-0
SirNyayadhish Court (Regular appeal)	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	674-0-0	1,270-0-0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-11	0-2-0
Second Appeal.	16	7	31	30	47	37	40	37	7	0	8,828-14-6	9,959-7-10	1	29	2	4	0	0	0	1	37	3	3-1	0-3-10
Nyayadhish Court.	16	9	68	53	84	62	75	51	9	11	23,318-7-0	18,209-6-10	47	31	10	10	9	8	7	1	2	1	3-23	0-5-10
Total.	38	20	137	85	175	105	156	94	19	11	50,499-8-8	29,572-4-0	69	62	26	15	9	8	8	2	44	7	0-0	0-0-0

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of persons confined in the Jails and Look-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1913-14.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Porbandar.	1	43	208	244	251	23·7	30·03	58	6,087-10-9	7·8	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State during the year 1913—14.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents Registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar.	168	168	72	73	87	85	1	0	0	0	8	10	168	168	1,72,838-5-1	2,20,967-15-3	0	0	0	0	
Ranawao.	21	28	8	10	13	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	28	1,7,600-3-0	22,190-7-1	0	0	0	0	
Navibandar.	15	14	8	6	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	13	6,491-0 -0	5,413-0-0	0	0	8	9	
Bagwadar.	22	50	20	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	29	46	9,684-15-3	13,492-0-0	1	1	5	8	
Total...	226	260	108	138	107	111	1	0	0	0	10	11	246	255	2,06,614-7-4	2,62,063-6-4	1	1	13	17	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1913–14.

Description.	Past year.									Present year.										Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.					Number of deeds	Value of Property.			Fees realised.						
Mortgages.	108	76,664	5	0	441	8	10			138	1,02,252	0	0	600	5	6				
Sale deeds.	107	1,13,079	5	1	500	3	7			111	1,43,442	6	4	652	4	8				
Wills.	1	400	0	0	2	12	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Miscellaneous	10	12,943	0	0	84	9	5			11	21,300	0	0	70	8	0				
Total.	226	2,03,086	10	1	1,029	1	10			260	2,66,994	6	4	1,323	2	2				

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1913–14.

Name.	Opening balance on 15th March 1913.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 15th March 1914.	Remark.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Porbandar.	3,245-12-9	31,445-4-3	46,256-7-0	49,502-3-9	43,049-11-0	34,170-1-1	15,332-2-8	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major
Administrator.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Porbandar State. 1913-1914.

State.	April 1913.	May 1913.	June 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	October 1913.	November 1913.	December 1913.	January 1914.	February 1914.	March 1914.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Porbandar.	0	0	7·39	7·46	1·18	1·91	0	0	0	0	.11	0	18·5	25·24	22·12	
Ranawao.	0	0	8·36	8·54	1·73	1· 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	19·70	27· 0	21·96	
Bagwadar.	0	0	8·35	9·97	1·42	1·63	0	0	0	0	.13	0	21·50	32·57	24·62	
Madhavpur.	0	0	8·63	4·26	0·40	0	0	0	0	0	.23	0	13·52	26· 6	23·42	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1913-14.

Article.	During March (past year.)		During March (Present year)		Remarks.
	For. 1 Re.	Md. srs.	For. 1 Re.	Md. srs.	
Wheat	„	0 20	„	0 20	
Bajri.	„	0 21	„	0 23	
Juwar.	„	0 25	„	0 30	
Gram.	„	0 23	„	0 23	
Rice (Bhimdi)	„	0 10	„	0 10	
„ (Bengali)	„	0 13	„	0 14	
Tur Dal.	„	0 12	„	0 10	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1913–14.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total	
Buildings.	48,579-11-8	31,574-13-9	80,154-9-5	0	0	0	80,154-9-5
Communication (roads)	6,726-11-5	24,007-14-1	30,734-9-6	0	0	0	30,734-9-6
Miscellaneous public improvements.	46,890-0-10	5,120-1-2	52,010-2-0	0	0	0	52,010-2-0
Total.	1,02,196-7-11	60,702-13-0	1,62,899-4-11	0	0	0	1,62,899-4-11

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Porbandar State during the year 1913-14.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male	Female										
Porbandar.	1913-14	254	1,110	11	607	78	24	1	211	1,121	35	0	50	15	
Adwana.		10,741	8,734	461	51,78	293	380	148	407	37,980	3,496	0	0	1,674	
Ranawao.		7,304	6,682	184	7,231	207	187	83	290	21,921	2,212	0	0	1,307	
Navibandar.		7,511	5,651	375	3,179	93	232	107	246	17,982	2,816	0	0	1,411	
Total...		25,810	22,177	1,031	16,195	671	823	339	1,154	79,004	8,559	0	50	4,407	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major
Administrator.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja		Turi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Porbandar	4	3,500	8	2,625	3	810	0	0	15	6,935	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator.

Statement of Reciepts and Disbursements of the

Receipts.

Items.	Rupees.		
Opening Balance...	9,87,431	13	10
I. Land Revenue	6,77,079	4	7
II. Taxes on Non-agriculturists	6,193	12	10
III. Sayer...	1,81,259	6	11
IV. Law and Justice	11,210	3	8
V. Gardens and Forests	31,439	13	10
VI. Education	2,419	0	2
VII. Printing Press	688	9	9
VIII. Miscellaneous	22,487	2	7
IX. Interest	40,581	0	4
X. Railway	1,84,860	6	6
XI. Police	1,154	9	4
XII. Jail	3,191	12	11
XIII. Deposits	1,20,577	13	3
XIV. Advances, Takavi and Loan	4,48,974	8	11
Total Rs.....	17,32,117	9	7
Grand total with Balance...	27,19,549	7	5

NO. XXII.

Pobandar State for the year 1913—14

Disbursements.				
Items.	Rupees			
I. General Administration and finance	61,188	13	5
II. Revenue Department	52,282	4	2
III. Sea Customs	16,198	10	3
IV. Stamps, Salt, Opium &c.	921	9	1
V. Law and Justice	18,827	12	0
VI. Jail	5,850	11	9
VII. Police	83,442	11	6
VIII. Political	60,797	7	8
IX. Bardashi Khata	6,067	5	8
X. Education	33,812	2	1
XI. Printing Press	3,477	1	2
XII. Gardens, Forests and Stables.	63,456	8	1
XIII. Agriculture	2,048	11	0
XIV. Public works	1,99,066	3	3
XV. Palace...	66,504	4	6
XVI. Ceremonial charges	2,199	11	6
XVII. Allowances	17,185	13	0
VIII. Desai Nanji Gokalji & Sheth Zavershah Harjivan Library ...	100	0	0
XIX. Travellers Bungalows &c	2,848	2	5
XX. Municipality	144	0	0
XXI. Medical Department	19,116	2	1
XXII. Surveys	2,460	9	5
XXIII. Miscellaneous...	38,678	6	4
XXIII.(A) Famine Relief.	5,021	8	5
XXIV. Debts, Refunds, and write-off	29,429	11	1
XXV. Railway	1,35,787	4	1
XXVI. Deposits	99,476	14	7
XXVII. Advances, Takavi & Loan	3,73,379	5	4
Total Rs.	13,99,769	11	10
Balance at the end of the year:—	13,19,779	11	7
Grand total with balance Rs.	27,19,549	7	5

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1913-14.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average		Remark
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		In-door.	Out-door.	
Porbandar Hospital.	21,246	552	505	4	16	27	16,728-2-6	1·5	58·2	
Madhavpur Dispensary.	4,829	0	0	0	0	0	701-0-7	0	13·4	
Ranawao Do.	6,609	0	0	0	0	0	836-11-0	0	18·1	
Bugwadar Do.	2,875	0	0	0	0	0	602-4-3	0	7·9	
Total...	35,559	552	505	4	16	27	18,868-2-4			

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1913—14.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks.
										Births		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year			Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Porbandar.	90,837	2,353	2,799	446	0	2,647	2,016	0	631	25·90	30·81	29·14	22·19	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1913-14.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure. (in rupees.)			Remark.
Past year	Present year.		Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Bhavsinhji High School.	346	363	278·64	266 97	7,641-10-1	0	0—0—0	
45	47	Primary schools for boys.	2,740	2,941	2,123·38	2,377·9	0—0—0	0	20,669-15-8	
3	3	Primary schools for girls	449	550	264·78	327·97	0—0—0	0	2,841-4-3	
0	1	Do. for Police.	0	56	0	29	0—0—0	0	12-0-0	
2	2	Partly aided schools for boys.	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	0	0-0-0	
		A Virji Kamdar.	85	93	80·82	80 54	0—0—0	0	52-0-0	
		B Ved shala.	10	19	10	17	0—0—0	0	172-4-11	
51	54	Total.	3,630	4,022	2,757·62	3,099·38	7,641-10-1	0	23,747-8-10	

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator.

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Administration Report of the State of Porbandar for the year 1914-15.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Area—642¼ square miles.		*Population.—90,837.*
Average Revenue.—	*Rs.*	*11,00,000.*
Tribute to British Government	„	*21,202.*
Special payment (fixed in the year 1853 in commutation of a half share in the customs duties of the Port ceded to the British Government in 1809)	„	*15,000*
Peshkashi to Baroda.	„	*7,196.*
Zortalbi to Junaghdh.	„	*5,106.*
	Total Rs.	*48,504.*

The Minor Rana Saheb.

1. The Minor Rana Saheb completed his 13th year in July 1914. He was in excellent health throughout the year under report and his studies progressed very satisfactorily at the Rajkumar College Rajkot, where he was promoted to the 2nd class proper in July 1914. He is fond of riding and all games. And he has now learnt to swim.

He and Kumar Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar spent their summer vacation at Mahabaleshwar with their Tutor Captain J. C. Tate. During the October vacation and the Christmas holidays they stayed at Porbandar. Upon Captain Tate's reverting to military duty in December 1914 Jhala Shri Jaswantsinhji of Malwan (Dhrangadhra) was appointed Companion to the Minor Chief. The boys spent their Christmas holidays with the Administrator partly in camp and partly at Porbandar. Mr. and Mrs. Mayne have kindly undertaken their board and special care at the Rajkumar College. It has been arranged for them to spend their summer holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Roberts. And for the present at any rate these arrangements are proving adequate and satisfactory.

Debts of the late Rana Saheb.

2. The only debt now remaining for final adjustment is an old claim of the late Sardar Oomar Jamal. The claim is considerable, being for over 2 Lakhs, but the greater part is for debts incurred by the late Chief during his minority and is accordingly being disallowed.

Distinguished visitors.

3. Among distinguished visitors during the year may be mentioned :—

(1) The Honourable Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas ;
(2) Darbar Saheb Bawavala of Vadia ;

(3) Lt. Colonel T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Political Agent Sorath Prant ;
(4) Dr. Miss Wickham Medical Officer In-charge Rasulkhanji Female Hospital, Rajkot ;
(5) Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Barrister-at-Law, of Baroda ;
(6) H. P. D. Morton Esquire, Government Surveyor.
(7) Sir Henry Procter of Messers Killick Nixon & Co. ;
(8) F. C Annesly Esquire, Do. Do. ;
(9) Mr. Mittar, Deputy Auditor General ;
(10) Major C. F. Anderson R. E. of the Indian Railway Board ;
(11) R. M. Phillips Esquire, Superintendent of the Kathiawar Agency Police ;
(12) L. Graham Esquire, I. C. S. Judicial Assistant Kathiawar ;
(13) W. P. Cowie Esquire, I. C. S. Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar ;
(14) Lt. Bala Saheb Dafle, *Attache* to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar ;
(15) Measham Lee. Esquire, Chief Engineer Karachi Municipality.

Political relations with other States.

4. The appeal regarding the lands of the *Chauta Pāti* which are owned jointly by this State and the Bhagdars of Bantwa is still pending but it is hoped to arrive at a reasonable settlement of mutual rights out of Court.

Bantwa Chauta Pati Case.

Junagadh Surajven Case.

5. A suit was filed in 1910—11 in the Court of the Political Agent against the State of Junagadh in order to obtain an injunction restraining the latter from interfering with the flow of an important feeder of the Chichardi canal, the waters of which irrigate the crops of certain villages in the Navibandar Mahal as well as a portion of the Junagadh State. The suit, known as the Surajven case, is fixed for hearing in August next and all overtures for an amicable settlement have been rejected by the Junagadh State.

Nawanagar Irrigation disputes.

6. The action of the ryots and of certain of the officials of the Nawanagar State in removing a portion of an old bund on their boundary near the Miyani Ghed known as the Salmon Bund, resulted in material injury to the Miyani rice crop and led to vigorous protest on the part of the Porbandar State. The dispute is still awaiting adjustment. A wrongful interference with the waters of the Porbandar irrigation channel by the people of the Nawanagar village of Chandravadar was another source of trouble and friction at Miyani during the year.

Miyani Port.

7. The question of buoying the Meda creek at Miyani was partially settled during the year by amicable agreement with the Nawanagar State. But unfortunately friction has again arisen in this creek owing to some further misunderstanding as to the actual prerogatives of the Porbandar State.

Fiscal restrictions.

8. The drawbacks to the development of trade caused by the fiscal restrictions of the Junagadh and Nawanagar States referred to in para. 66 of last year's report have not yet been removed.

Ozat river.

9. Certain old water disputes connected with the river Ozat which were settled by arbitration in 1910 formed the subject of further correspondence with the Administrator of Junagadh during the year with a view to the more effective execution of the settlement then arrived at.

Boundary disputes.

10. A few minor differences regarding boundaries also formed the subject of correspondence with the Prant Officer during the year.

Railway.

11. The Gondal State vigorously prosecuted its endeavours to obtain a separation of interests on the Gondal–Porbandar railway during the year under report. And the matter is now again before Government.

The Nawanagar State in the meantime still opposes the establishment of railway connection between Porbandar and Dwarka, which is so urgently required by everybody else including all pilgrims in general and the Baroda and Porbandar States in particular.

Outlawry.

12. Closer co-operation by the States chiefly concerned in the suppression of the outlawry which originated in the Nawnagar State a few years ago and is still a source of general trouble and vaxation in the West of the Province, also formed the subject of correspondence during the year.

Local Politics.

13. Relations between the different communities appear to have improved. And the Muharrum and other festivals passed off this year without disturbance or friction. An agreement was come to with the Kharwas under which lighterage and other work in the harbour is now proceeding more smoothly.

The War.

14. The event of the year has been of course the great war in Europe which at the outset led to considerable depression of trade and a tendency to force up the prices of certain commodities. This tendency, however, was promptly checked by the appointment of a strong local Committee of leading officials and merchants to fix prices. And the local trade depression proved less serious than was expected ; and on the disappearance of the *Emden* there was a general and a satisfactory recovery.

In early September there was a general offering of prayers in the temples and mosques of the town, and two public meetings were held in Porbandar to give expression to the loyal feelings of the people and to inaugurate the collection of relief funds.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's historical message to the Princes and people of India was communicated to the minor Chief on the 10th September and duly acknowledged on his behalf ; the entire resources of the State being at the same time placed at His Majesty's disposal. There was a further notable offering of prayers on the 3rd January 1915 on which day of general intercession fervent prayers were offered in temples and mosques for the victory of the Allies and the restoration of peace.

Information regarding the causes and the progress of the war has been sedulously and regularly furnished to the people. At the outset special leaflets were published and distributed by the administration. These were then succeeded by the daily leaflets published in Rajkot. At the same time the Chief Educational Officer was deputed on a lecturing tour throughout the State and duly supplied with maps and literature for the purpose. Porbandar has never been a recruiting centre for the Indian army. And with the exception of a few Rajputs there is no really suitable material. The Mehrs and Rabaris are now given to peaceful pursuits. The few Rajputs are poor and have now no martial instincts. At least there has so far been no response to invitations to actually enlist and serve. And an offer to supplement the remuneration and attractions of service by a special family maintenance allowance during the period of their preliminary training has proved unavailing to attract recruits.

On the other hand the general response to invitations to contribute to War Relief Funds has been on the whole satisfactory. And the following statement shows the contributions in cash and kind made towards the funds up to the end of March 1915.

State Contribution on behalf of the Minor Rana Saheb.

Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund (Bombay Branch)...	...Rs.	10,000-0 0
The cost of an Ambulance Motor Car... ...	„	8,000 0-0
Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund (Bombay Branch)... ...	„	1,000-0-0
Miscellaneous–such as the presentation of medals to persons giving Benefit performances in aid of the War Funds	„	163-0-7
Two single pole tents for hospital use ...	„	0-0-0
		19,163-0-7

Benefit performances.

The Morvi Nautam Natak Co., (9-11-14)	„	448-1-6
The Great Indian Cinemetograph Company (16-2-15)	„	342-12-6
		790-14-0

NOTE :—Since the close of the year a further sum of Rs. 495-12-0 was realised for the Women's Branch from a benefit performance given by the Indian Hercules Professor Rama Murti.

Private Contributions

Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund (Bombay Branch)		
Porbandar Town	„	5,003 9 0
Villages		
Baradia...	„	50 0 0
Shingda	„	105 0 0
Kinderkheda	„	25 8 0
Kunvadar	„	22 8 0

Majiwana	...	...	...	...	... ,,	22 8 0
Morana...	...	...	...	...	... ,,	6 0 0
Shrinagar	...	...	...	...	... ,,	50 0 0
Ambarama	...	...	...	...	... ,,	19 0 0
Sakhpur	...	...	...	...	... ,,	9 0 0
Keshav	...	...	...	...	... ,,	9 0 0
Natwarnagar	...	...	...	...	... ,,	21 8 0
Bharwada	...	...	...	...	... ,,	22 4 0
Simani...	...	...	...	...	... ,,	7 4 0
Adwana	...	...	...	...	... ,,	42 0 0
Bagwadar	...	...	...	...	... ,,	36 0 0
						447 8 0.

Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian War & Relief Fund (Bombay Branch.)

	Cash.	In Kind.
Porbandar Town	2,151-5-9	Ghee 39 lbs. Rajai 1. Cups 12. Jug 5. Dish 5. Madarpat Taka 2. Vatkas 12 Blankets red 4. Old newspapers. Bidis 22,000, Gadaku 1Md. 20 lbs. Chalams 100. Match boxes 144. Betel Nuts lb. 20. Ground nuts 17½lbs.
Mrs. Hancock.	...	12 Mufflers. 2 Pair mittens, Tobacco, bidis ,socks and handkerchiefs.
Mrs. Traschler.	...	4 Mufflers. 6 Pair socks. 2 Pair Mittens, cigarettes.
Miss Sykes.	...	2 Mufflers.
Mrs. Maidment.	...	1 Pair Socks.
Mrs. Symons.	...	Cap covers, sheets, socks &c.
Villages Shrinagar	20-0-0	

Details of the larger of the above private contributions are furnished in Appendix A.

Personnel.

15. Appendix 1 gives the personnel of the Administration. Lt. Colonel A. R. Oldfield, Political Agent, Sorath Prant, was in charge of the Administration from 14th April 1914 to the 25th May 1914 while I was in temporary charge of the Kathiawar Agency.

Mr. Abhechand Govindji Desai, Hazur Assistant, resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Anandrai H. Dave, B. A., LL. B. in December 1914. Mr. D. S. Panthki, Superintendent of Police, reverted to Agency service and Mr. B. F. Davar took over charge of the Police in August 1914. Mr. I M. Hora assumed charge of the office of Chief Account Officer in the same month. Mr. Mohanlal Mulji Joshi was appointed Veterinary Officer *vice* Mr. Tribhowan K. Desai resigned in the month of August 1914.

Period reported on.

16. This year's report and appendices deal with the period April 1914 to March 1915 with the following exceptions, which deal with the revenue year August 1913 to July 1914. In regard to Excise and Appendix XXI, however, actual figures of the State year's farm up to July 1915 are quoted.

Chapter II. Administration of land, Chapter III. Municipal Administration and Appendix XVI.

Chapter IV (d) Forests and Gardens (i) Public Works and Appendix XIX.
Chapter V Revenue and Finance and appendices XXII and XXII A.

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CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

17. The system of Revenue administration prevailing in the State is outlined in a Revenue Code which was published in 1904. It is a combination of the *Vahivat* and privileges of the *Bhaybatai* system and of the procedure and machinery provided in the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879. The Chief Revenue authority under the Hazur is the Revenue Commissioner and under him are 3 Mamlatdars in charge of the Mahals (Ranawao, Adwana and Navibandar) into which the State is divided for administrative purposes. The town of Porbandar has a separate City Mamlatdar. The villages in each Mahal are divided into groups which are placed in charge of *Tappedars* corresponding to Talatis, and their work is checked from time to time by *Tajvijdars* who act as "general duty karkuns". There are 101 villages and 14 hamlets in the State besides the town of Porbandar, 27 of which are *Pasaita*, *Bhayati* &c. The Mamlatdars of Ranawao and Adwana are invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate. The State still collects its dues largely in kind under the *Bhaybatai* system. But the ordinary procedure of crop-share has been so far as possible simplified by eliminating miscellaneous items which used to weigh heavily on the tenants. The rate of *Rajbhag* is moderate, ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1/6 in the case of unirrigated land and from 1/5 to 1/7 in the case of irrigated land.

In addition to the usual crop share an 'acre *vero*' varying from Rs. 0-2-6 to Rs. 1-4-0 per acre is levied. Lands situated within the urban limits of Porbandar pay a lump sum in lieu of the usual crop share. *Tul* vighoti *i. e.* cash assessment varying according to the kind of crop, is levied in certain villages, especially on irrigated rice at the villages of Madhavpur and Pata.

18. The special Revenue Settlement Officer appointed in 1912–13 has surveyed twenty six villages in the Adwana Mahal and completed his operations in nine of them and arrangements have now been made for further 'expert' investigation prior to the issue of final orders for a change of system.

19. The area of land under cultivation is shown in the following table:—

These figures are for the revenue years ending on 31st July of each year.

Mahal.	Land under cultivation.		
	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ranawao	56,173	56,175	56,175
Adwana	53,808	53,798	53,753
Navibandar	54,690	54,704	55,051
Porbandar	263	278	277.
Total.	1,64,934	1,64,955	1,65,256

23,051 acres of cultivated land are still lying waste partly on account of the inferior quality of the soil and partly for want of cultivators. The Revenue Commissioner reports that he is endeavouring to bring this land under the plough, and also to improve the quality of cultivation by importing more and better cultivators from outside.

Land Revenue Collection.

20 The following table shows the receipts of land revenue under all its heads for the year under report and the preceding year:—

No.	Head.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		1912–13	1913–14	
1.	Sale proceeds of grain, cotton &c.	3,19,820	3,19,123	These figure are for revenue years ending in July of each year.
2.	Cash rents & taxes.	1,47,723	1,54,860	
3.	Recoveries from Bhayats & Mulgarasias.	1,106	1,566	
4.	-Do-service holders.	9,973	13,675	
5.	-Do-other States	429	429	
6.	Royalty on quarried stone.	89,720	95,733	
7.	Miscellaneous.	90,367	53,537	
8.	On account of previous years	55,465	36,714	
	Total.	7,14,603	6,75,637	

None of the main items show a marked difference except" Miscellaneous" and" recoveries of arrears" which naturally fluctuate to a greater extent than other items.

Tagavi

21. Advances of *Tagavi* to cultivators, amounted to Rs. 2,075 as shown below :—

Rs. 1,420	... Navibandar	Mahal
Rs. 460	... Ranawa o	-Do-
Rs. 195	... Adwana	-Do-
„ 2,075		

A sum of Rs. 372 was advanced for the purpose of sinking wells.

Irrigation.

22. No new irrigation works were undertaken during the year.

Alienation case.

23. The case regarding the village of Ishwaria was disposed of during the year, the village having been decided to be Darbari and the Sindhi claimants to be *pasaita* holders.

Redemption of Mehr Lands.

24. The work of the redemption of alienated Mehr lands continued during the year. And sufficient progress was made to render it possible to dispense with the services of the special Officer appointed for the purpose in the year 1912-13.

Managed Estates.

25. There are in all four estates under management. Two of them *viz.* Bapodar and Kunvadar were brought under management during the year under report, the former on the death of the minor Bhayat's mother and guardian and the latter on account of debt. The financial condition of the other two estates is shown below:—

Name of Estate.	Receipts during the year.	Expenditure during the year.	Debts outstanding	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Roziwada.	3,000	3,054	17,966	Includes arrears of Sudhara Varad.
Vachhoda	365	177	278	Last year's figures were those of the original debt.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(*a*) *Legislation.*

26. The laws in force in this State are enumerated in Appendix II. The following Acts and Rules were introduced or revised during the year under report:—

(1) The Porbandar Factories Act of 1914 and Rules made thereunder.
(2) The Emigration Act.
(3) The Indian Steamship Act.
(4) The Porbandar Native passengers Ship Act.
(5) Rules regarding—
  (i) Cycling.
  (ii) Cattle Trespass.
  (iii) The better regulation of Boats and of Public Water Conveyances.
  (iv) Plague.
  (v) The celebration of the Muharram at Porbandar.
  (vi) „ „ in the Mahals.
  (vii) The conduct of State servants.
  (viii) The qualifications, examination and practice of Pleaders.
  (ix) Youths smoking.
(6) Account and Service Regulations.
(7) Provident Fund Rules.

(*b*) *Military Force.*

27. There is no military force in this State. The old Sirbandi has been now reduced from 20 to 15 consisting of 1 Jamadar, 1 Chaoos and 13 Arabs.

(*c*) *Police.*

28. The sanctioned strength of the force was reduced during the year from 480 to 422 as a result of reorganisation which among other changes included the abolition of the recruit boy service which served no really useful purpose, and the creation of the Harbour Po lice consisting of a separate unarmed force of 15 men. The changes carried out are detailed below:—

	Before reorganisation.	After reorganisation.
Superintendent of Police.	1	1
Police Inspector.	1	1
Fouzdars.	5	5
Jamadars.	8	9
Havildars.	28	25
Naiks.	51	48
Constables.	341	288
Mounted Police.	45	45
	Total 480	422

The strength of the Mounted Police remained unchanged. Out-posts of 2 Sowars were established at the Head Quarters of each of the three Mahals (*vide* Appendix IV).

Equipment.

29. Forty men of the Mounted Police are armed with carbines and swords and twenty of them also carry lances on ceremonial occasions.

Of the foot police 50 have breechloading muskets and 164 old muzzle loading muskets.

It is in contemplation to supply some of the unarmed branch of the force with swords.

Musketry practice which had been much neglected in the past is now receiving more attention and prizes have been instituted for good marksmanship &c.

There are six serviceable guns; the only use to which they are put being the firing of salutes.

Artillery.

30. The following is the classification of the force according to communities:—

Nationality.

Hindus	263
Mahomedans	148
Parsees	2
Vacancies	9
	422

31. 188 men of the force are literate as against 144 in the preceding year. The Police school is still in its infancy and the average daily attendance during the year was only 8.

Literacy.

32. The construction of a gymnasium for the Police and the High School has been put in hand and arrangements are in train to start Hockey. The Dasera sports inaugurated in 1913-14 were again held during the year under report.

Physical training.

33. The new Police Lines which were in course of construction as stated in last year's report (paragraph 28) were completed during the year under review, and now provide the much needed separate accommodation for the City Force. New quarters have also been built for the City Fouzdar and the City Jamadar. Telephonic communication has been established between the Head Quarters, the City Fouzdar's Office, and all the important Chowkis in the Town. The police lines at Ranawao have been extended by the addition of a block of 12 rooms. The construction of a building for the Police Superintendent's Office is in progress, and plans and estimates for a new Chowki at the Manek Chowk, the most important square in the heart of the town, are under consideration.

Buildings.

34. Four candidates passed the qualifying test for the appointment of Fouzdar during the year, and 46 members of the force passed an examination held to test the efficiency of the armed force in drill, and in guard and escort duties.

Examinations.

35. The numbers of offences against discipline dealt with departmentally or judicially was 271. And the punishments awarded were as follows:—

Discipline.

23 Dismissals.
41 Degradations.
113 Fines.
77 Extra drill.
17 Judicial punishment.

271 Total

The judicial convictions were mostly obtained under the disciplinary sections of the District Police Act for absence from duty or desertion. The general discipline of the force is still capable of considerable improvement, which it is hoped that the new Superintendent Mr. Davar may be able to effect. The matter is one which is affected by local recruiting difficulties consequent on the present high rates of wages in and near the town of Porbandar.

Village Police.

36. A scheme to reorganise and improve the Village Police has been prepared by a local Committee and is under cosideration.

Cost.

37. The expenditure of the whole department advanced from Rs. 66,722 in the preceding year to Rs. 80,692 during the year under report, the increase being due to the revision of the grades and salaries of the entire force during the latter half of the preceding year.

Ratio to Population and area.

38. The ratio of Police to population was 1 to 215 people and to area 1 to 1·52 square miles.

Offences.

39. The number of offences reported to the police including those under local rules rose from 454 in the foregoing year to 562 in the year under report. The increase is attributable to (a) stricter enforcement of local rules resulting in a large number of prosecutions, (b) proper registration of all cognizable crime reported to the Police and (c) careful watch to prevent any burking of crime. Excluding from this number the cases classed as false or non-cognizable, there were 345 "true" cases left to be dealt with by the Police as against 377 in the previous year. 237 of these true cases were sent up for trial; while of the remaining 108 cases 46 were under investigation at the close of the year. Of those sent up for trial 224 or 94·5 per cent ended in conviction, 5 ended in acquittal, and 8 remained pending at the end of the year.

Arrests.

The number of accused persons arrested as being involved in those offences was 378 of whom 370 were committed for trial. Out of the number thus tried 315 were convicted, 42 were discharged or acquitted and 13 awaited trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was 85·13 as against 52·5 in the previous year (*vide* Appendix V).

Serious offences.

Among serious offences there were 3 murders, 2 attempted murders and 7 robberies.

Value and recovery of property stolen.

40. The value of property stolen was Rs. 9,073 as against Rs. 24,248 in the previous year, while the stolen property recovered was worth, Rs. 5,589, of which Rs. 3,260 worth

of property involved in a case of housebreaking and theft committed in the town of Porbandar was recovered by the Porbandar Police in the Colaba district to which the accused had fled after committing the offence. The percentage of recoveries advanced from 41·28 in the preceding year to 61·60 in the year under report (*vide* Appendix VI).

Cattle lifting.

41 There were 5 cattle thefts during the year. Three of these were detected and convictions were obtained against the accused. Of the remaining two the animals stolen were recovered in one case but the accused remained untraced, while the other case was under investigation at the close of the year.

Rewards.

42. During the year under report 83 Police officers and men were awarded money rewards, 50 for saving life and property from flood or fire, and 33 for skill in the investigation and detection of offences.

General.

43. The subjoined comparative table shows the improvement which has taken place in the working of the Police during the last two years:—

Year.	Percentage convicted of persons arrested.	Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.
1912-13	35·67	37·75	30·36
1913-14	50·60	52·50	41·28
1914-15	83.33	85·13	61·60

The Outlaws.

44. Operations against outlaws were carried on more strenuously and more successfully than in the previous year and four of the gang were captured by the Porbandar Police in the course of the year under review. The Porbandar Police were also instrumental in the recovery of Rs. 224 worth of the property looted in the Dabasang case in Nawanagar.

Another direction in which the Police displayed increased energy was in the prosecution of harbourers of the outlaws. As many as ten of the number thus brought to book were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment during the year.

(*d*) *Criminal Justice.*

Criminal Courts:

45. The courts of original jurisdiction were reconstituted during the year under report, the details of this reconstitution being given in Appendix B.

Original Work.

46. offences reported during the year numbered 1,268 as against 994 in the previous year, and persons tried numbered 1,405 as against 1347. Of the persons tried 757 were acquitted or discharged, 578 were convicted, 1 died in the course of trial, and 69 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year.

19 cases involving 23 accused were committed to the Sessions Court in the year under review by the First Class Magistrate, Porbandar, as against 7 cases

involving 20 accused in the preceding year. Out of the 23 accused 19 were convicted and 4 acquitted (vide Appendix VIII.)

Appellate Work.

47. Appeals were filed in the two appellate courts (*vide* Appendix B.) of which 11 were entertained in the Hazur Court and 34 in the Sar Nyayadhish Court, the total number showing a falling off of 30 from the figure for the foregoing year which was 75. The results were confirmation of sentences in 26 cases, modification in 6 cases, reversal in 12 cases, and ordering further inquiry in 1 case. In addition to the appeals the Sar Nyayadhish's Court disposed of 16 applications for revision.

E. Civil Justice.

48. The modifications effected during the year in the constitution of the Civil Courts will be also found in Appendix B.

Suits disposed of.

49. The year opened with a balance of 165 suits as against 177 of the previous year; and 976 fresh suits were filed during the year as against 1,266 in the foregoing year. There was thus a total of 1,141 suits, of which 1,072 were disposed of leaving a balance of 69 at the close of the year as against 165 at the close of the previous year. The total value of suits filed during the year amounted to Rs. 80,601 and that of suits disposed of amounted to Rs. 1,73,409, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 1,76,784 and Rs. 1,39,755 respectively. Of the 976 suits brought on the files, 72 related to landed property, 822 to money transactions, and 82 to other rights, as against 37, 1,176 and 53 respectively in the foregoing year. (*vide* Appendix X.)

Execution of decrees.

50. There was a falling off in the number of applications for the execution of decrees from 1,726 in the previous year to 1,253 during the year under report. These with the balance of the previous year which was 768 made up a total of 2,021 of which 1,582 were disposed of and 439 were left pending disposal at the close of the year. (*vide* Appendix XI).

Civil appeals.

51. There was a balance of 11 appeals on the files of the Nyayadhish at the commencement of the year, which were transferred to the Sar Nyayadhish in consequence of the reconstitution of the Courts (Appendix B) and 85 new appeals were filed during the year, 38 in the Hazur Court and 47 in the Sar Nyayadhish Court. The total number of appeals before the Courts was thus 96 out of which 94 were disposed of and only 2 were in arrears at the close of the year in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court. The aggregate value of the appeals filed during the year was Rs. 31,372 (*vide* Appendix XII).

F. Extradition.

52. The number of persons surrendered by this State to other States was 21 and the number surrendered by other States to this State was 11 as against 13 and 10 respectively last year.

G. Prisons.

53. The number of jails and lock-ups remained unchanged during the year.

The number of prisoners in the Porbandar Jail was 58 in the beginning of the year and the number admitted during the year was 180, the total coming to 238 as against 251 in the preceding year. 186 were released and there remained 52 in confinement at the close of the year (*vide* Appendix XIII).

The health of the prisoners was good, and their behaviour on the whole satisfactory. One convict escaped during the year but was subsequently captured in Junagadh territory and brought back to Porbandar.

The prisoners work in the garden and the workshop.

The expenditure exclusive of the cost of the jail guards amounted to Rs, 2,956. The cost per head worked out at Rs. 61-9-5 exclusive of establishment charges and at Rs. 110-12-2 inclusive of those charges.

H. Registration and stamps.

54. There was an increase of 22 in the documents presented for registration during the year, the number being 282 as against 260, in the previous year, and there were 17 left unregistered at the close of the previous year. The total number was, therefore, 299 of which 275 of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,31,679 were registered as against 255 of the value of Rs. 2,62,063 last year (*vide* Appendix XIV.)

The registration fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,362 as against Rs. 1,323 in the foregoing year.

I. Municipal Administration.

55. The constitution of the Porbandar Municipality as described in paragraph 49 of the last report remained unaltered during the year under reference.

The municipal limits were revised and defined during the year.

The revenue of the Municipality for the year ending 31st July 1914 amounted to Rs 56,251 as against Rs. 29,134 for the preceding year. This expansion was chiefly due to an increase in the receipts from octroi duty on Ghee and from the toll tax and the wheel tax, The expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 38,724 as against Rs. 39,079 in the foregoing year.

A committee has completed a revision of the rules and bye-laws of the Municipality during the year. And their draft is now under consideration. The lighting of the streets has been improved by the addition of 10 Autolux lamps and 1 Aladdin lamp. And a committee has been appointed to propose further additions and improvements. An improved drainage system is under the consideration of the State Engineer. And a committee is engaged in the consideration of a much needed general improvement in the conservancy arrangements of the Town. There has only been slight progress with Town Improvement. But a Committee is now framing rules under which it is hoped that better and more satisfactory progress may be made.

Municipal arrangements at Porbandar require much attention. And in the more important villages of Ranawao and Madhavpur there is also still much to be done to organise and improve both the working and the finances of the Sanitary Committees.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

A. W'eather and Crops.

56. The monsoon was erratic and abnormal. The rains commenced in June but gave less than the average fall in all the Mahals except Porbandar which recorded 10.72 inches. July and August were practically dry, the maximum fall being 3.78 inches in Porbandar. The weather conditions changed suddenly and completely in September which witnessed heavy deluges accompanied by violent thunderstorms, the month's average being 19·33 inches. This heavy burst caused serious innundation of all low lying tracts especially in the Navibandar Mahal where unusually good *Kharif* crops were practically destroyed. The heavy flood entered the town of Madhavpur, one third of which was submerged and all communications were for a time cut off. Fortunately there was no mortality among human beings and very little loss of agricultural stock. But the destruction of crops was wholesale and it is estimated that the total loss of agricultural produce (including *Khedubhag* and *Rajbhag*) amounted to over 10 Lakhs of rupees. Necessary relief measures were duly organised. Rs. 1,605 were distributed at once among the destitute to feed and help them to rebuild their houses. Rs. 3,986 were advanced as *tagavi*. A small relief expedition sent out from Porbandar across the flooded country by boat effected several timely rescues of individuals who had been cut off by the floods near Madhavpur.

The town of Porbandar was also flooded in its low outlying parts but the damage done was slight and such relief as was necessary was promptly given through a committee specially appointed for the purpose.

The *kharif* crops in other Mahals also suffered but to a less extent by the heavy rains of September. Bajri suffered most and was poor in both quantity and quality. It was hoped that the *rabi* out-turn would by its excellence partly compensate for the loss caused by these floods but these hopes were not realised. Wheat was about 10 annas and cotton (except in Navibandar) from 8 to 10 annas only. The fall in the price of cotton and wheat also hit both the cultivators and the State.

B. Agricultural Stock.

57. The condition of agricultural stock was on the whole satisfactory, and cattle were practically free from any serious epidemic. There was a sufficient supply of fodder in all Mahals except Navibandar where a temporary deficiency was created by the floods of September. The following comparative statement shows the increase in the agricultural stock.

Kind of Agricultural Stock.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Bullocks.	25,810	28,393
Cows.	22,177	25,130
Male Buffaloes.	1,031	1,662
Female Buffalloes.	16,195	18,185
Horses.	671	800
Mares.	823	958
Colts and fillies.	339	361

Asses.	...	...	1,154	1,547
Sheep and goats.	...	...	79,004	80,836
Ploughs.	...	...	8,559	8,940
Carts.	...	...	4,407	4,326

C. Wages and Prices.

58. The high level of wages was maintained during the year, the rates for skilled labour ranging from 10 annas to Rs. 1-4-0 per day while those of unskilled labour varied between 3 and 8 annas. The Cement factory, the quarries, and the public works absorbed as usual a large percentage of the labouring classes. The following table shows the limits within which the prices of food stuffs varied during the year.

Articles.	Amount purchaseable per rupee			
	Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Lbs.	Tolas.	Lbs.	Tolas
Wheat.	24	...	18	...
Bajri.	26	...	16	...
Juvari.	40	...	23	...
Gram.	24	...	17	...
Rice (Bhimdi). ...	10	...	9	...
Rice (Bengali). ...	17	...	13	...
Tur dal.	12	...	10	...

The comparative statement given in Appendix XVIII shows that the prices were higher than those of last year especially in the case of Bajri which is the staple food of the majority of the population. On the outbreak of the war there was a tendency to force up prices all round, but prompt measures were taken by appointing a strong local committee to regulate prices and fix standard rates. A few convictions in the criminal courts had a wholesome effect on those who endeavoured to trade upon the exigencies of the moment.

D. Forests and Gardens

59. There are in all 13 forest reserves and grass *bids* in the State The figures given in the last year's report did not include *bids.* The quantity of grass collected during the year was 24,30,030 lbs. against 28,88,300 in the preceding year. The total quantity of reserve grass at the end of the year is shown in the following table:—

No.	Place.	Quantity.	Approximate value.
		lbs.	Rs.
1.	Travda (Stables)	15,44,645	9,654
2.	Asiapat and other villages.	6,44,810	2,579
		21,89,455	12,233

60. There are eleven gardens and six plantations in the State (mango and cocoanut) besides two babul plantations. Chief among them is the Rajwadi garden close to Porbandar which contains fruit trees as well as ornamental trees and shrubs. This garden as well as the Rajmahel and two other smaller gardens

in the town provide pleasant recreation grounds for the people of Porbandar. A nursery of cocoanut plants was started in Rajwadi this year; 5,824 new plants having been reared. The number of mango trees in the Khambhala plantation was added to. The cocoanut plantation on the shore which had been leased for ten years, has reverted to the State, the period of the lease expiring in March 1915. And a more expert and enterprising lessee is now an urgent requirement.

The number of road side trees rose from 3,038 to 3,158 in the year under report. 212 trees were newly planted and 92 trees died during the year.

61. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 27,276 as against Rs. 24,506 in the preceding year as shown below :—

Grass.	... Rs.	17,642
Wood and bamboo....	... „	3,437
Fruit.	... „	3,822
Other produce. ...	... „	1,428
Miscellaneous. ...	... „	947
	Total...	27,276

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,921 as against Rs. 34,578 of the preceding year, curtailments having been effected under certain heads. The excess of expenditure over income is due to the fact that adjustments of the price of grass at Travda and other places had not been made at the end of the year.

E. Trade.

62. Porbandar is the chief port of the State. Other minor ports in the State are Navibandar, Madhavpur and Miani, all with small trade returns. Visawada has practically ceased to show any receipts.

63. The following table shows the comparative value of imports and exports of the year under report with the figures of the preceding year :—

Heads.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.	41,47,070	38,30,947	3,76,123
Exports.	69,04,761	55,08,878	13,95,883

The decrease under both heads is mainly due to the war. The items that show a marked falling off are cloth, dates, ground nuts, sugar and silver under Imports, while the decline under Exports was chiefly confined to grain, *Ghee*, cotton seed, stone, oils and dates. On the other hand, certain items such as rice, grain, metals, timber, molasses, cocoanuts and cotton yarn under Import and wool and cement under Export show an increase. There are no special reasons for the increase except as regards cement and timber. The former is a new industry while the increase in timber is the result of special local facilities and encouragement. The subjoined table compares the customs receipts for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15.

	Import duties		Export duties.		Other receipts.		Total.	
	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15
Porbandar.	41,351	54,746	43,374	51,779	33,707	33,453	1,18,432	1,39,978
Other Ports.	631	634	732	500	218	360	1,581	1,494
	41,982	*53,380*	*44,106*	*52,279*	33,925	33,813	1,20,013	1,41,472

The increase is mainly due to a revised tariff which was introduced in April 1914.

64. Taken as a whole the trade of the Porbandar Port was satisfactory during the year and has not been so much affected by the war as was expected although when the *Emden* was at large in the Indian Ocean it was almost at a standstill and the prospects looked gloomy. The recovery was to some extent due to an increase in imports of grain owing to the local crops having suffered from the floods.

65. The Dwarka Steam Launch service was discontinued in the course of the year owing to a temporary breakdown of the engines of the launch Sudamaji and the delay entailed in getting new parts from Europe. Repairs have been now completed. But this launch is not suitable for such a service and will shortly be disposed of. An order for a new steam launch has been placed with a good English firm Messrs. J. Samuel White & Co. of East Cowes, Isle of White, England, and this vessel will be very useful in towing boats and in assisting country craft in rough weather as well as for the conveyance of passengers and baggage to and from the steamers which visit the Port.

66. The formation of a separate force of Harbour Police and the framing and issue of proper rules for the regulation of boats have had a good effect upon the traffic of the Port, and tended to check the vagaries of the local boatmen.

67. The Port and Customs Rules were also revised during the year by a committee composed of officials and leading merchants, and their propoals are now under consideration.

68. The German East African Steamers which called last year have been of course discontinued, but the B. I. S. N. Co; have fortunately taken their place and their seems to be every prospect of a direct service to Africa from Porbandar now becoming popular and duly remunerative. Porbandar is the only Port along this coast that regularly works at night. A small overtime fee is charged on vessels that require such services. The distribution of an overtime allowance among the port employes, and their turns of duty were revised during the year. Additions and improvements to the Customs house and other offices on the Bunder were also made during the year, as well as a convenient and a commodious shelter for boatmen.

69. Among other improvements now under consideration may be mentioned:—

(1) the placing of an anchor buoy for steamers in the Harbour.
(2) Lighting the channel leading to the creek.
(3) The construction of warehouses.
(4) The further deepening and improvement of the creek and entrance channel.
(5) A small passenger jetty.

70. The value of imports and exports of the port of Navibandar was Rs. 11,504 and Rs. 15,175 respectively. The figures for Madhavpur are Rs. 46,612 under imports and Rs. 27,235 under exports. The drawbacks to the development of the trade of these smaller ports caused by the fiscal restrictions of neighbouring States was referred to in last year's report and have not yet been removed.

F. Industries.

71. The Indian Cement Company's works were completed and the manufacture of cement commenced in September 1914. The output has not yet been up to expectations but it is expected that next year will show a marked increase in production. There were four Ginning factories in the State of which 3 were working fully during the year. One Ginning factory at the village of Bordi has since been closed owing to the proprietors having got into financial difficulties. The number of bales presseed at the Cotton Press at Porbanbar was 17,727 against 10,113 in the previous year. A saw mill has been started in Porbanbar by an enterprising *Vorah* merchant of the name of Tajbhai Jivajee.

G. Quarries.

72. The town of Porbandar is screened on the north by the Barda hills which yield at their Southern edge the celebrated miliotite "Porbandar Stone" so prized by the sculptor both within and beyond the Presidency. The quarries are worked by local merchants who are wedded to archaic methods and there is scope for considerable development if more expert and vigorous enterprise could be enlisted. A committee composed of officials and some of the leading merchants was appointed during the year to revise the rules for the lease and working of the quarries and the proposals submitted by them are under consideration. The quantity of stone exported by Sea decreased from 43,357 in 1913-14 tons to 30,388 in 1914—15, the decrease being mainly due to the lull created by the war in building operations in Bombay. The quantity exported by rail beyond the limits of the State rose from 13,376 tons to 15,947. The quantity imported for local consumption decreased from 2,45,264 maunds to 1,31,879 maunds. There was also a falling off in the quantity transported by carts being 56 tons against 214. The total amount of debris removed from the quarries during the year was 11,588 tons against 5,028 in the preceding year.

The amount realized from royalty on stone was Rs. 77,679 as against Rs. 92,614 in the preceding year, the decrease being due mainly to decreased exportation by Sea.

Transportation by rail shows promise but badly requires a more liberal supply of rolling stock for due development.

The monopoly granted by the late Rana Saheb to a local Parsi firm for the export of Porbandar Stone to Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon having apparently failed in its purpose, the monopoly holders have been called upon to show cause why it should not be withdrawn.

H. Excise and Salt.

73. The subjoined statement shows the revenue derived from Excise and Salt.

Heads.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Liquor.	3,500	3,500	
Ganja.	810	1,750	+940
Opium.	2,625	6,825	+4,200
Salt.	1,350	1,350	

Liquor continues to give low returns owing to the temperance movement among the *Kharwas* who were formerly the chief consumers of country spirits.

The revenue under opium consists of Rs. 2,625 received from the farm and Rs. 4,200 being the profits derived by the State on account of pass-fee and refund from the favourable rates of the issue of opium adopted by Government.

I. Public Works.

74. The total expenditure on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,96,693 as against Rs. 2,36,765 in the preceding year and included the following items :—

1.	Establishment.	Rs. 18,056
2.	New Works.	„ 96,441
3.	Repairs	„ 39,726
4.	Works for the Cement Co.... ...	„ 20,065
5.	Telephone maintenance and electric lights.	„ 3,045
6.	State saloons.	„ 8,687
7.	Miscellaneous, including Survey Establishment &c.	„ 10,673
		Rs. 1,96,693

75. The amount spent on New Works was Rs. 96,441 as against Rs. 1,02,196 in the preceding year being distributed as follows :—

1.	Buildings.	Rs. 58,838
2.	Roads.	„ 641
3.	Irrigation, extension of existing works.	„ 4,810
4.	Water works.	„ 6533
5.	Town Improvement.	„ 25,619
		Rs. 96,441

76. The expenditure on buildings Rs. 58,838, comprised the following items :—

1.	PorbandarPolice Lines.	Rs.	21,926
2.	Do. Do. Chowkis.	„	2,562
3.	Police Lines and Sentry boxes at Ranawao..	„	3,604
4.	Quarters for Police Sowars at the Rajmahel..	„	2,042
5.	Porbandar Taluka school Compound. ...	„	1,091
6.	Madhavpur Girls School.	„	1,788
7.	Pata village school.	„	1,192
8.	Seamen's shelter at the Port.	„	1,098
9.	Timber siding.	„	3,242
10.	Tent Godown.	„	2,133
11.	Guest House Extension &c.	„	5,790
12.	Travda compound wall....	„	975
13.	Ranawao Utaro...	„	1,334
14.	Petitioners' shed in the Public Office compound.	„	828
15.	Additions &c to Bhojeshwar and Dudasar bungalows.	„	1,604
16.	Warders' quarters and sick ward in the Jail	„	2,475
17.	Manek Chowk, South Gate in Porbandar	„	2,332
18.	Miscellaneous	„	2,822
		Rs.	58,838

The small expenditure (Rs. 641) on roads related to the Ranawav New Pada Road and the Ratia Road.

Irrigation works cost Rs. 4,810 as under:—

Torania canal.	Rs.	1,682
Minsar bandh.	„	1,140
Miani Ghed bandh &c. ...	„	1,988
	Rs.	4,810

Water works absorbed Rs. 6533, the chief items being Rs. 3,993, for wind mills, Rs. 1,011 for main pipes and Rs. 905 for a new reservoir in the Porbandar town. The amount, Rs. 25,619, spent on town improvement was largly utilized in the payment of compensation for buildings acquired for the purpose and partly in meeting the cost of demolition &c.

77. 'Repair' cost Rs. 39,726 the amounts spent under the principal heads being :—

(I) Rs. 17,040 for buildings,
(II) „ 20,849 for roads, and
(III) „ 1,847 for irrigation canals &c.

The principal items under the first item were Rs. 4,096 for Police buildings, Rs. 2,471 for schools, Rs. 2,898 for the bungalows &c. in charge of the Bardashi Department, Rs. 1,512 for the Rajmahel and Darbargadh and Rs. 1,149 for the Public Offices. Under the second head 'Road repairs' the principal items were Rs. 2,979 for the Porbandar suburban roads, Rs. 6,670 for the Kandorna road and Rs. 6899 for the Madhavpur road. The third item of Rs. 1,847 for irrigation canals comprises charges in connection with the Bhadar weir and miscellaneous bunds.

The following works were executed for the Cement Co. at the cost shown against each :—

1.	Wharf wall ...	...Rs.	10,995
2.	Railway siding ...	... „	7,472
3.	Sand filling ...	... „	331
4.	Pipe water connection. ...	„	1,267
		„	20,065

78. Of the works in hand the important items are enumerated below with the estimated cost :—

1.	Hospital Extension and Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Quarters Porbandar.	Rs.	7,244
2.	Girls School and Head Mistress' quarters, Ranawav. ...	„	6,171
3.	Ranawav Utara and outhouses.	„	7,693
4.	High School Gymnasium.	„	5,274
5.	Porbandar Travellers' bungalow.	„	11,953
6.	State Printing Press	„	6,960
7	Ranawao Madressa (on behalf of the Mahomedans). ...	„	13,872
8.	Office of the Superintendent of Police.	„	3802
9.	Porbandar Slaughter House (Municipal).	„	3,009
10.	Travda Stables.	„	3,069
11.	New Jamdarkhana....	„	3,411
12.	Ward for inpatients at Ranawav....	„	3,898

79. A scheme for the improvement of the congested Kharwavad which has long been contemplated has been sanctioned and the work of acquiring and demolishing houses will now be taken in hand.

80. Telephone communications were improved during the year by substituting new instruments for old ones and by providing a better switch board for the exchange. The renewal of the wire which is very old is also being undertaken.

81. A surveyor has been added to the staff of the Survey Department working under the State Engineer for the survey of irrigation works &c. Sanction has also been accorded to the resurvey of the towns of Porbandar and Ranawav.

82. Subsidiary Rules for the working of the Public Works Department are under preparation.

83. In this department the most important matters now requiring attention are Harbour improvement, the maintenance and improvement of irrigation schemes in the Navibandar Mahal, town improvement and town planning, and the drainage of the Porbandar town.

J. Railway.

84. The State is joint proprietor of the Gondal-Porbandar Railway with a length of 143 miles exclusive of the Ranawav Quarry line and the Porbandar Dock Estate Line which are of this State's sole ownership.

The amount invested by the State as its share of the capital of the Gondal-Porbandar Railway upto the end of the year was Rs. 23,20,688. The net earnings alloted to this State during the year were Rs. 1,53,271 as against Rs. 1,28,665 in the previous year. The net earnings of the two small lines

mentioned above amounted to Rs. 27,095 as against Rs. 19,513 in the preceding year.

The Gondal State desires the separation of the joint ownership of the Railway and this important question, which has formed the subject of protracted correspondence and frequent conferences between the representatives of the two States, is now under submission to Government. Other important events connected with the railway administration were the execution of traffic agreements with other Railways, the application to Government for a preliminary survey of a line from Porbandar towards Dwarka to Kuranga, and the provision of new rolling stock at a cost of about 2 lakhs.

K. Post Office.

85. There are twelve Post Offices in the State two of which, Porbandar and Madhavpur, are combined Post and Telegraph Offices. Of the rest, one is a sub-office at Ranawav and nine are branch offices in villages. The proposed addition of a telegraph office to the Post Office at Ranawav has unfortunately been postponed by the Postal authorities owing to the war.

L. General condition of the people.

86. The general condition of the people was fairly good during the year. The season was not very favourable and agriculture had to face an abnormal monsoon. The earlier stages of the war affected trade in practically all its branches but confidence was restored and normal conditions were re-established earlier than was expected. The demand for labour continued, and the high level of wages was generally maintained.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

87. The opening balance of the year (August 1913 to July 1914) amounted to Rs. 12,23,071 as detailed below :—

In the State Treasury.	Rs.	2,03,206
In the Bank of Bombay	„	2,734
In the National Bank of India....	„	17,369
In the Rajkot Branch of the Bank of Bombay.	„	21,253
In Government Promissory Notes.	„	8,40,185
Other Bonds and Shares.	„	1,38,324
Total	„	12,23,071

The total income under all heads (Appendix XXII) excluding 'deposits' and 'advances' amounted to Rs. 11,93,293 as against Rs. 14,37,260 of the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that in the year 1912–13 a large amount, Rs.2,17,786, was realised by the sale of ornaments. The main item of receipts was of course Land revenue, Rs.6,75,637 as shown below:-

Sale proceeds of grain, cotton &c.	Rs.	3,19,123
Cash rents and taxes	„	1,54,860
Recoveries from Bhâyats, service-holders &c.	„	15,670
Miscellaneous ...	„	1,49,270
Recoveries on account of previous years.	„	36,714
... Total	Rs.	6,75,637

The total expenditure (again excluding 'advances' and 'deposits') was Rs. 11,25,326 against Rs. 7,42,525 of the previous year. The main reason for this increase was that a sum of Rs. 2,10,000 was paid during the year to the creditors of the late Rana Saheb (The Wadia Trustees). In all Rs. 1,49,755 were invested during the year in Government Promissory Notes and in payment of calls on bonds and shares while Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000 (sale price Rs. 95,402) had to be sold subsequently on account of the settlement of the claims above referred to. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 13,13,652 as detailed below :—

In the State Treasury	Rs	2,37,070
In the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.	„	22,198
-Do- -Do. Rajkot.	„	7,684
National Bank of India. ...	„	13,839
In Government Promissory Notes, face value Rs. 8,76,900 ...	„	8,65,138
Bond and shares (actual cost) ...	„	1,67,723
Total	Rs.	13,13,652

The finances of the State were thus in a solvent condition at the end of the year, the new year starting with a balance in hand exceeding one year's gross revenue.

88. The following brief review of the resources and the recurring and other liabilities of the State is based on an average of actual receipts and disbursements for the revenue years 1910–11, 1912–13 and 1913–14 (the lean year of 1911–12 being omitted as abnormal). Appendix XXII A is an abstract of the average receipts and expenditure of the State under different heads classified as 'Ordnary' and 'Extraordinary', the former being sub–divided into 'Recurring' and 'Fluctuating.' It will be seen from this that the average 'ordinary' gross income of the State is Rs. 11,26,744 of which Rs. 95,604 are 'recurring and Rs. 10,31,140 are 'fluctuating.'. The main component items are shown below :—

I. Land revenue, ...		Rs.
(a) Recurring.		94,652
(b) Fluctuating.		5,47,565
II. *Sayer* (sea customs, land customs &c)		1,58,821
III. Railway		2,30,190
IV. Gardens and Forests.		31,666
V. Interest		33,280

Land Revenue includes Rs. 91,959 on account of royalty on quarried stones. '*Sayer*' includes Import and Export duties, Rs 37,432 and Rs. 35,317 respectively. The 'recurring' revenue consists almost wholly of cash, rents and taxes &c.— (acreage, fixed vighoti &c) Rs. 94,652. The 'extraordinary' income comprises windfalls like the sale of ornaments (over two lakhs worth of jewellery was sold in 1912-13) and this of course must be excluded from a computation of the State's real resources. The State can at present count upon an average gross income ('recurring' and fluctuating,) of Rs. 11,26,744, or say Rs. 11,50,000, in a normal year and with increased efficiency of administration this income is yet capable of some expansion. Turning to the expenditure side we have a total average expenditure ('ordinary',| 'recurring' and 'fluctuating') of Rs 7,30,925 or, say Rs. 7,50,000, under various heads. These figures do not include expenditure on 'original' public works which is classed as 'extraordinary.' They comprise Rs. 2,94,000 on establishment charges which will be referred to further on. After meeting therefore all its 'ordinary' demands the State should be left with about 4 lakhs to provide for original public works, to meet special non-recurring expenses or to establish a sinking fund or 'reserve' of investments as well as to carry on the administration till the next year's principal revenue comes in. The total average 'extraordinary' expenditure comes toRs.2,21,685 (sayRs.2,22,000) including Rs. 98,508 on public works. This gives the following general results :—

(i) Average gross income.	...Rs. 11,50,000
Deduct	
(ii) Average 'ordinary' expenditure, 'recurring' and 'fluctuating'	...Rs 7,50,000
(iii) Surplus available for public works, special expenses &c	...Rs.4.00, 000
Deduct	
(iv) Average extraordinary expenditure including public works	Rs. 2,22,000
(v) Balance available at the end of the year.	1,78,000

As a matter of fact the closing balance should be larger than the amount shown above since the amouut of average extraordinary expenditure shown under head (iv) includes an average of Rs. 70,000 paid on account of debt--a contingency which is not likely to recur in the immediate future. We are entitled to add at least half of this, say Rs. 35,000, to the closing balance (head v) which gives a net surplus of about Rs. 2,13,000 That this calculation is not wide of the mark is shown by the fact that the actual closing cash balance for 1912-13 and 1913-14 was Rs. 2,03,206 and 2,37,070 respectively,

89. Reverting to the subject of average ordinary expenditure its component parts stand as follows:—

A.	Rs. 4, 81,617	Recurring.
B.	,, 2, 49,308	Fluctuating.
	Rs. 7,30,925	

'A' relates mainly to establishment charges averaging Rs. 2,94,308 which at present evince a tendency to increase; but against this there is a similar tendency in respect to efficiency of administration. The above item (Rs. 2,94,308) moreover includes an average of Rs. 77,408 on account of cost of the Police. And deducting this, the cost of civil establishment works out to Rs. 2,16,900 or about 20 p. c. of the 'ordinary' gross revenue.

90. Expenditure at this level has not been without some corresponding benefit. All departments of the administration are improving in tone, energy, and efficiency. New administrative machinery has been imported and the existing one improved. This has necessarily meant more and better paid officers and several of them have been brought from outside on deputation. The Account branch of the administration may serve as an illustration of these remarks. Before 1913-14 no attempt had been made to regularise Leave regulations, or Treasury and Audit procedure in theState.Various orders passed from time to time, not always consistent with each other, were interpreted differently by different officers. In the year under report affairs have been placed on a better footing. A new Department under a 'Chief Account Officer' has been organized and entrusted with functions resembling generally those of the Accountant General. Bills which formerly used to be passed by the Hazur Office have been transferred for a regular pre-audit to the Treasury Office while a new Audit office has been entrusted with the duty of post-auditing or re-auditing all bills. In order to ensure the success of the work of thus reorganizing the finances and the accounts of the State the services of Mr. N. T Dubash of the Accountant General's office were obtained temporarily as Special Account Officer. Mr. Dubash was also entrusted with the work of preparing an Account and Leave Manual for the guidance of State officers. The task of engrafting the rules and principles which have now found general acceptance elsewhere on existing local *vahivat* was thus accomplished, and the "Account and Service Regulations" which were published during the year are the fruit of the reorganization above referred to. It is hoped that a regular audit of treasury and departmental accounts thus established will be of benefit to the State.

91. The needs of other Departments have been also attended to. The work of survey settlement undertaken as preparatory to the introduction of the *Vighoti* system has naturally entailed special expenditure.

The Criminal and Civil courts of the State have been now so constituted as to meet all possible requirements. And the personnel of the judiciary has been similarly strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Anandrai H. Dave, B. A LL. B., and Mr.Bhimji V. Joshi B. A. LL. B., in charge of the Hazur and Sar Nyayadhish Courts respectively.

The appointment of Mr. C. W. Maidment of the Bombay Preventive Service has added considerably to the general efficiency of the Customs department, and undoubtedly tended to the better and smoother working of the Port.

The Hazur Office has been reorganized and placed on a proper footing with the assistance of Mr. Khodabhai S. Desai an officer lent to the State by the Kathiawar Agency.

Police reorganisation and reform have made satisfactory progress with the assistance of Inspector B. F. Davar of the Bombay Police.

Generally every effort has been made to improve the personnel and the efficieney of all departments and by a reasonable and sufficient decentralisation to place the financial and general administration of the State upon a sound and permanent basis.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics and Medical Relief.

A. Vital Statistics.

92. During the year under review 3,416 births were registered as against 2,799 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 617. The number of deaths was 2,225 as against 2,016. The figures showing the birth rate and death rate per mille are 37.6 and 24 4 respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 30.81 and 22.19 respectively (*Vide* Appendix XXIV).

B. Medical Relief.

93. Four institutions afford medical relief at the expense of the State. They are the Hospital at Porbandar and the Dispensaries at Ranawao, Madhavpur, and Bagwadar. Another small dispensary has been opened at Navibandar since the close of the year as an experimental measure : Navibandar having been finally selected as a more suitable place for the experiment than Kandorna.

Institutions.

94. The number of outdoor patients treated during the year rose from 35,559 to 36,512 and that of indoor patients from 552 to 637. Appendix XXIII furnishes further details in this connection.

Number of patients.

95. The prevailing diseases during the year were eye diseases, diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems, skin diseases, malaria and plague.

Prevailing diseases.

96. The last visitation of plague at Porbandar lasted from March 1914 to December 1914. There were 252 attacks and 112 deaths in the town of Porbandar. And in the outlying villages of the State there were 173 attacks and 157 deaths.

Plague.

The main remedy applied was "evacuation" and a sum of about Rs. 1,970 was expended on the construction of health camps. Disinfection of infected premises, and rat killing were also resorted to. Inoculation was freely offered and strongly urged upon the people, but only 251 people took advantage of this effective remedy. An Assistant Medical Officer was appointed on special duty to render medical aid and supervise disinfection operations. And revised plague rules were framed and issued.

97. Arrangements were made during the year for the free distribution of quinine throughout the district.

Malaria.

98. The number of major operations performed during the year was 214 and that of minor operations 746 as compared with 189 and 787 respectively in the foregoing year.

Operations.

99. The total cost of maintaining the institutions affording medical relief amounted to Rs. 18,086 as against Rs. 18,868 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

100. The addition of an inpatient ward to the Ranawav Dispensary was carried out during the year. The construction of quarters for Sub-assistant surgeons at the Porbandar Hospital has been taken in hand. A new ward is being added to the Porbandar Hospital. The scheme for a separate Cottage Hospital for women at Porbandar is now under consideration.

Buildings.

C. Sanitation.

101. Four steamers and eleven sailing vessels sailed from the Port of Porbandar to foreign ports during the year and their passengers and crew numbering 621 and 105 respectively were examined, and their baggage was disinfected.

D. Vaccination.

102. There were 3,461 primary vaccinations and 18 revaccinations during the year as compared with 3,462 and 96 respectively in the previous year. Of the 3,461 persons newly vaccinated 1,722 were males and 1,739 were females.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

103. The Education Department of the State is in charge of 56 schools teaching 4,046 students and manned by 165 teachers, showing an increase of 4 schools and 136 students over the last year's figures. The supervising agency consists of a Chief Educational Officer who is also the Head Master of the Bhavsinhji High School, and a Deputy Educational Inspector. The total amount spent on education during the year was Rs. 31,947 as against Rs. 31,389 in the previous year representing about 3 p. c. of the gross revenue of the year under report.

104. Four new primary schools were opened during the year including one at Porbandar for the depressed classes. These 'untouchables' evince a greater appreciation of the benefits of education than many of their immediate superiors in the social scale like Mehrs, Rabaris &c. The number of private schools rose from 11 to 14, and the number of pupils on their rolls was 1,264 as against 1,083 of the preceding year. The total number of children receiving instruction in the State is 5,310 bearing a percentage of 5.8 to the total population.

105. Three new school houses were built during the year including one for the girls school at the large village of Madhavpur. A school house for the girls school at Ranawav

School buildings.

is also under construction. About two thirds of the schools are accommodated in State-built houses but the rest are poorly housed in *Choras* or such other hired buildings as are available in the villages. A programme to improve and complete accommodation is under consideration. A laboratory and an extension of the High School building are also under consideration.

Bhavsinhji High School.

106. The number of pupils attending the Bhavsinhji High School rose from 363 to 391 and the average daily attendance from 267 to 275. Six students passed the Matriculation examination out of twelve sent up from the school. Two literary societies, one for the High School and the other for the vernacular Taluka School were started during the year, periodical meetings being held for the discussion of literary topics.

Pay of teachers.

107. The rules regulating the pay and promotion of teachers in the primary schools were revised during the year improving thereby the pay and prospects of both trained and untrained teachers and fixing a regular cadre for each school.

Girls Schools.

108. The State maintains three Girls schools *viz* at Porbandar, Ranawav, and Madhavpur. The total number of girls on the rolls was 550, the same as in the preceding year. The number of girls attending boys schools in some of the villages was 147 as against 150 in the previous year. Arrangements for opening a new girls school at the village of Khambhodar were completed during the year. All the girls schools are now provided with female teachers ; and the three Head Mistresses and one Assistant Mistress are qualified teachers who have received adequate training at Rajkot.

Drawing.

109. Students are trained for examination in drawing at the High School and two large primary schools at Porbandar, a special teacher having been engaged for the pupose. Three students appeared for and passed the third grade *i. e.* the highest examination while three passed the first grade.

Sloyd.

110. The Sloyd teacher on the staff of the Bhavsinhji High School was deputed to Bombay and Mysore during the year to be trained and a class will shortly be opened in the High School for this special branch of manual training.

111. Physical and moral training continue to receive attention. The playground of the Bhavsinhji High School was improved and enclosed during the year. Cricket is played by about half a dozen elevens every day and football, drill and Indian games are also attended to. In primary schools physical training is confined to Indian games and drill.

Teachers' Association.

112. The Teachers' Association continues to do useful work

The Jethwa Hostel.

113. There were 20 free and 4 paying boarders at the Jethwa Hostel during the year. Plans for a suitable building are being prepared. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 2,271.

The Education Code.

114. The rules of the Educational Department were revised and codified during the year.

115. Two new scholarships were created during the year, of Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 15 per mensem, to be awarded to students at Veterinary and Commercial Colleges respectively.

Scholarships.

116. The Victoria Jubilee Madressa which was re-opened last year was managed satisfactorily by the Committee appointed for the purpose. The number of pupils was 401 against 366 in the previous year. The girls school affiliated to the Madressa has also been revived and secular training, which was formerly disallowed, has been now introduced. The financial affairs of the Institution are still unsatisfactory. The trustees in Africa who hold ample funds for maintainining the Madressa, have not yet finally wound up their differences; and the expenses of the Madressa are still being paid out of loans advanced by the State. The other private schools within the State are the Keshav School—a charitable institution and Kamdar's proprietory school, both situated in convenient localities in Porbandar and serving as feeders to the larger primary schools maintained by the State.

Private Schools.

117. A special feature of educational activity was an attempt made to impress upon the minds of the pupils studying at the State schools the principal events and causes of the present war and the part which all citizens of the Empire are expected to play in this world-wide conflict. Leaflets containing the latest war news are daily supplied to all the Schools; and the teachers explain these to their pupils with the help of maps. The Chief Educational Officer was also deputed to deliver 'War lectures' at different centres in order to enlighten the rural population as to the progress of events.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

A. Paddock.

118. There were 46 horses (including 12 Brood Mares and 1 Stallion), 10 colts and fillies, and 5 mules in the State stables at the close of the year, as against 50, 4 and 5 respectively in the foregoing year.

20 mares belonging to private individuals and 12 to the State were served during the year. And all the 12 brood mares are now in foal.

The Veterinary Officer treated 346 animals at the paddock dispensary during the year.

119. With a view to improve the breed of cattle in the State two Vadhiar bulls were purchased at Radhanpur during the year and sent into the districts; and several cows belonging to cultivators and others have been covered by them.

120. The old State elephant is still maintained, and carried the young Rana Sahib in procession round the town at Dassera.

B. Printing Press.

121. There are three printing presses in the State of which one is maintained by the State and the other two belong to private proprietors. The State Gazette is the only regular publication and this is issued fortnightly from the State Press.

C. Libraries.

122. The Desai Nanji Gokalji and Sheth Zavershah Hajiwan Library is the principal institution of its kind in the State and is accommodated in the Victoria Jubilee Commemoration Hall at Porbandar. The rules of this Library were revised during the year. The other Library in the town is the Victoria Jubilee Madressa Library. The Memon community at the village of Ranawav has two small libraries of its own.

D. Ambulance Work.

123. Instruction in "First Aid" was imparted at seven classes held at Porbandar during the year, but only three Hindu Ladies and three of the students of the Ambulance Class at the Madressa passed examination and were granted certificates. Two classes were conducted in the Districts, one at Madhāvpur and the other at Ranawav. The number of life members of the Porbandar Centre is 6 and the number of members paying annual subscriptions is at present only 28. It is hoped that better progress may be made in this Centre next year.

E. Medical Practitioners and Nurses.

124. Rules were framed during the year to regulate the practice of private practitioners and for the examination and the issue of *Sanads* to properly qualified persons.

Arrangements have also been made for lectures to be delivered to Indian *dais* and midwives, and for *Sanads* to be granted to those who pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the course.

Conclusion.

125. I have to thank all Heads of Departments and Offices, and also several of their subordinates, for a good hard year's work. There is still scope for much progress and improvement. And there are several important Committees whose reports are still pending or incomplete. Fair progress has been made with the arrangement and indexing of records. And a Special Officer, Mr. F. A. Rana, is now engaged in compiling a regular Directory of the various rules and orders of the State. The completion of the Accounts and Service Regulations has been already referred to. An Educational Code is in the press. A Medical Code is now nearly completed. Regular Port and Customs Rules will be also shortly ready. And it is hoped that next year a revised Revenue Code and more adequate Municipal Regulations may also appear.

When so many have worked hard it is invidious to distinguish. But Mr Maidment's services as Port and Chief Customs Officer have been of particular value. And the untiring labours of Mr. Khodabhai Somabhai Desai in the Hazur Office also thoroughly deserve special mention. The Hazur Assistant Mr. Anandrai H. Dave has rendered me loyal and valuable assistance. And since he first joined the appointment on the 1st December 1914, there has been a marked acceleration and improvement in the disposal of the important duties pertaining to that appointment.

Porbandar, ~~12th June~~ 14th July 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

Printed at the Porbandar State Press.

APPENDIX A.

List of contributors to the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund.

Serial No.	Name of contributor.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Major F. DeB. Hancock	200	0	0	
2	Mr. Abhechand G. Desai	100	0	0	
3	„ Khodabhai Somabhai	30	0	0	
4	„ Vanichand Jhaverchand Modi ...	50	0	0	
5	„ Hirachand Popatbhai	10	0	0	
6	„ Sheth Virji Kanji	500	0	0	
7	„ Chhaganlal Ranchhoddas Patel ...	25	0	0	
8	„ Bhimji Vaijnath Joshi	60	0	0	
9	Kumar Shri Dadubha Vijaysinhji. ...	75	0	0	
10	Sheth Haji Umar Haji Kasam ...	25	0	0	
11	„ Ladha Bhanji	200	0	0	
12	The Staff of Indian Cement Company, Porbandar	115	0	0	
13	Mr. Harjiwan Bechar...	51	0	0	
14	„ Harakhchand Velji	31	0	0	
15	„ Kalianji Hirachand Vora	20	0	0	
16	„ C. M. Cykes	150	0	0	
17	„ I. M Hora..	50	0	0	
18	„ Nathubhai Premji	101	0	0	
19	Dr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas	60	0	0	
20	Mr. Nagindas G. Modi	15	0	0	
21	„ B. F. Davar	50	0	0	
22	„ C. N C. DeSouza	15	0	0	
23	„ Burhanudin A.	10	0	0	
24	„ Haji Abu Haji Habib	10	0	0	
25	Meman Haji Osman Haji Aba ...	21	0	0	
26	Sheth Gordhandas Bhimji	200	0	0	
27	„ Ayub Haji Begmamad ...	30	0	0	
28	„ Haji Mamad Haji Dada ...	25	8	0	
29	„ Haji Ismail Haji Dada	25	8	0	
30	Mr. H. F. Marker	40	0	0	
31	Sheth Ismal Mamad	50	0	0	
32	Vakil Gopaldas...	10	0	0	
33	Mr. Pranlal M Maheta	20	0	0	
34	Kumar Shri Balsinhji Jalamsinhji Gondal Bhayat	50	0	0	
35	Mr. Mansukhrai Harirai	10	0	0	
36	„ Gopalji Kanji (Rambhabai) ...	50	0	0	
37	„ Jadavji Ladhabhai...	20	0	0	
38	„ Tajbhai Jivaji	201	0	0	
39	„ H. Navroji Wadia	151	0	0	
40	„ C. W. Maidment	50	0	0	
41	„ Nurmahmad Haji Adhreman ...	50	0	0	
42	„ Girdhar Hemraj	50	0	0	
43	„ Musaji Tajbhai	60	0	0	
44	„ Meghji Gordhandas	40	0	0	
45	„ Bhanji Lavji	75	0	0	
46	„ Nurbhai Dosabhai...	10	0	0	
47	„ Manmohandas Kapurchand ...	17	0	0	
48	„ Nanji Virji...	45	0	0	

Serial No.	Name of contributor.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
49	„ Manaji Rajuji	60	0	0	
50	„ Gordhandas Parmananddas ...	25	0	0	
51	„ Liladhar Valji	25	0	0	
52	„ Dinkarrai G. Oza	10	0	0	
53	„ Haji Esmail Ahmad	15	0	0	
54	„ Jethabhai Mulji	15	0	0	
55	„ Pitamber Dayal	15	0	0	
56	Goswami Jivanlalji Maharaj	200	0	0	
57	Sheth Haji Musa Haji Sakur	10	0	0	
58	Mr. Dosabhai Bhagwanji Shukla ...	10	0	0	
59	Sheth Nemidas Nanji	20	0	0	
60	Mr. Vrajlal Ranchhodji Vakil ...	20	0	0	
61	„ Pragji Naranji	10	0	0	
62	„ Champshi Anandji	10	0	0	
63	„ Hasam Mawji	20	0	0	
64	„ Raghavji Kachra...	15	0	0	
65	Kumar Kanaksinhji	15	0	0	
66	Mr. Mawji Jhina	10	0	0	
67	Students of the High School ...	26	6	0	
68	Mr. Chatrabhuj Ladha	15	0	0	
69	„ Motichand Kapurchand	10	0	0	
70	„ Jamnadas Vasanji	15	0	0	
71	Maherali Mahamadali Vakil & Co. ...	10	0	0	
72	Mr. Abdula Fajalbhai	50	0	0	
73	„ Trikamdas Ravji	25	0	0	
74	„ Adarji Doshabhai Talati... ...	10	0	0	
75	„ Velji Lavji	25	0	0	
76	„ Manji Nathubhai...	50	0	0	
77	„ Narayan Rama	10	0	0	
78	„ Nurmahamad Suleman	20	0	0	
79	„ Kasam Abu	50	0	0	
80	„ Chhotalal Premji...	10	4	0	
81	„ Adamji Valiji	20	0	0	
82	„ Adamji Musaji	15	0	0	
83	„ Ratanshi Mepa	10	0	0	
84	Shah Manekchand Dharamshi ...	10	0	0	
85	Mr. Gopaldas Virpal	10	0	0	
86	„ Hemchand Devkaran	50	0	0	
87	„ Ravji Harji	15	0	0	
88	Sheth Haji Jusab Haji Esak... ...	10	0	0	
89	Mr. Valimamad Abu	30	0	0	
90	„ Ramji Hormasji & Co.	30	0	0	
91	„ Liladhar Mavji	15	0	0	
92	Other miscellaneous contributions from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.	702	15	0	
	Total ...	5,003	9	0	

F. DeB. HANCOCK Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX A. (contd.)

List of contributors to the Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian War & Relief Fund.

Serial No.	Name of Contributor.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Mrs. Hancock	100	0	0	
2	,, J. V. P. Mascarenhas	25	0	0	
3	,, Shirinbai Marker	20	0	0	
4	,, Vanichand Jhaverchand Modi ...	20	0	0	
5	Ganga Swarup Matushri Zalima ...	125	0	0	
6	Mrs. Harilal Kalianrai Chhabildas Maru.	25	0	0	
7	,, Harjiwan	15	0	0	
8	,, Abhechand G. Desai	25	0	0	
9	,, Chhaganlal Ranchhordas Patel ...	10	0	0	
10	,, Haji Umar Haji Kasam ...	10	4	0	
11	Ba Shri Monghiba	30	0	0	
12	Mrs. Dadubha	20	0	0	
13	,, Khodabhai Somabhai Desai ...	10	0	0	
14	,, Parmanand Ladha	25	0	0	
15	,, Bhimji Vaijnath Joshi	25	0	0	
16	,, Kanaksinhji	10	0	0	
17	,, Gordhan Bhimji	51	0	0	
18	,, Jamnadas Vasanji	10	0	0	
19	,, Bhanji Lavji	25	0	0	
20	,, Harjiwan Gokaldas	10	0	0	
21	,, Gulabrai C. Oza	10	0	0	
22	,, Tajbhai Jiwaji	25	0	0	
23	,, Ladhabhai Bhanji	51	0	0	
24	,, Ismal Mamad	25	0	0	
25	,, Haji Ayab Haji Begmamad ...	15	0	0	
26	,, Haji Dada Haji Habib	10	4	0	
27	,, Haji Mamad Haji Dada	10	4	0	
28	,, Mansukhrai Harirai	10	0	0	
29	,, Devji Karsanji	10	0	0	
30	,, Vrajlal Ranchhodji	20	0	0	
31	,, Haji Ismal Haji Dada	10	4	0	
32	Mr. C. M. Sykes	75	0	0	
33	Mrs. I. M. Hora	20	0	0	
34	,, Nathubhai Premji	25	0	0	
35	,, B. F. Davar	25	0	0	
36	,, Sundarji Pragji Vakil	21	0	0	
37	,, N. G. Modi	10	0	0	
38	,, Balsinhji Jalamsinhji	25	0	0	
39	Rambhabai for Gopalji Kanji ...	15	0	0	
40	Mrs. Jadavji Ladhabhai	10	0	0	
41	,, Lakhmidas Gordhandas	10	0	0	
42	,, H. Navroji	51	0	0	
43	,, C. W. Maidment	25	0	0	
44	,, Nurmahamad Haji Adhreman ...	15	0	0	
45	,, Girdhar Hemraj	15	0	0	
46	,, Musaji Tajbhai	20	0	0	
47	,, Meghji Gordhandas	10	0	0	
48	,, Manaji Rajuji	15	0	0	
49	Gangaswarup Ba Shri Kuwar Ba Saheb Virpurwala	101	0	0	

Serial No.	Name of contributor.	Amount. Rs.	A	P.	Remarks.
50	Mrs. Virji Kanji Sheth	75	0	0	
51	„ Hasam Mawji	10	0	0	
52	„ Kasam Abu	25	0	0	
53	„ Symons	20	0	0	
54	„ Traschler	20	0	0	
55	Ganga swarup Bhavnagar wala Ba Saheb	250	0	0	
56	Mrs. Gopaldas Virpal	10	0	0	
57	Bai Premkuwar for Sheth Hemchand Devkaran	25	0	0	
58	Pankunver	10	0	0	
59	Ramji Hormasji & Co.	10	0	0	
60	Mr. Nasarwanji Ratanji Lodhawala ...	10	0	0	
61	Other miscellaneous contributions from Re. 1 to Rs 10...	410	5	9	
	Total ...	2,151	5	9	

F. DeB. HANCOCK Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX B.

No. 212.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject the Courts of the Porbandar State are reconstituted as follows with effect from the 1st April, 1914.

Criminal.

1. The Court of the First Class Magistrate, Porbandar.
   - I. Powers of a First Class Magistrate and the additional powers specified in Schedule IV, Criminal Procedure Code except :—
     1. Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class, Section 407.
     2. Powers to transfer cases, Sections 192.
   - II. To try offences punishable under any rules or orders passed by the State or Municipality.
   - III To hold marine inquiries.
2. Mamlatdar "Ranawao."
   1. Powers of a Second Class Magistrate and the additional powers specified in Schedule IV of the Criminal Procedure Code except ;—
      - I. Power to commit for trial, Section 206.
      - II. To try offences punishable under any rules or orders passed by the State.
      - III. To try summarily offences relating to the registration of births and deaths.
      - IV. Registration of documents.
3. Mamlatdar "Adwana" (Bagwadar).
   Do-. Do- Do-.
4. The Court of Munsiff, Navibandar.
   - I. Powers of a First Class Magistrate and the additional powers specified in Schedule IV, Criminal Procedure Code except:—
     1. Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class, section 407.
     2. Power to transfer cases section 192.
   - II. Registration of documents.
   - III. To try offences punishable under any rules or orders passed by the State or Municipality.
   - IV. To hold marine inquiries.
5. Sar Nyayadhish Court, Porbandar.
   - I. Powers of a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge (cases in which capital sentence or a sentence of transportation for life is passed to be submitted to the Hazur Court for confirmation.)
   - II. Appellate powers to hear appeals from the decisions of all subordinate Magistrates.
6. The Hazur Court.
   - I. Appeals from the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish's Court.
   - II. Powers of revision.

Civil.

1. The Court of the Nyayadhish, Porbandar.
   I. To hear all original civil suits with powers to hear all Small Cause suits upto Rs. 100.
   II. Execution of Decrees.
2. The Court of the Munsiff, Navibandar.
   To hear suits upto Rs. 3,000 with Small Cause powers upto Rs. 100; suits above Rs. 100 to be heard by him as Regular Civil suits and not to be sent to the Sar Nyayadhish for being tried as Small Cause suits.
3. The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish, Porbandar.
   I. Small Cause power to hear suits above Rs. 100 upto Rs. 200.
   II. Heirship certificates and probate applications.
   III. To hear appeals from the decisions of the Courts of the Nyayadhish, Porbandar and the Munsiff, Navibandar.
   IV. Appeals under the Local registration Act.
   V. To hear insolvency suits.
4. Hazur Court.
   I. Appeals from the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court.
   II. Powers of revision.

NOTE.—The Court of the Second Class Magistrate at Porbandar is abolished. But the City Mamlatdar to continue to undertake the work of "Registration of Documents" as heretofore.

Porbandar, 26th March, 1914,

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1914-1915.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Major F. DeB. Hancock.	Administrator.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
Mr. Abhechand Govindji Desai B A., LL. B.	Hazur Assistant.	1-4-14	30-11-14	
„ Anandrai H. Dave B. A., LL. B.	Do.	1-12-14	31-3-15	
„ Bhimji Vaijnath Joshi B A., LL. B.	Sar Nyayadhish.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
Clement M. Sykes Esqr. A. M. I. C. E.	State Engineer.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
Mr. D. S. Panthaki.	Superintendent of Police.	1-4-14	2-8-14	
„ B. F. Davar.	Do.	3-8-14	31-3-15	
„ I. M. Hora.	Chief Account Officer.	29-8-14	31-3-15	
C. W. Maidment Esqr.	Port and Chief Customs Officer.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
Kumar Balsinhji Jalamsinhji.	Revenue Commissioner.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
Dr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
Mr. Hirjibhai Faramji Marker B. A	Chief Educational Officer.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
„ Vanichand J. Modi B. A., LL. B. BAR-AT-LAW.	Nyayadhish.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
„ Khodabhai Somabhai Desai B. A.	Superintendent Hazur office.	1-4-14	31-3-15	
„ Chhaganlal Ranchhoddas Patel.	Treasury Officer	1-4-14	31-3-15	
„ Tribhovandas K. Desai G. B. V. C.	Veterinary Officer.	1-4-14	31-8-15	
„ Mohanlal Mulji Joshi. Do.	Do. Do.	21-9-14	31-3-15	
„ Harjiwan G. Ved.	Assistant Engineer.	1-4-14	31-10-14	

Hazur Office
Porbandar 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws and Rules in force during 1914—15.

No.	Date of promulgation.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks.
8	27-7-01	Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898	Yes	
		Penal Code Act XLV of 1860	,,	
		Contract Act IX of 1872.	,,	
		Evidence Act I of 1872.	,,	
		Oaths Act X of 1873.	,,	
		Majority Act IX of 1875.	,,	
		Whipping Act VI of 1877.	,,	
		Specific Relief Act I of 1877.	,,	
		Guardian and wards Act VIII of 1890.	,,	
		Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889.	,,	
		Administration of Estates Regulation VIII of 1827.	,,	
		Gambling Act IV of 1867.	,,	
		District Police Act IV of 1890.	,,	
		Caste Questions Act II of 1827.	,,	
		Trust Act II of 1882.	,,	
		Agency Limitation Law of 1890.	No.	
172 291	21-9-09 9-7-10	Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.	Yes.	
291	9-7-10	Insolvency Act III of 1907.	,,	
248	9-4-14	Prison Act IX of 1894.	,,	
230 3	31-1-04 26-7-04	Porbandar State Stamp Act.	No.	
295	31-3-04	Do. Do. Court fees Act.	,,	
87	14-10-04	Do Do rules under Do.	,,	
41	6-8-04	Do. Do. Registration Do.	,,	
287	9-5-14	Indian Steamship Act VII of 1884.	Yes.	
283	24-4-06	Emigration Act XVII of 1908.	,,	
		Post Office Act	,,	
7	27-7-06	Indian Company's Act.	,,	
	26-10-87	Rules prohibiting adulteration of cotton.	No.	
Gazette vol. No.8	7-10-00	Porbandar Native Passengers Ship Act.	,,	
755	30-1-15			
106	30-10-04	Revenue Code.	,,	
68	7-11-89	Rules regarding prevention of cruelty to animals.	,,	In course of revision
217	16-11-87	Rules regarding registration of births and deaths (Porbandar Town).	,,	
47	25-11-93			
127	6-6-00	Do. Do. (Moffusil)	,,	
3	24-7-96	Rules regarding execution of decrees against agriculturists.	,,	
144	19-1-14			
134 135	15-6-00	Rules for the Manufacture, conversion &c. of arms &c.	,,	
126	12-6-00	Game Rules.	,,	
222	13-3-02	Encumbered Estates Rules.	,,	
247	11-2-05	Rules regarding hotels and eating houses	,,	
6 40 43	27-7-06 15-9-06	Boiler Inspection Rules.	Yes.	

25	11-6-07	Rules regarding fire works	No.	
27	25-8-08	Rules regarding dramatic performances.	„	Uuder revi sion.
103	11-11-11			
199	31-12-10	Rules regarding Civil Prisoners	Yes.	
86	29-11-08	Rules under the explosive Act.	„	
227	17-1-11	Public Land Conveyance Rules	No.	Do.
122	28-11-11	Port clearance rules and rules for the prevention of importation of jiggar.	Yes.	
104	13-11-11	Rules relating to the surveillance and registration of suspicious characters.	No.	
20	17-8-12	Rules regarding religious institutions.	„	
103	22-2-13	Petrolium Rules.	Yes.	
109	12-3-13	Rules regarding the entry of strangers or suspicious characters in Porbandar.	No.	
141	12-5-13	Rules regarding the entry of stangers or suspicious characters in Porbandar extended to Adwana.	„	
100	17-11-13	Do. Do. to Ranawao.	„	
98	27-9-13	Rules regarding "Khalas" wages.	„	
147	24-1-14	Rules regulating the practice of Medical Practitioners.	„	
166	15-2-14	Rules for the celebration of "Holi"	„	
172	5-3-14			
5120	12-9-14	Porbandar State Factories Act.	Yes.	
8	16-11-14	Do. Rules thereunder.	„	
7818	23-12-14	Cattle trespass rules.	„	
206	21-3-14	Rules regarding cycling.	No.	
5553	1-10-14	Plague Rules.	„	
5314	19-9-14	Muharram rules for Porbandar.	„	
337	19-4-14	Do. Do. Mahals.	„	
7717	20-12-14	Rules regulating the conduct of State servants.	Yes.	
4999	8-9-14	Do. for the better regulation of boats and of public water conveyances	„	
6616	12-11-14	Do. for the qualification of pleaders.	No.	
6617	Do.	Do. for the examination of candidates for Sanads to practise as pleaders.	„	
6618	Do.	Do. for the practice of Do.	„	
6048	24-10-14	Do. regarding youths smoking.	„	
1822	5-3-15	State servants' Provident Fund rules.	„	
		Jail Manual.	Yes.	
		Account and Service regulations.	No.	
		Town Improvement Rules.	„	

Hazur Office
Porbandar 12th June 1915.

F, DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1914 15.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry (Mounted Police and Body Guards)														
Sappers.								6	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.														
Infantry (Police).														
Imperial Service troops.														

Hazur Office
Porbandar 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar, State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of Police for the year 1914-15.

Description of Office.	Number	Pay of Grades.	Total cost,	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent.	1	250+25+ 43–12–0 Pension contribution.	3,825	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Inspector.	1	100+25+10.	1,620	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Chief Constable. 1st grade	2	50+12, 50+10.	1,464	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	
Do. 2nd and 3rd „	2+1	2×45+10. 1×40+10.	1,920	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Jamadar, 1st grade	2	35+3, 35+10.	996	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	
Do. 2nd and 3rd „	7	2×30, 1×30+10 2×25+5, 1+25 1+25+5.	2,580	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	
Havildars, 1st and 2nd grade	10+15	10×16, 15×15 (7×5 H. A)	5,040	1	19	0	1	6	25	0	
Naiks, First class.	22	14	3,696	0	43	0	4	23	30	0	
Do. Second „	26	12	3,744								
First Class Police 75, ... Second class 109, third class 104.	288	11, 10, 9.	34,212	22	166	17	17	45	102	76	
Village Police 21 ; village Patels 15 10×7, 11×6 2×10, 6×9, 7×8.	36	P. P. 10 and 9,8 V. P. 7 and 6.	3,192	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	
Mounted Police—Risaldar	1	50+20	840	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar	1	30+20	600	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Daffedar	1	20+20	480	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Naiks	2	14+20	816	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Sowars 1st and 2nd grade	35	15×11+20. 20×10+20.	12,780	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	
Camel Sowars	5	5×8+15.	1,380	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	
Total ...	458		79,185	23	231	17	22	*82+1	214	76	×Chokiat

Hazur Office
Porbandar 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1914—15.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (column 4&5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past yeer.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbandar.	454	562	498	378	480	370*	252	315	183	42	50·6.0	83·33	52·5	85.13.	*13 pending trial.

Hazur Office
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbandar State during the year 1914—15.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porbandar.	24,248-8-4	9,072-14-10	10,011-1-7	5,589-6-7	41. 28	61. 6	

Hazur Office.
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar State during the year 1914—15.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of perssons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial persons.	Do. cases.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 months.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Chapter V. Abetment.	2	4	6	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter VIII. Offences against public tranquility	2	4	6	19	1	9	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter X. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.	7	54	61	2	28	86	53	0	9	0	1	43	0	53	24	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	
Chapter XI. False evidence and offences against public justice.	0	19	19	5	13	22	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	
Chapter XIV. Offences relating to public health & safety... ...	0	5	5	4	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Chapter XV. Offences relating to religion.	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting the human body ; Murder ...	0	3	3	0	3	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder.	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Abortion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial persons.	Do. cases.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 months.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Attempt to commit suicide ...	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Voluntarily causing hurt	3	273	276	57	141	291	39	0	0	1	3	35	0	39	239	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	2	3	5	6	4	5	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongful confinement	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wrongfully restraining any person.	0	4	4	3	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assault	2	38	40	9	24	54	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	
Kidnapping	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XVII																															
Theft	4	73	77	44	70	98	73	1	24	1	15	29	3	73	25	0	0	28	2	4	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft in dwelling etc.	5	15	20	30	12	15	11	0	2	0	9	0	0	11	4	0	0	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	0	7	7	4	3	8	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	

Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property	1	4	5	5	3	6	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Criminal breach of trust	3	8	11	8	9	9	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1	13	14	6	11	11	10	0	9	1	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Assisting in concealment of stolen property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheating	0	6	6	1	5	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mischief	1	34	35	6	26	45	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Criminal trespass	1	21	22	6	12	17	8	0	1	0	0	7	0	8	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House trespass	5	5	10	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XVIII. Forgery for the purpose of cheating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIX. Breach of contract of service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XX Offences relating to marriage	2	14	16	5	7	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XXI Defamation	4	10	14	6	7	34	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Chapter XXII Criminal intimidation insult and annoyance ...	8	321	329	224	151	287	18	0	1	0	0	17	0	18	253	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	7
Chapter XXIII. Attempt.	0	5	5	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against Local Laws ...	4	315	319	84	299	357	309	0	0	0	0	309	0	309	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Total...	57	1268	1325	599	853	1405	578	3	58	4	45	465	3	578	757	0	1	59	19	9	10	2	4	1	1	1	4	0	69	28

Hazur Office.
Porbandar 12th June. 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Porbandar State during the Year 1914–15.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.						Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaning at the end of last year.	Brought into trial in.					Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
				Arrested by police	Upon warrant.	on summons.	Volun-tary.	Arrested in presence of the Magis-trate.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Magistrate.	614	485	40	161	250	101	9	0	856	561	105	229	159	*23	1	44	*Out of these 4 have been acquitted.
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	136	155	0	64	113	76	0	0	157	253	26	156	71	0	0	0	
Ranawav S. C. Magistrate.	125	300	13	87	113	115	4	0	146	332	27	116	170	0	0	19	
Navibandar S. C. Magistrate.	119	328	16	58	40	140	5	0	188	259	86	8	159	0	0	6	
Total.	994	1268	69	370	516	432	18	0	1,347	1,405	244	509	559	23	1	69	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1914—15.

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and Cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	11	0	0	5	4	9	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	34	0	0	24	22	1	1	20	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	45	0	0	29	26	10	6	21	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1914—15.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year		Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.								Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money action.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise diposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
Sir Nyayadhish court Reg:	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Y. M. D.				
S. C:	0	0	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	0	8,240·15·8	0	61	0	0	61	0	0	0	1	5	8	47	8,240·15.8	0-1-2				
Total:	0	0	0	62	0	62	0	61	0	1	8,240 15·8	0	62	0	0	61	0	1	0	1	5	8	47	8,240·15·8					
Nyayadhish court Reg:	12	13	13	256	25	269	12	211	13	58	48,009·3·6	71	108	77	10	67	13	18	0	21	34	20	136	1,36,146·8·6	0-7-21				
S. C:	89	25	812	552	901	577	876	574	25	3	16,356·5·6	0	552	0	552	0	0	0	0	229	99	54	192	17,686 9·5	0-1-24				
Total.	101	38	825	808	926	846	888	785	38	61	64,365·9 0	71	660	77	562	67	13	18	0	250	133	74	328	1,53,833·1·11					

Munsiff court Porbandar Reg:	55	105	158	0	213	105	108	105	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0					
Total.	55	105	158	0	213	105	108	105	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105*	0	0	0	0					
Navibandar Munsiff court Reg:	11	15	116	21	127	36	112	30	15	6	5,386·8·9	1	15	5	1	11	2	1	0	15	8	3	4	8,424·14·6	0-6-3							
S. C:	10	7	167	85	177	92	170	91	7	1	2,607·11·1	0	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	58	16	14	3	2,909·12·1	0-2-8							
Total.	21	22	283	106	304	128	282	121	22	7	7,994·3·10	1	100	5	86	11	2	1	0	73	24	17	7	11,334·10·7	0							
Grand Total.	177	165	1,266	976	1,443	1,141	1,278	1,072	165	59	80,600 12·6	72	822	82	648	139	15	20	0	324	162	204	382	1,73,408·12·2	0							

Y. M. D.

*These were transferred to the Nyayadhish court.

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1914—15.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sar Nyayadhish Court																			
Do.— S. C:	0	0	0	0	82	11,096·6·9½	0	82	11,096·6·9½	0	65	8,204·7·11½	0	17	2,891·14·10	17	0	0	
Total.	0	0	0	0	82	11,096·6·9½	0	82	11,096·6·9½	0	65	8,204·7·11½	0	17	2,891 14·10	17	0	0	
Nyayadhish court Porbandar Reg:	7	13	67,959 13·0	11	338	1,93,381·8·3	18	351	2,61,341·5·3	5	122	81,732·4·4½	13	229	1,79,609·0.10½	165	27	37	
Do.— S. C:	266	507	27,357 8·3½	1,107	499	19,410·14·2	1,378	1,006	46,768·6·5½	866	875	40,159 3·5½	507	131	6,609 3 0	118	5	8	
Total.	273	520	95,312·5 3½	1,118	837	2,12,792·6·5	1,391	1,357	3,08,109·11·8½	871	997	1,21,891·7·10	520	360	1,86,218·3·10½	283	32	45	
Munsiff court Porbandar Reg:	104	151	94,012·0·3	253	0	0	357	151	94,012·0·3	206	*151	94,012·0·3	0	0	0	0	0	0	*These are transferred to the Nyayadhish Court so here they are shown as disposed of.

Total.	104	151	94,012·0·3	253	0	0·0 0	206	151	94,012·0 3	206	151	94,012·0·3	15/ 0	0	0	0	0	0
Navibandar Munsiff court Reg:	52	50	8,342·11·10	160	92	12,867 8·8	212	142	21,210·4·6	162	115	17,444 14·10	50	27	3,765·5·8	10	9	8
Do.—S. C:	28	47	1,835 5 1	195	242	8,026 8 9	223	289	9,861 13 10	176	254	8,719·8 0	47	35	1,142·5 10	20	9	6
Total.	80	97	10,178·0·11	355	334	20,894·1·5	435	431	31,072·2·4	338	369	26,164·6·10	97	62	4,907·11·6	30	18	14
Grand total.	457	768	1,99,507·6·5½	1,726	1,253	2,44,782·14 7½	2,183	2,021	4,44,290·5·1	1,415	1,582	2,50,272·6 10½	617	439	1,94,017·14 2½	330	50	59

Hazur Office,
Porbandar 12th June. 1915.

F. DeB HANCOCK, Major.
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work–number and results of appeals in civil suits in 1914–15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decision. amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise dipos-ed of			
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.
																							Y.M.D	Y.M.D.
Hazur court	3	0	1	38	4	38	4	38	0	0	133-5-4	12,479-0-11	0	27	1	4	0	4	0	2	3	1	1-1-0	0-4-15
Sir Nyayadhish court	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(Regular appeal)...	8	0	31	47	39	58	39	56	0	2	11,229-7-10	18891-14-8	31	36	4	5	0	4	1	3	3	8	0-2-0	0-1-28½
Nyayadhish court...	9	11	53	0	62	11	51	11	11	0	18,209-6-10	0 0-0	31	0	10	0	8	0	1	0	1	11*	0-5-10	*Transferred to Sir Nyayadhish Court.
Total...	20	11	85	96	105	107	94	105	11	2	29,572-4-0	31,371-15-7	62	63	15	9	8	8	2	5	7	20	0	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 15th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1914—15.

Station.	No of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
										Days.	
Porbandar.	1	58	180	251	238	30.3	37.1	52	5,260.3.7	22.5.	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar, State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State during the year 1914-15.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar.	168	164	73	63	85	95	0	0	0	0	10	6	168	164	2,20,967-15-3	2,65,538-2-9	0	0	0	0	
Ranawav.	28	48	10	14	18	32	0	2	0	0	0	0	28	41	22,190-7-1	42,012-13-7	0	0	0	7	
Navibandar.	14	9	6	2	7	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	18	5,413-0-0	9,520-4-0	0	0	9	0	
Bagwadar.	50	61	49	57	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	52	13,492-0-0	14,607-8-0	1	1	8	16	
Total.	260	282	138	136	111	136	0	2	0	0	11	8	255	275	2,62,0,63,-6-4	3,31,678-12-4	1	1	17	23	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1914—15.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
Mortages.	138	1,02,252	0	0	600	5	6		136	95,578	8	3	487	1	9		
Sale deeds.	111	1,43,442	6	4	652	4	8		136	2,01,852	5	1	781	5	3		
Wills.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	3,500	0	0	14	9	0		
Money bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous	11	21,300	0	0	70	8	0		8	36,804	9	0	79	13	0		
Total.	260	2,66,994	6	4	1,323	4	2		282	3,37,735	6	4	1,362	13	0		

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1913—14. (1st August 1913 to 31st July 1914).

Name	Opening balance on 1-8-13.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31-7-14.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Porbandar.	1,808-1-8	29,134-7-2	56,250-15-8	58,059-1-4	39,079-3 8	38,723-9-10	19,335-7-6	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1913—14. (1st August 1913 to 31st July 1914).

Name	Opening balance on 1-8-13.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31-7-14.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Porbandar.	1,808-1-8	29,134-7-2	56,250-15-8	58,059-1-4	39,079-3 8	38,723-9-10	19,335-7-6	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Porbandar State.

State.	April 1914.	May 1914.	June 1914.	July 1914.	August 1914.	September 1914.	October 1914.	November 1914.	December 1914.	January 1915.	February 1915	March 1915.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Porbandar.	0	0	10·72	2.54	1·24	20·30	0	·50	0	0	·24	0	35·54	18·5	22·43	
Ranawav.	0	0	4·35	1·98	1·2	17·78	0	0	0	0	0	0	25·13	19·70	21·34	
Bagwadar.	0	0	6·25	1·66	1·2	22·23	0	0	0	0	·8	0	31·24	21·50	25·22	
Madhavpur.	0	0	4·61	3·20	1·3	17·2	0	·5	0	0	0	·15	26·6	13·52	21·54	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1914—15.

Article.	During March (past year).			During March (present year).			Remarks.
	For 1 Re.	Md.	Srs.	For. 1 Re.	Md.	Srs.	
Wheat.	,,	0	20	,,	0	16	
Bajri.	,,	0	23	,,	0	17	
Juwar.	,,	0	30	,,	0	26	
Gram.	,,	0	23	,,	0	18	
Rice (Bhimdi)	,,	0	10	,,	0	9	
,, (Bengali)	,,	0	14	,,	0	13	
Tur Dal.	,,	0	10	,,		10	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1913-14

(1st August 1913 to 31st July 1914).

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Buildings.	58,838-3-9	17,039-10-6	75,877-14-3	0	0	0	75,877-14-3
Communication(roads)	641-4-0	20,848-13-2	21,490 - 1-2	0	0	0	21,490 - 1-2
Miscellaneous public improvements.	36,961-0-2	1,837-10-3	38,798-10-5	0	0	0	38,798-10-5
Cement Works.	20,065-4-5	0	20,065 - 4-5	0	0	0	20,065 - 4-5
Total.	1,16,505-12-4	39,726-1-11	1,56,231-14-3	0	0	0	1,56,231-14-3

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar, State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Porbandar State during the year 1914—15.

District.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding	Load Carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
Porbander.	1914-15	262	989	18	439	83	20	1	232	376	40	0	40	0	
Adwana.	„	11,871	10,754	520	5,562	350	434	176	380	38,203	37,46	0	25	1,57	
Ranawav.	„	8,010	7,630	766	8,717	270	217	96	673	24,905	2,301	0	83	1,294	
Navibandar.	„	82,50	5,758	358	3,467	97	287	88	262	17,352	2,853	0	1	1,445	
Total.		28,393	25,130	1,662	18,185	800	958	361	1,547	80,836	8,940	0	149	4,326	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1914—15. (1st August 1914 to 31st July 1915.)

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Turi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	
Porbandar.	4	3,500	8	6,825	2	1,750	0	0	14	12,075	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the

Receipts.

Items	Rupees.		
Opening balance.	12,23,071	7	11
I. Land revenue	6,75,637	7	10
II. Taxes on non-agriculturists	5,781	1	4
III. Sayer	1,92,211	9	6
IV. Law and justice	12,213	2	11
V. Gardens and Forests	31,131	3	4
VI. Education	2,435	10	9
VII. Printing Press	671	1	9
VIII. Miscellaneous	11,657	7	7
IX. Interest	47,923	6	4
X. Railway	2,09,405	2	7
XI. Police	2,126	4	6
XII. Jail	2,099	2	8
XIII. Deposits	94,930	0	7
XIV. Advances, Takavi and Loan...	1,88,877	14	11
Total Rs....	14,77,100	12	7
Grand total with balance...	27,00,172	4	6

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

No. XXII.

Porbandar State for the year 1914–15 (1st August 1913 to 31st July 1914.)

Disbursements.

	Items.	Rupees.		
I.	General Administration and finance	68,253	10	3
II.	Revenue Departrnent	54,011	10	7
III.	Sea Customs	16,662	7	7
IV.	Stamps, Salt, Opium &c.	845	6	6
V.	Law and Justice	19,713	7	1
VI.	Jail	6,037	10	2
VII.	Police	95,286	7	7
VIII.	Political	62,274	6	3
IX.	Bardashi Khata	20,715	13	8
X.	Education...	33,072	9	1
XI.	Printing Press	3,547	11	9
XII.	Gardens, Forests and Stables	61,855	8	8
XIII.	Agriculture	1,575	0	0
XIV.	Public Works	1,62,378	3	2
XV.	Palace	79,792	6	4
XVI.	Ceremonial charges...	2,544	11	2
XVII.	Allowances	19,060	13	7
XVIII.	Desai Nanji Gokalji & Sheth Zavershah Harjivan Library ...	100	0	0
XIX.	Travellers Bungalows &c.	2,535	9	7
XX.	Municipality	144	0	0
XXI.	Medical Department	18,492	10	6
XXII.	Surveys	2,812	1	8
XXIII.	Miscellaneous	24,403	12	6
XXIII.(A)	Famine Relief	0	0	0
XXIV.	Debts, refunds and write-off	2,24,003	8	9
XXV.	Railway	1,45,206	3	0
XXVI.	Deposits	1,59,300	1	5
XXVII.	Advances, Takavi & Loan	1,01,894	0	7
	Total Rs.	13,86,519	15	5
	Balance at the end of the year:—	13,13,652	5	1
	Grand total with balance Rs.	27,00,172	4	6

F. DeB HANCOCK, MAJOR.
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX

Abstract of average Recipts & Expenditure

Receipts.

No.	Budget Head.	Ordinary.		Extraordinary.	Total.	
		Recurring.	Fluctuating.			
I.	Land Revenue.	94,652	5,47,565	0	6,42,217	
II.	Taxes on non-agriculturists.	0	5,706	0	5,706	
III.	Sayer.	0	1,58,821	0	1,58,821	
IV.	Law and Justice.	0	13,385	0	13,385	
V.	Gardens and Forests.	0	31,286	380	31,666	
VI.	Education.	0	2,430	0	2,430	
VII.	Press.	0	507	0	507	
VIII.	Miscellaneous.	0	3,945	*84,560	88,505	*Sale of ornaments.
IX.	Interest.	0	33,280	0	33,280	
X.	Railway.	0	2,30,190	0	*2,30,190	
XI. A	Cement Works.	952	361	0	1,313	
XI.	Police.	0	1,017	14	1,031	
XII.	Jail.	0	2,647	0	2,647	
	Total...	95,604	10,31,140	84,954	12,11,698	
		11,26,744				

* The figures under X Railway include in some years more than twelve months' figures. Taking a fourth year (1911-12) the average comes to Rs. 1,96,289.

XXII. A.

based on actuals for 1910–11, 1912–13 & 1913–14.

Expenditure.

No.	Budget Head.	Ordinary.		Extraordinary.	Total.
		Recurring.	Fluctuating.		
I.	General Administration and Finance.	48,029	5,164	1,376	54,569
II.	Revenue Department.	39,067	10,722	1,663	51,452
III	Sea Customs.	8,975	7,340	0	16,315
IV.	Stamps.	0	850	0	850
V.	Law & Justice.	16,992	1,584	0	18,576
VI.	Jail.	2,449	3,237	0	5,686
VII.	Police.	77,124	4,459	2,250	83,833
VIII.	Political.	56,904	2,906	6,554	66,364
IX.	Bardashi Department.	2,824	2,412	5,026	10,262
X	Education.	28,177	2,759	0	30,936
XI	Press.	2,324	1,188	0	3,512
XII.	Forests & Gardens.	21,700	38,329	4,207	64,236
XIII.	Agriculture.	0	1,627	0	1,627
XIV.	Public Works.	80,172	2,121	98,508	1,80,801
XV.	Palace.	61,430	10,680	2,000	74,110
XVI.	Ceremonial Charges.	30	3,876	0	3,906
XVII.	Allowances.	16,877	0	0	16,877
XVIII.	Library.	100	0	0	100
XIX.	Travellers' bunglows &c.	2,023	876	0	2,899
XX.	Municipality.	115	0	0	115
XXI.	Medical.	10,977	7,521	0	18,498
XXII.	Survey.	1,613	362	227	2,202
XXIII	Miscellaneous.	3,715	0	23,247	26,962
XIV.	Debts, Refunds &.	0	26,632	70,000	96,632
XXV.	Railway.	0	1,14,663	0	1,14,663
XXV$_A$	Cement Works.	0	0	6,627	6,627
	Total...	4,81,617	2,49,308	2,21,685	9,52,610
		7,30,925			

F. DeB. HANCOCK MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1914–15.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.		Remark.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died	Remaining under treatment.		In-door.	Out door.	
							Rs. a. p.			
Porbandar Hospital	21,966	637	570	13	14	40	15,769-15-6	1.7	60·2	
Madhavpur dispensary.	4,729	0	0	0	0	0	738 - 8-9	0	12·6	
Ranawav Do.	6,953	0	0	0	0	0	855 - 6-9	0	19·5	
Bagwadar Do	2,864	0	0	0	0	0	722 - 2-6	0	7·9	
Total...	36,512	637	570	13	14	40	18,086 - 1-6			

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1914—15.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks.
		Past ysar.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Porbandar.	90,837	2,799	3,416	617	0	2,016	2,225	209	0	30.81	37.6	22.19	24.4	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1914—15.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure. (in rupees.)			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Bhavsinhji High School	363	394	266·97	275·32	9,487-6-6	0	0	
47	51	Primary school for boys	2,941	3,030	2,377·9	2,365·47	0	0	20,004-2-2	
3	3	Primary school for girls	550	550	327·97	291·57	0	0	2,113-13-11	
1	1	Do. Do. for Police	56	72	29	8.40	0	0	94-0-0	
2	2	Partly aided school for boys								
		a. Virji Kamdar.	93	87	80·54	65·03	0	0	61-0-0	
		b. Ved shala.	19	19	17	17	0	0	187-8-0	
54	58	Total.	4,022	4,152	3,099·38	3,022·79	9,487-6-6	0	22,460-8-1	

Hazur Office,
Porbandar, 12th June 1915.

F. DeB. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar, State.

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